Federal Funds Report #1

NOTE TO SOUTHERN STAFF: I've been continuously receiving requests from the field for information about federal funds, for enforcement of Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As I mentioned in Information Letter No. 6, this information is not easy to obtain. I can only obtain small portions at a time, and it will be quite a while before I have a complete list. In the meantime, however, I want to give you as much of this information as possible. Therefore, I will send you these FEDERAL FUND REPORTS whenever I receive new lists.

THIS LIST INCLUDES ALL RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED IN 1964 BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. THEREFORE, ALL THE INSTITUTIONS LISTED ARE COVERED BY TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

The list includes all grants made to Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. Upon request, I will furnish the purpose of the grant and the amount of money.

ARKANSAS

Clarksville - College of the Ozarks
Conway - Arkansas Children's Colony
Fayetteville - University of Arkansas
Little Rock - Arkansas State Hospital
University of Arkansas
Searcy - Harding College

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge - Louisiana State Department of Hospitals
Louisiana State University
Southern University
Carville - Public Health Service Hospital
Hammond - Southeastern Louisiana College
Jackson - East Louisiana State Hospital
Lafayette - University of Southwestern Louisiana
Mandeville - Southeast Louisiana Hospital
Natchitoches - Northwestern State College
New Orleans - Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation
Cherity Hospital of Louisiana at New Orleans
Louisiana state Department of Health
Louisiana State University
Touro Research Institute
Tulane University
Shreveport - Confederate Memorial Medical Center

FLORIDA

Boca Raton - Florida Atlantic University
Coral Gables - University of Miami
Gainesville - University of Florida
Jacksonville - Baptist Memorial Hospital
Florida State Board of Health
St. Vincent's Hospital
Kissimmee - Animal Disease Diagonostic Laboratory
Lakeland - Florida Southern College
Miami - Berry College
Communication Research Institute of St. Thomas
Florida State Board of Health
Institute of Dream Research
University of Miami
National Children's Cardiac Hosp.
Papanicolaou Research Institute
Variety Children's Hospital
Variety Children's Research Foun.
Miami Beach - Mount Sinai Hospital
Okeechobee - Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee
Orange Park - Yerkes Labortories of Primate Bioloty, Inc.
Orlando - Sunland Training Center at Orlando
St. Petersburg - Presbyterian College
Tallahassee - Florida State University
Tampa - Germfree Life Research Center
Hillsborough County Board of Public Insturction

(CON'T)

FLORIDA (CON'T)

Tampa (con't) - University of South Florida
Tampa General Hospital
Vero Beach - Florida State Board of Health
West Palm Beach - Ruth M. Stewart Memorial Research Laboratory

MISSISSIPPI

Ellisville - Ellisville State School
Jackson - University of Mississippi
State College - Mississippi State University
University - University of Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA

Butner - Murdoch School
Chapel Hill - University of North Carolina
Charlotte - Charlotte Memorial Hospital
Davidson - Davidson College
Durham - Duke University
Intersociety Committee for Research Potential in Pathology, Inc.
North Carolina College
Goldsboro - O'Berry Center
Greensboro - Agricultural and Technical College of No. Carlina
Raleigh - Biophysical Society
North Carolina Foundation for Mental Health Research, Inc.
North Carolina Prison Department
North Carolina State of the Univ. of North Carolina
North Carolina State Department of Mental Health
Wilmington - Babies Hospital Research Center
James Walker Memorial Hospital
Winston-Salem - Forsyth County Health Dept.
Wake Forest College
Bowman Gray School of Medicine

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston - South Carolina, Medical College of
Clemson - Clemson University
Columbia - Friendship Center
South Carolina State Mental Health Commission
University of South Carolina

OKLAHOMA

Enid - Enid State School - Oklahoma Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Norman - Oklahoma, University of
Oklahoma City - Mercy Hospital - Okla. City General Hosp.
Oklahoma City University
Okla. Medical Research Institute
Oklahoma State Dental Assoc.
University of Oklahoma
Stillwater - Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science
Vinita - Eastern State Hospital

TEXAS

Abilene - Abilene Christian College
McMurry College
Arlington - Arlington State College
Austin - Austin Community Guidence Center
Texas State Department of Health
University of Texas
Canyon - West Texas State University
College Station - Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University
Dallas - Baylor University
Dallas County Hospital District
J.K. & S.L. Wasley Research Institute & Blood Center
Southern Methodist University
University of Texas
Grad. Research Center of the Southwest
Denton - Denton State School
North Texas State University
Texas Woman's University
Fort Worth - Fort Worth Independent School District
Harris Hospital
Texas Christian University
Galveston - University of Texas
Georgetown - Southwestern University
Houston - Baylor University
Community Council of Houston and Harris County
Houston Speech and Hearing Center
Houston State Psychiatric Inst. for Research Training

TEXAS (CON'T)

Houston (con't) - University of Houston
University of St. Thomas
Texas Children's Hospital
Texas Medical Center, Inc.
Texas Southern University
University of Texas
William Marsh Rice University
Huntsville - Sam Houston State Teachers College
Lubbock - Lubbock City-County Health Dept.
Texas Technological College
Plainview - Wayland Baptist College
Prarie View - Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
San Antonio - Incarnate Work College
Our Lady of the Lake College
Southwest Foundation for Research & Education
Wesley Community Centers
Seguin - Texas Lutheran College
Temple - Scott and White Memorial Hospital - Scott, Sherwood & Brindley Foun.
Tyler - Texas College
Wace - Baylor University

Judi Nusbaum
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

2/65

Federal Funds Report #2

This list includes all research and demonstration projects that have received funds in 1964 from the VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

The specific purpose of individual grants is available upon request.

ARKANSAS

- Merrilton - Merrilton Public Schools Training Center for the Mentally Retarded
- Little Rock - Arkansas Rehabilitation Service
  - Southwest Rehabilitation Center for the Blind
  - Ark. Enterprises for the blind, Inc.
  - Pulaski County Chapter of Ark. Assn. for the Crippled
  - Arkansas Vocational Rehab. Service
  - Ark. Legislative Council

FLORIDA

- Avon Park - Florida Alcoholic Rehab. Pro.
- Clearwater - Abilities Inc. of Florida
- Coral Gables - Univ. of Miami
- Fort Myers - Lee County Assn. for Retarded Children
- Gainesville - Univ. of Florida
- Jacksonville - Mental Health Assn. of Duval County
  - Duval County Society for Crippled Children
- Lake Worth - Palm Beach County Assn. for Retarded Children
- Miami - Chronic Illness Project, Inc.
  - Jewish Vocational Service
- Tallahassee - State Div. of Vocational Rehab.
- Tampa - MacDonald Training Center Fund
  - Tampa General Hospital

LOUISIANA

- New Orleans - Louisiana Assn. for Mental Health
  - Tulane University School of Medicine
- Shreveport - Caddo-Bossier Assoc. for Mentally Retarded Children

MISSISSIPPI

- Gulfport - Harrison County Assn. for Retarded Children
- Hattiesburg - Mississippi Southern College
- Jackson - Hinds County Assn. for Retarded Children
  - Miss. Division of Rehabilitation for the Blind
  - Univ. of Miss. Medical Center

NORTH CAROLINA

- Chapel Hill - Univ. of No. Carolina
- Charlotte - Mecklenburg County Assn. for the Blind
- Durham - Duke Univ. School of Medicine
  - Duke University
  - Duke University Medical Center
- Greensboro - Greensboro Community Council
- Raleigh - N.C. Commission for the Blind

OKLAHOMA

- Norman - University of Okla. Research
- Oklahoma City - Vocational Rehab. Div.
  - Univ. of Okla. Medical Center
  - Okla. State Legislative Council
- Stillwater - Oklahoma State University

FEB 16 1965

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clinton - Whitten Village
Columbia - Jr. League Speech & Hearing Ctr.

TEXAS

Austin - University of Texas
Board for Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools
Div. of Vocational Rehabilitation
Dallas - Southern Methodist University
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
Dallas Tehabilitation Institute
Caruth Memorial Rehabilitation Center
Edinburg - The Rio Grande Assn. for the Mentally Retarded
El Paso - Goodwill Industries of El Paso
Fort Worth - Goodwill Industries of Fort Worth
Galveston - University of Texas
Houston - Baylor Univ. College of Medicine
Houston Speech and Hearing Center
University of Texas, Grad. School of Biomedical Sciences
Texas Institute for Rehabilitiation and Research
University of Houston
Vocational Guidance Service
Lubbock - Texas Technological College
San Antonio - Mental Health Assn. of Bexas County
San Antonio Council for Retarded Children
Waco - Baylor University

Judi Nusbaum
CORE Southern Office/Research
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Federal Funds Report # 3

FEB 3 1965

This list includes all Work-Study grants to colleges and universities to help students of limited means finance their college education. This program is created under Title I part C of the Economic Opportunity Act, and is carried out by the Office of Education of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff - Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal College
Russellville - Arkansas Polytechnic College
Arkadelphia - Henderson State Teachers College
Little Rock - Little Rock University, Philander Smith College
Magnolia - Southern State College

FLORIDA

Miami - Barry College
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Inst.
Daytona Beach - Bethune-Cookman College
Ocala - Central Fla. Jr. College
Tallahassee - Fla. A & M University
St. Petersburg - Fla. Presbyterian Coll.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans - Dillard University
St. Mary's Dominican Coll.
Tulane University
Xavier University
Lake Charles - McNease State College
Baton Rouge - Southern University

MISSISSIPPI

Cleveland - Delta State College
State College - Miss. State University
Tougaloo - Tougaloo Southern Christian College
University - U. of Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro - Agricultural & Technical College of N.C.
Bennett College
U. of North Carolina
Charlotte - Charlotte College
Johnson C. Smith Univ.
Durham - Duke University
Greenville - East Carolina College
Fayetteville - Fayetteville State College
Raleigh - Shaw University
St. Augustine's College

OKLAHOMA

Lawton - Cameron State Agricultural College
Edmund - Central State College
Warner - Connors State Agricultural College
Ada - East Central State College
Langston - Langston University
Tahlequah - Northeastern State College
Stillwater - Oklahoma State University

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia - Benedict College
Central - Central Wesleyan College
Orangeburg - Claflin College
Columbia - University of S. C.
Denmark - Vorhees School & Jr. College

TEXAS

Dallas - Bishop College
Cisco - Cisco Jr. College
Corpus Christi - Del Mar College
Athens - Henderson County Jr. College
Austin - Huston-Tillotson College
U. of Texas
San Antonio - Incarnate Work College
Our Lady of the Lake Coll.
San Antonio College
College Station - Texas A & M Univ.
Kingsville - Texas College of Arts & Indus.
Houston - Texas Southern University
Fort Worth - Texas Wesleyan
Wharton - Wharton County Jr. College

Texas (CON'T)
Baytown - Lee College
Belton - Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Corsicana - Navarro Jr. College
Edinburg - Pan Amer. College
Prarie View - Prairie View A & M Coll.
San Angelo - San Angelo College
Levelland - South Plains College
San Marcos - Southwest Texas State Coll.
Alpine - Sul Ross State College
Brownsville - Texas Southmost College
Canyon - West Texas State University

Federal Fund Report #4

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St. New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** 3/65

Here is another list of organizations which have recently received federal funds. The names are followed by the federal agencies which awarded the contract, and the aprox. date.

ARKANSAS:

Searcy - Benton Cabinet and Supple Co., 711 North Maple St. (Dept. of Defense, 2/23/65)
Ashdown - B & F Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 428 (Dept. of Defense, 2/24/65)

FLORIDA:

Miami - Nat Harrison Associates, Inc. 513 N.E. 2nd Ave. (U.S. Navy - 2/15/65)
St. Petersberg - Honeywell, Inc. Aeronautical (National Aeronautics & Space Admin, 2/15)
Jacksonville - Rawls Brothers Contractors, Inc., P.O. Box 2347 (U.S. Navy - 2/15/65)
Plant City - Plant Industries, Inc. P.O. Box 1550 (Dept. of Defense - 2/16/65)
Plymouth - Plymouth Citrus Products Cooperative (Dept. of Defense - 2/16/65)
Orlando - Precisioneering, Inc., P.O. Box 6974 (U.S. Navy - 2/16/65)
Jacksonville - General Engineering Co., 339 Park St. (U.S. Navy - 2/19/65)
St. Petersburg - Electronic Communications, Inc. 1501 72nd St. North (Air Force 2/23/65)
Tampa - Azzarelli Construction Co. P.O. Box 9097 (Air Force 2/23)
Clearwater - Sperry Rand Corp. Sperry Microwave Electronic Co. (U.S. Army - 2/23/65)
Miami - Miami Serpentarium Lab., Inc. 12655 Dixie Highway (HEW - 3/24/65)
Hialeah - Jet Avion Corp. 950 S.E. 8th St. (Air Force - 2/24/65)
Eau Gallie - D. Brown Associates, Inc. , P.O. Box1197 (Army - 2/24/65)
Fort Lauderdale - J.B. Fraser & Sons Inc. 1515 S.W. 20th St. (Army - ~~XX~~ 2/24/65)
Clearwater - Sperry Rand Corp.
Cape Kennedy - Brown Engineering Co., Inc. P.O. Drawer W (Army - 2/24/65)
Winter Park - Harper, Inc., Mechanical Contractors, 1155 S. Orlando Ave. (Army - 2/24/65)
Melbourne - Space Systems Laboratory, 526 Fee Avenue, P.O. Box 163 (Air Force - 2/24/65)
Orlando - Martin-Marietta Corp. (Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs - 2/24/65)

LOUISIANA:

New Orleans - Fraering Brokerage Co., Inc. 4906 Jefferson Highway (Air Force - 2/15/65)
Baton Rouge - Dravo Corp. P.O. Box 1030 (Army - 2/23/65)
New Orleans - Jahncke Service, Inc. 814 Howard Ave. (Army - 2/23/65)
New Orleans - William-McWilliams Industries, Inc. 3308 Tulane Ave. (Army - 2/23/65)
RUSTIN - Atlas Construction Co, Inc. PO Box 370 (Army 2/23/65)

NORTH CAROLINA:

Greensboro - DeSota Chemical Coatings, Inc. Carolina div. 1025 Howard St. (Army - 2/15)
Greensboro - Loewenstein-Atkinson, Architects (General Services Admin. - 2/16/65)
Asheville - Mills Manufacturing Corp. (Army - 2/23/65)
Ashville - Taylor Instrument Co, P.O. Box 2116 (Dept. of Defense - 2/23/65)
Robbinsville - The Applachian Contracting Co. P.O. Drawer 604 (Army - 2/24/65)
Jacksonville - Grady's Moving & Storage, Inc. P.O. Box 53 (Defense - 2/24)
High Point - Morakis Painting Contractors, P.O. Box 733 (Defense - 2/24)
Fayetteville - Snell Engineering and Construction Co. P.O. Box 805 (Defense 2/24)
Burlington - Western Electric Co. ~~E~~ (Army - 2/24)

OKLAHOMA:

Tulsa - Westinghouse Electric Corp. 703 Enterprise Building (Dept. of Interior - 2/16/65)
Enid - George E. Failing Co., 2215 So. Van Buren St. (Army 2/16)

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson - IRBY Construction C. (Dept. of Interior - 2/15/65)
Greenville - McMillan Welding & Machine Works, Inc. 242 Walnut St. (Army - 2/16/65)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia - Stone Manufacturing Co. 3452 Main St. (Dept. of Defense - 2/23/65)

TEXAS

Waco - Jace Automotive Supply, 1906 E. Crest Dr. (Air Force 2/15/65)
Del Rio - Harold Kelley, Mechanical Contractor, 607 E. Gibbs St. (Air Force, 2/15/65)
Sugar Land - Imperial Sugar Co. P.O. Box 25 (Dept. of Defense 2/16/65)
Amarillo - U.S. Dept. of the Interior Bureau of Mines Helium Activity, P.O. Box 911 (2/16)
Dallas - Texas Instruments, Inc. Apparatus Div. Box 6015 (Air Force 2/19/65)
Abilene - T. S. Lankford and Sons, Inc. 101 Walnut St. (Dept. of Defense - 2/23/65)
Duncanville, Texas - M.H. Equipment Co., Inc. 822 Duncanville Rd. (Gen. Services Admin.2/23)
Houston - Stauffer Chemical Co., Consolidated Chemical Div. 6910 Fannin St. (TVA 2/23)
Houston - Texas Welding and Press Co., Inc. Box 9391 (GSA - 2/23)
Fort Worth - Howell Instruments, Inc. 3479 West Vickery Blvd. (Army - 2/23)
Fort Worth - Mell Helicopter Co, Div. of Bell Aerospace Corp. P.O. Box 482 (Army 2/23)
Dallas - Texas Instruments, Inc. 13500 N. Central Expressway (Navy 2/23)
Greenville - Ling-Tempo-Vought, Inc. Temco Aerosystems Div. P.O. Box 1056 (Air Force 2/23)
Austin - University of Texas, Office of Govt. Sponsored Research, P.O. Box 7982 (Army 2/23)
Houston - Kakos Nursery Inc. 1000 Conrad Sauer Road (Army 2/23)
Houston - Fisher Construction Co. P.O. Box 2249 (Army 2/23)
San Antonio - The Jarbet Co, 903 Basse Road (Army 2/23)
Richardson - Chaney & James Construction Co., Inc. P.O. Box 510 (Army 2/23)
Dallas - Holfield Construction Co. 2415 Inwood Road (Air Force 2/24)
Fort Worth - Don E. Hansen, 2312 Decatur St. (Air Force 2/24)
Dallas - Space Corp. (NASA 2/24)
Fort Worth - Texas Central Electronics, Inc. 3006 Cullen St. (Air Force 2/24)
Port Lavace - Bauer Dredging Co, Inc. P.O, Box BB (Army 2/24)
Dallas - General Electric Co. 8101 Stemmons Freeway (Air Force 2/24)
Dallas - Airmotive Engineering Corp. 5035 Sharp St. (Air Force 2/24)
Fort Worth - Westinghouse Electric Corp. 918 Firth National Bldg. (Air Force 2/24)
Fort Worth - General Dynamics Corp. GD/Fort Worth (Air Force 2/24)
Austin - Univ. of Texas, Office of Govt. SponsoredResearch, Box 7982 (Army 2/24)
Dallas - Texas Instrument Inc. P.O. Box 5012 (Air Force)2/24
Temple - Goolsby Engineering, Inc. (Navy 2/24)
Fort Worth - Parker Electric Co. 3100 North Main St. (Defense 2/24)
Abilene - Boone and Pope Architedts and Engineers, 262 Leggett Drive (GSA 2/24)

2.11

Federal Funds Report #5

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** April, 65

The following organizations have recently received federal funds or contracts. They are followed by the name of the agency from which they received the funds. The dates and initials following the listings identify them to me, in case you request more information on specific items.

I have not received any indication that the information in these Federal Fund Reports is being used by anyone. Please let me know if this information is useful to you so I can determine whether or not to continue to send them. I am not including Texas, Oklahoma or Arkansas in this report. If staff in those areas wish to be included in future reports, and will use the information, please let me know.

FLORIDA

Bradenton - Manatee Junior College (HEW) phs
Cocoa Beach - Day and Zimmerman, Inc. 3466 So. Atlantic Ave. (Army) 3/15 cbd
Dade City.- Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative, Inc. (USDA) 2/16 pr
DeFuniak Springs - Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative (USDA) 2/16 pr
Florida State Board of Health (HEW) phs
Fort Lauderdale - Systems Engineering Laboratories, Inc. 4066 NE 5th Ave. (NASA) 3/15 cbd
Fort Lauderdale - E & I Inc. 3000 W. State Road 84 (3/15 cbd)
Fort Myers - Edison Jr. College (HEW) 32 pr oe
Fort Walton Beach - Metric Systems Corp. 738 N. Beale St. (Navy) 3/15 cbd
Gainseville - Sperry Electronic Tube Div., Sperry Rand Corp. (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Lakeland - South-Eastern Bible College (HEW) 3/2 pr oe
Miami - Dade County Dept. of Public Health (HEW) phs
Miami - Miami-Dade Jr. College (HEW) 3/2 pr oe
Miami - Avent Construction Co., Inc. 360 NW 27th Avenue (GSA) 3/15 cbd
Miami - Harris Paving & Construction Co., 4275 SW 73rd Ave. (Army) 3/15 cbd
Pensacola - Management Services Inc. PO Box 8057 (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Jacksonville - Jacksonville Hospitals Educational Program, Inc. (HEW) phs
St. Petersburg - Honeywell, Inc., Aeronautics (NASA) 3/15 cbd
Tallahassee - Sunland Training Centers, Florida Division (HEW) phs
Tallhassee - Florida State University (HEW) 3/2 pr oe
Tampa - Hillsborough County Health Department (HEW) phs
Tampa - Harry A. MacEwen, A.I.A. Architect, 1408 Swann Ave., (3/15 cbd)
West Palm Beach - Palm Beach County Health Department (HEW) phs

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville - West Carolina Rural Telephone Cooperative (USDA) 2/16 pr
Charleston - International Aerospace Service Inc., Charleston Air Force Base (3/15 cbd)
Columbia - Governor's Interagency Study Council on Mental Retardation (HEW) phs
Columbia - S. C. State Board of Health (HEW) phs
Greenville - Textile Chemicals, Inc. PO Box 368 (GSA) 3/16 cbd
Isle of Palms - Construction Service Co., Inc. Drawer F (3/18 cbd)
South Carolina State Dept. of Mental Health (HEW) phs
South Carolina Water Pollution Control Authority (HEW) phs
Sumter - Boyle Construction Co., A Division of W. B. Boyle Co., 28 E. Liberty St. (Navy) 3/18 cbd

(CON'T)

LOUISIANA

Alexandria - Cotton Bros. Baking Co. (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Baton Touge - Ethyl Corp. PO Box 53091, Istrouma Station (Air Force) 3/15 cbd
Delta - Fordice Construction Co., PO Box 37 (Army) 3/15 cbd
Harvey - Avondale Shipyards, Inc. PO Box 116 (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Louisiana Steam Control Commission (HEW) phs
New Orleans - Psychoanalytic Institute (HEW) phs
New Orleans - Oshsner Foundation Hospital (HEW) phs
New Orleans - Touro Infirmary (HEW) phs
New Orleans - Louisiana State Univ. (HEW) 3/2 oe
New Orleans - Louisiana Air Control Commission (HEW) phs 3/2
New Orleans - Gurtler, Mebert & Co., Inc. PO Box 8066 (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Pineville - Central Louisiana State Hospital (HEW) phs
Pineville - Pinecrest State School Hospital (HEW) phs
Ponchatoula - Tangipahoa Migrant Committee, Health Subcommittee (HEW) phs
Port Barre - Grimmett, Janes and Traylor, Inc. PO Box 308 (army) 3/18 cbd
Ruston - Louisiana Children's House (HEW) phs
Shreveport - Wolf's Inc. (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus - Mississippi State College for Women (HEW) 3/2 oe
Hancock County - M.S.F.C. - Mississippi Test Facility (3/15 cbd)
Jackson - Mississippi State Board of Health (HEW) phs
Jackson - Jackson State College (HEW) 3/2 oe

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville - Mille Mfgr. Corp. PO Box 8100 (Air Force) 3/18 cbd
Belmont - Belmont Abbey College (HEW) 3/2 oe
Charlotte - Mercy Hospital (HEW) phs
Charlotte - Presbyterian Hospital (HEW) phs
Charlotte - Baker Equipment Engineering Co., Inc. 2401 N. Graham St. (Dept. of Defense) 3/16 cbd
Charlotte - Queens College (HEW) pr oe
Chapel Hill - North Carolina District Health Dept. (HEW) phs
Concord - Cabarrus Memorial Hospital (HEW) phs
Durham - North Caroliha College (HEW) 3/2 oe
Elizabeth City - District Health Dept. (HEW) phs
Elizabeth City - College of the Albemarle (HEW) phs
Fayetteville - Methodist College (HEW) 3/2 oe
Greensboro - Womsn's College of the U. of N.C. (HEW) phs
Greensboro - Guilford County Chronic Illness & Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc. (HEW) phs
Greensboro - King-Hunter, Inc. 1421 Westover Terr., (Dept of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Greensboro - Dependable Machine Co., Inc. PO Box 839 (Dept. of Defense) 3/15 cbd
Hendersonville - Migrant Council of Henderson County Inc. (HEW) phs
Misenheiier - Pfeiffer College (HEW) oe pr
Morehead City - Carteret County Migrant Committee (HEW) phs
Pembroke - Pembroke State College (HEW) oe 3/2
Raleigh - North Carolian State College (HEW) 3/2 oe
Raleigh - N.C. Academy of General Practice (HEW) phs
Raleigh - N.C. State Board of Health (HEW) phs
Salisbury - Rowan County Health Dept. (HEW) 3/2 phs

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Federal Funds Report #6

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** 4/15/65

Complaints on employment discrimination on any of the following government contractors should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C. Send copies of complaints to the Civil Rights Commission and to me. Request an investigation, and a follow-up report.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock - Riverside Nursery, 1325 Rebsamen Pk. Road 3/18
North Little Rock - K C Foods, 3401 E. Broadway 3/8
West Memphis - W. K. Ingram Construction Co., PO Box 369, W. Memphis 3/2
Stuttgart - The Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Assoc. 3/8
Benton - Carter Construction Co, Inc., P.O. Box 89 3/2

FLORIDA

Melbourne - Geo. Space Corp., Div. of Western Equities, Inc., 7725 New Haven Ave. 3/1
Deland - Roehr Products Co., Inc, Subsidiary of Brunswick Corp, P.O. Box 960 3/1
Orlando - Dynationics, Inc., 3/1
Isamorada - Alonzo Cothron, Inc., Box 7 3/2
Tampa - Cone Brothers Contracting Co., P.O. Box 1259 3/2
Cocoa - Strode Construction Co., P.O. Box 294 3/3
Pensacola - Greenhut Construction Co., Inc., 23 S. A Street 3/3
Cape Kennedy - TRW Space Technology Laboratories, Fla., Div. 7001 No. Atlantic Ave. 3/5
Sattelite Beach - Engineering Corp. of Fla., 225 So. Patric Drive, P.O. Box 2188 3/5
Miami Beach - Fryd Construction Corp., 523 Michigan Ave. 3/5
Jacksonville - McMullen Construction Co., Inc., 1705 E. Adams St. 3/8

LOUISIANA

New Orleans - Williams-McWilliams Industries, Inc. 3303 Tulane Ave 3/1
New Orleans - Standard Dredging Corp., P.O. Box 8092, Gentilly Station 3/3
New Orleans - Supreme Sugar Refinery Div., J. Aron & Co., Inc. 336 Magazine St. 3/8

NORTH CAROLINA

King's Mountain - Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc., Box 628, Pine St. 3/2
Hickory - Ellis Hosiery Mills, Inc., Old Lenoir Highway, Post Office Drawer 1088 3/2

OKLAHOMA

Norman - F. D. Price Construction Co., 402 W. Main St. 3/17
Oklahoma City - General Baking Co., 5 North East 12th St. 3/15
Bessie - Keil & Schmidt Construction Co., Inc., Box 128 3/2
Clinton - Richardson Construction Co., 1416 Avant 3/2
Tulsa - Avco Corp., Tulsa Division, 10700 E. Independence, Drawer N. Admiral Station 3/5
Tulsa - Dorsett Electronics, Inc., 1143 S. 71st East Ave. 3/2

(OVER)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia - Baker Construction Co. 3/1
Wando - Murphy Marine Railway & Repair Works 3/8
Mount Pleasant - Detyens Shipyards, Inc., P.O. Box 38, 3/8
Charleston Heights - Sandblasters, Inc. P.O. Box 4795, 3/8
Hollywood - Metal Trakes, Inc., P.O. Box 127, 3/8

TEXAS

Dallas - Chance Vought Corp., Division Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., Range Systems Div., 1057 Pacific Ave. 3/15
Dallas - Vilbig Construction Co., P.O. Box 5926, 3/15
Dallas - Collins Radio Co., Dallas Division 3/1
Dallas - Anderson, Clayton & Company Foods Division, 500 Gibralter Life Bldg., P.O. Box 35 3/8
Dallas - Binyon-O'Keefe Warehouse Co., 2155 Oak Lake Ave. 3/8
Dallas - National Geophysical Co., Inc., 2345 West Mockingbird Lane, 3/1
San Antonio - Skyline Construction Co., P.O. Box 6448
San Antonio - Holland and Little, Inc. and Delta Electric Construction Co, Inc. P.O. Box 6086
San Antonio - Southwest Research Institute
San Antonio - Reogelein Provision Co., P.O. Box 1687
San Antonio - Scobey Moving and Storage Co.
League City - Snowcan, Inc. and T. A. Kolgord & Co., P.O. Box 917
Lone Star - General Dynamics Corporation, Convair/Daingerfield Division
Terrell - Garland Body Co., 409 E. Moore St.
Fort Worth - Standard Meat Co., P.O. Box 4177.
Fort Worth - Vandervoort's Dairy, 900 S. Main
Fort Worth - Douglas A. Lott, 4209 Blackhaw
Fort Worth - General Dynamics Corp. Fort Worth Div., P.O. Box 748
Carrollton - Spencer Construction Co., Inc. P.O. Box 338
Waco - Downing Bros., Inc. Rt. 3, Box 173J
Turkey - W. E. Davis & Lyles Construction Co., Box 367
Witchita Falls - American Bakeries, Co., Taystee Div., 1517-19 Smarsh St.
Orange - Ramsey-Kantz, Inc., P.O. Box 1328
Orange - Levingston Shopbuilding Co.
Houston - Cross Construction Co., P.O. Box 12512
Houston - Cameron Iron Works, Inc., P.O. Box 1212
Houston - Industrial Gas & Electric Co.,
Houston - Universal Pole Bracket Corp. P.O. Box 8454
Houston - Warrior Constructors, Inc. P.O. Box 127
Houston - Comet Rice Mills, Inc. 4601 Clinton Drive
Pampa - Cabot Corp., Machine Div., P.O. Box 1101
El Paso - S & H Construction Co., 4716 Atlas
El Paso - H. Carroll Lee Construction Co., 6999 Commerce
Big Spring - Olen L. Puckett
Port Lavaca - King Fisher Marine Service, Inc. P.O. Box 186
Grand Prairie - Texstar Plastics, 1170 109th Street
Austin - Defense Research Laboratory, U. of Texas
Austin - LaCoste & Romberg, Inc. 6606 North Lamar
Corisciana - Arnett Construction Co., P.O. Box 1157
Richardson - Collins Radio Co., 820 East Arapaho Road

Judi Nusbaum
Research / Fed. Pro.

Core
So. Office

Federal Funds Report #7

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7625 ** 4/24

Complaints to Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

ARKANSAS

Blytheville	S. J. Cohen Co.
Little Rock	Baldwin Electronics, Inc.
Little Rock	Souter Construction Co., Inc., P. O. Box 4345, Asher Station
Fort Smith	Griffin, Srygley and Smith, 2100 Towson Avenue
Fort Smith	Adams, Drimmel Associates, 2101 South H Street
Forrest City	Yale and Towne, Inc.
Benton	Carter Construction Company, Inc., P. O. Box 89

FLORIDA

Gainesville	Sperry Electronic Tube Division, Sperry Rand Corp.
Pensacola	Crown Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Inc., 2900 N. Alcaniz St.
St. Petersburg	Electronic Communications, Inc., 1501 72nd St. N.
Miami Beach	Norman M. Giller & Associates, 975 Arthur Godfrey Rd.
West Palm Beach	United Aircraft Corp. Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, P. O. Box 2691
Melbourne	Geo Space Corp., Western Equities, Inc. 7725 New Haven Ave.
Melbourne	Radiation, Inc.
Orlando	Martin--Marietta Corp. Aero Space Division
Orlando	Anderson Electronics, A Division of Anderson Electric Corp.
Plymouth	Plymouth Citrus Products Cooperative
Highlands City	Lakelands Highlands Canning Co.
Crestview	Park-Mar, Inc., P. O. Box 966
Jacksonville	Rawls Brothers Contractors, Inc., P. O. Box 2347
Hialeah	Jet Avion Corp., 950 S. E. 8th Street
Bradenton	Miller Trailers, Inc., 333 Sixth Avenue

LOUISIANA

New Orleans	Burke and Associates , Inc., 4176 Canal Street
New Orleans	Rausch Naval Stores, Co., P.O.Box 4085, 823 Jefferson Highway
New Orleans	Great Lakes Dredte & Dock Co., 2400 Canal St.
New Orleans	Godchaux Sugar Refining C.O. P.O. BOX 50488
New Orleans	International Lubricant, P. O. Box 51118
New Orleans	Dibert, Bancroft and Ross Co., Ltd., 3400 Tulane Ave.
Shreveport	Woody's Motor Supply Inc., 1553 Wilkinson St.
Shreveport	Navalee Corp., P.O. Box 1543
Ruston	James & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 370
Avondale	Avondale Shipyards, Inc. P. O. Box 116
Baton Rouge	Continental Engineers, Inc. P. O. Box 3863 Ryan Airport
Harvey	Ingram Contractors, Inc.
Chalmette	Coastline, Inc.
Slidell	Southern Shipbuilding Corp., P. O. Box 1089

Delta Petroleum Company, Inc. P. O. Box 10397 (New Orleans)

NORTH CAROLINA

LaGrange - Hardy and Newsom, Inc.
Southern Pines - LeLand M. Daniels, Jr. P. O. Box 824
Burlington- Western Electric Co, Inc., 204 Graham-Hopedale Road
Greensboro--H. L. Cable Construction Co., 415 North Edgeworth St.
Greensboro -Barker-Cochran Construction Co., Inc.
Greensboro--DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc., Carolina Division, 1025 Howard St
High Point- Phillips Davis Inc., 300 S. Main St.
Sylvia William B. Dillard Construction Co., Inc.
Charlotte - Atomatic Sprinkler Co., 2414 N. Brevard St.
Fayetteville - Snell Engineering and Construction Co., P. O. Box 805
Rockingham - Leak Poultry Co., W. C. Leak, 1014 Ann Street
Fairmont - H. S. Lewis & Sons, Inc., 602 Floyd Street
Durham --Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park. P.O.Box 490
Hickory- Clement Brothers, Co., P. O. Box 1628
Thomasville - Rex Plastics, Inc.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson - Overstreet, Ware, Ware and Lewis
Ocean Sprints - Ferson Optics of Delaware, Inc., 2006 Government St.
Greenville - McMillan Welding & Machine Works, Inc., 242 S. Walnut St.
Starkville - JCA Construction Services, Inc. P. O. Box 693
Olive Branch - Polar Kraft Mfg. Co.
Flora - M-R-S Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 199

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City-- R. M. Wolfe Mechanical Contractors, 9501 M. McArthur
Midwest City - Jim Cooley Construction Co.
Tulsa -- Century Electronics and Instruments, Inc., 6540 East Apache
Tulsa - Westinghouse Electric Corp. 703 Enterprise Bldg.
Tulsa - Midwestern Instruments, Inc.
Tulsa - Douglas Aircraft. Co., Inc. 2000 North Memorial Dr.
Shawnee --Harp's Green Colley Farms, 309 N. Oklahoma St.
Commerce -- Gleen Berry Mfg. Inc. 126 N. River St.
Bessie - Keil & Schmidt
Lawton - Chapman Construction Inc.
Muskagee-- Curry Engineering Co., 1116 Walnut St.
Clinton-- Bills Baking Co.
Poteau - Poteau Trucking Co., P.O. Box 348
Oklahoma City - Townsco Constracting Co., 1115 Cravens Bldg.
Oklahoma City - Industrial Gasket and Packing Co., 801 South Walker
Enid - Smith-Day Architects

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg-- Palmetto Baking Co., 1037 Broughton, S. C.
Columbia -- Reid Hearn & Associates, 600 Beltline Blvd.
Columbia - Republic-Contracting Corp. P. O. Box 5264
Charleston Heights - Palmetto Construction Co., 1728 Spruill Avenue
Little River - E. L. McLamb & Sons Construction Co., P.O. Box 225
Newberry - Eagle Construction Co., P. O. Box 132

TEXAS

San Antonio - Noonan & Krocker & Rogers
San Antonio -- Frank M. Valdez
San Antonio = Southwest Research Institute, 8500 Culebra Road
San Antonio - McKenzie Construction Co., P.O. Box 806
San Antonio - Skyline Construction Co., P. O. Box 6448
Houston - Wyatt C. Hedrick Engineering Corp.
Mission - Mission Paving Co., P. O. Box 591
Waco ---Baylor University
Dallas - Allan Construction Co., Inc., and F. S. Funk Co., Meadows Bldg.

Dallas-- Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, P. O. Box 30365
Dallas--Texas Meat Packers, Inc., P.O. Box 5236
Dallas - Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. 10216 Denton Dr.
Dallas - Collins Company
Dallas = Griller Tool Corp.9109 Carpenter Freeway
Dallas - L. T. Industries, Inc. P. O. Box 6327
Dallas - Foremost Dairies, Inc., 8033 Ambassador Row
Waxahachie - Westboyd Chemical Co., Inc., P. O. Box 402
Bridgeport - Henderson, Henderson and Thompson, Box 514
Sherman - Shellenberger, Inc. P.O. Box 880 -
Fort Worth - Stratoflex, Inc. 220 Roberts Cut- Off. Road
Westronics,-Inc. 3605 McCart St. Fort Worth
Fort Worth = Herman DeHart, General Contractor, P. O. Box 9222
Fort Worth-- Bell Helicopter Co., Divl of Bell Aerospace Corp. P. O. Box 482
Fort Worth--Standard Meat Co., P. O. Box 4177
Fort Worth - Swift & Co. P. O. Box 549
Fort Worth -- Howell Instruments, Inc., 3479 W. Vickery Blvd.
El Paso --Electro Mechanical Research, Inc. 8888 Dyer St.
Houston -- Evans Construction Company, 5837 Northdale St.
Houston -- York Construction, Inc., P. O. Box 12216
Houston - Gulf Aerospace Corp. P. O. Box 1536
Houston -- Welton Becket , F. A. I. A., Architect, 802 Lovett Blvd.
Houston - Cameron Iron Works, Inc., P. O. Box 1212
Big Spring Automotive Supply, 214 W. Third
Corpus Christi -- The Falls Co., Inc., P. O. Box 5084
Kilgore- Griffin & Dickson, P. O. Box 1204
Greenville - STV Electrosystems, Inc. P. O. Box 1056
Houston --Armco Steel Corp., Steel Div. Industrial Road
Houston -- Vector Cable Co., 5616 Lawndale Avenue
Houston - McGinnes Bros., Inc. P.O. Box 52248
Corsicana - Jack P. McKinney, 307 First National Bank Bldg.
Corpus Christi - Anchor Constructors, Inc., P. O. Box 2064
Denton --Foremost Mobile Homes Mfg. Corp.
Sherman -- Everett Mitchell Construction Co., Box 59
Fort Worth - Hardee Construction Co., Inc. P. O. Box 373
El Paso - Braddock, Dunn & McDonald, 1405 1st National Bldg.
San Angelo - Gandy's Inc. Box 922

Federal Fund Report # 8

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7625 ** 5/65

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith - U.S. Forgecraft Corp., 5721 S. Zero St.
North Little Rock - Four Brothers, Inc., Box 262
Benton - Carter Construction Co., Inc., P.O. Box 89
Fort Smith - Adams, Drimmel, Associates, 2101 South H Street

FLORIDA

Jacksonville - Reaves Brothers, Inc., 2031 E. 19th St.
Jacksonville - Reynolds, Smith and Hills, 4019 Boulevard Center Dr.
Jacksonville - Aerojet-General Shipyards, Inc., Ft. of Hendricks Ave.
Jacksonville - Conrad Weihnacht Construction, Inc., P.O. Box 5579
Jacksonville - Budd Steele, 311 W. Ashley St.
Jacksonville - Fred Brooks Cigar Div. of Havatampa Cigar Corp., 4526 Lenox Ave.
Fort Walton Beach - Metric Systems Corp., 736 N. Beal St.
Pensacola - K. Chavis, General Contractor, Inc. P.O. Box 2233
Orlando - Martin-Marietta Corporation, Martin Company Division
Orlando - Smith and Sapp Construction Co., P.O. Box 7757
Ormond Beach - Florida Traffic Signals, Inc., P.O. Box 631
Melbourne - Radiation, Inc.
St. Petersburg - Golden Triangle Asphalt Products Co.
St. Petersburg - Electronic Communications, Inc. 1501 72nd St., North
Gainesville - Peninsular Chem. Research, Inc.
Maitland, James A. Oberlin, P.O. Box 716
Vero Beach - John C. Abbott, General Contractors, P.O. Box 538

LOUISIANA

New Orleans - Farnsworth Div. Fruin-Colnon Contracting Co., P.O. Box 50550
New Orleans - August Perez and Associates, Inc., 2609 Canal St.
Harvey - Gretna Machine and Iron Works, Inc.
Plaquemine - Rodosta Brothers Contractors, P.O. Box 534

NORTH CAROLINA

New Bern - Barbour Boat Works, Inc.
Greenville - Tripp Chemicals, Inc. 1007 Chestnut St.
Winston-Salem, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Corner 4th and Main St.
Hickory - Clement Brothers Co., P.O. Box 1628
Thomasville - Rex Plastics, Inc.
Ashville - Mills Mfg. Corp.
Roanoke Rapids - C and R Construction Co., Inc.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg - Handall Electric Co., P.O. Box 171
Newberry - Eagle Construction Co., P.O. Box 132
Charleston - I. Ginsberg, Inc. 226 Meeting St.

(CON'T)

OKLAHOMA

Elk City - Kelly Dairy, 222 West Fifth
Lawton - Ice Cream Co., 531 "C" Ave.
Lawton - Fairmont Foods Co., 411 Industrial St.
Oklahoma City - Industrial Gasket and Packing Co., 801 So. Walker
Tulsa - Douglas Aircraft Co., 2000 North Memorial Dr.
Tulsa - Westinghousd Electric Corp., 703 Enterprise Bldg.
Tulsa - E. H. Schmidt and Associates, Inc. and Sprput Engineers, Inc. 2013 National Bank
Hartsgirbe - Oklahoma Aerotronics, Inc., 632 Pennsylvania Ave. /of Tulsa Building
Altus - Clark's Tire Mile, 421 S. Mains St.
Muskogee - Oklahoma Sheet Metal Co., 2115 Delaware St.

TEXAS

Wichita Falls - Texas Mild Products, 326 Ohio
Wichita Falls - Baker-Duncan Van and Stxorage, 911 Ohio Ave.
El Paso - Wholesome Dairy, Inc. 6982 Alameda Ave.
El Paso - Peyton Packing Co., P.O. Box 9066
El Paso - DOC Lehman's Auto Service, 219 Raynolds St.
Amarillo - Freshe Breade Co., P.O. Box 3700
Ft. Worth - Swift and Co., P.O. Box 549
Waxahachie - Westboyd Chemical Co., Inc. P.O. Box 402
Austin - University of Texas, Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory
Garland - Microwave Physics Corp., 420 Kirby St.
San Antonio - Southwest Research Institute, 8500 Culebra Rd.
Dallas - Anderson, Clayton and Co., Foods Div., 500 Gibralter Life Bldg., P.O. Box 35

Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Information Letter No. 4

CORE/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** December 16, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS - 25 PARISHES (For October, 1964)

Parish	White Registered	Negro Registered	White Population	Negro Pop.
Ascension	8,808	2.448	19,013	8,906
Bienville	5,007	584	8,470	8,255
Bossier	14,934	599	43,276	14,241
Caddo	62,362	4,954	142,203	81,486
Claiborne	5,229	96	9,646	9,755
DeSoto	5,830	849	10,294	13,949
East Feliciana	2,726	181	9,284	10,907
Iberville	7,422	2,971	15,272	14,615
Jackson	6,078	1,244	10,696	5,127
Lincoln	6,937	1,314	16,594	11,928
Livingston	13,156	1,419	22,921	4,038
Madison	2,467	294	5,767	10,650
Orleans	162,127	35,824	392,594	233,514
Ouachita	29,587	1,744	68,904	32,727
Plaquemines	7,627	96	16,041	6,339
Pointe Coupee	4,384	1,515	10,434	12,048
Rapides	32,456	3,792	77,345	33,769
RedRiver	3,530	96	5,232	4,746
Richland	5,688	381	13,255	10,561
St. Helena	2,059	560	4,075	5,081
St. Tammany	18,250	2,807	28,031	10,532
Tangipahoa	19,918	3,247	39,315	20,111
Washington	15,795	1,634	29,107	14,892
Webster	12,002	803	26,006	13,677
West Feliciana	1,345	85	4,902	8,190

PARTY AFFILIATIONS - 25 PARISHES (October, 1964)

Parish	Dem.	Rep.	States Rights	Parish	Dem.	Rep.	States Rights
Ascension	11,214	42	0	Ouachita	30,559	739	18
Bienville	5,578	7	0	Plaquemines	7,625	25	0
Bossier	14,590	632	10	Pointe Coupee	5,882	17	0
Caddo	62,317	4,401	143*	Rapides	35,769	377	49
Claiborne	5,275	44	0	RedRiver	3,618	7	0
DeSoto	6,622	33	1	Richland	6,030	31	0
East Feliciana	2,893	9	1	St. Helena	2,606	10	2
Iberville	10,300	72	0	St. Tammany	20,921	164	3
Jackson	7,233	78	0	Tangipahoa	22,934	130	0
Lincoln	8,119	65	2	Washington	17,336	61	0
Livingston	14,551	23	1	Webster	12,555	174	11
Madison	2,741	17	0	West Feliciana	1,403	26	1
Orleans	193,530	344	-				

* Highest in state by far

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964

Two new loan programs for low-income families living in rural areas -

Loans to Individual Families -

Maximum Loan -- $2,500 in total to any one borrower.
Repayment Period -- up to 15 years maximum
Interest Rate -- ____________
Purpose -- Farmers: to finance agricultural enterprises or new small businesses, trades or services that supplement farm income.

Rural residents not farming: to finance small businesses, trades or services that supplement family income.
Eligibility -- Families and single individuals with inadequate incomes living in rural areas who have prospects of using credit to increase earnings but are not able to qualify for loans from other sources.

Loans to Cooperatives -

Maximum Loan -- No statutory limit, but will average $25,000.
Repayment Period -- up to 30 years maximum.
Interest Rate -- ____________
Purpose -- to finance processing, marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives benefiting low-income families living in rural areas.
Eligibility -- newly formed or established cooperative associations made up of a membership two-thirds of whom are low-income rural families and serving predominantly low-income rural groups.

The new loan programs will be administered through county offices of the Farmers Home Administration. It is expected that the programs will be available locally about December 15, 1964.

COPIES OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964 (ANTI-POVERTY BILL) ARE AVAILABLE FROM CORE/Research ON REQUEST.

ASCS INFORMATION FOR IBERVILLE PARISH (Supplement to pages 23-29 of handbook)

1. County Office Manager - see handbook, pg. 25
2. Mailing List
   a) 520 farmers on list
   b) made up of each known farmer and landlord "regardless of race, color or creed". (Check this!)
3. Elections
   a) Held by mail - next election, August 10, 1965
   b) 690 farmers voted in the community committee elections in 1964
   c) There are 3 ASC Communities in Iberville Parish - bounderies are available from CORE/Research
4. Programs
   a) The following programs are being carried out in Iberville Parish: Cotton, Rice, Sugarcane, Feed Grain, Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), Soil Bank, wool
   b) local farmers are notified of these programs by letters, newspapers and radio

MEMO TO: Southern Staff and Chapters Date: December 11, 1964

FROM: Judi Nusbaum Subject: Suggestions for Research

One of the functions that I hope the research program will serve is to help you to do some of your own research. Though you may not have time to write the lengthy reports or investigate the detailed information that you will frequently require, there is a great deal of information that you can find quickly and easily on your own. Naturally, some projects and chapters will want to do more independent research than others - depending on the number of workers available, the type of work being done, etc.

The following list includes suggestions for methods of doing research, various sources, etc. *(I will attempt to provide you with some reference material, such as statistical handbooks and reports, and the regular federal programs mailings which began this week.) However, there are many sources that I use in my office that you might like to order for your own use.

I. Information From Federal Agencies

A. * A primary source of this type of information will be the federal programs material that I will send you regularly. These have been selected from many government publications - in most cases they are published by the agency involved. These pamphlets, booklets, fact sheets, etc. will usually tell where you can obtain further information.

B. You can write to the following government agencies for all news releases, which will be sent free of charge:

1. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. - will send weekly list of news items, which you can order in full by number

2. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. - news items from such depts. as A.R.A., Small Business Administration, Census Brueau, etc.

3. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. - news items from Office of Education, Public Health Service, Welfare Admin., Social Security, etc.

4. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Weshington, D. C. - not very useful, except occassional items about Indians

5. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

C. Locate local offices of federal agencies (telephone book may be helpful) and write to them for information. If they refuse to give assistance, make complaints to state, then federal office.

---

* Primarily for staff

II. Useful Publications

A. Census Reports - The last census was taken in 1960, so that is the date of the latest reports. They are the most valuable source available for statistical information about states, parishes, cities, and even wards. Information is broken down by urban/rural, white/non-white, etc. They contain information about population, education, employment, income, etc. They are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., usually for less then $2.00 each. But the best way to get them is from a congressman - FREE! The following reports are available for each state:

1. General Population Characteristics
2. General Social and Economic Characteristics
3. Detailed Characteristics
4. Number of Inhabitants

B. United States Government Organization Manual 1964-65 - a very useful publication which explains function and organization of all government agencies. Request from congressman.

C. State Roster of Officials - should be available from the office of the state Secretary of State

III. Publication Sources

A. Write to various government agencies for lists of publications

B. The best way to get any government publication for which there is a charge is to request it from a liberal congressman, who will send it to you free. This is also a good way to find out which congressmen are helpful. Letters to congressmen should be addressed as follows:

The Honorable____________________
United States Senate (or House of Representatives)
Washington, D. C.

C. If you are near a Dept. of Commerce Field Office (Dallas, Houston, New Orleans)* this is a good source of gov't. publications. It can be used as a reference library or to purchase government publications. They also may be helpful in suggesting where you might find specific information.

D. The following sources can be very useful, and can be found in a good public library:

1. Standard & Poor's Corporation Records, Industrial Surveys, etc. - contains names of directors, address, assets, including summery of its financial statement, history including products, corp. structure, and financial condition
2. Bankers Directory
3. Thomas Register of American Manufacturers
4. Census reports, industrial reports, etc. on specific states

* also Charleston, S.C., Greensboro, N.C., & Jacksonville, Fla.

Information Letter No. 6

CORE/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** February 6, 1965

NOTE TO SOUTHERN STAFF

The first five (5) Information Letters have gone to Louisiana staff only, and most of the information was only concerned with Louisiana Parishes. However, it shall now serve as a Southern Information Letter, and will go out to all Southern Staff from the Research Office. Attached is a supplement for staff outside of Louisiana, containing a few notices from earlier Information Letters. Suggestions and criticisms for improving these letters are welcome. These letters do not go out on a regular schedule, only when I have sufficient material. Each state will not necessarily be mentioned in each issue.

SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTER STATISTICS

State	Tot. Negro Reg. 11/64	Increase since 4/62	% of elig. Negroes reg.	% Negro of total reg.	% of eligible white reg.	% Negro vot. age
Alabama	111,000	42,700	23.0	10.4	70.7	26.2
Arkansas	95,000	26,000	49.3	13.2	72.9	18.4
Florida	300,000	117,500	63.7	12.0	84.0	15.2
Georgia	270,000	94,500	44.0	16.8	74.5	25.4
Louisiana	164,700	13,000	32.0	13.7	80.4	28.5
Mississippi	28,500	4,500	6.7	5.2	70.1	36.0
No. Carolina	258,000	47,500	46.8	11.7	92.5	21.5
So. Carolina	144,000	53,100	38.8	17.0	78.5	29.3
Tennessee	218,000	67,100	69.4	14.4	72.9	14.9
Texas	375,000	133,000	57.7	12.5	53.2	11.7

Unregistered Negroes of Voting Age: Ala.-370,000, Ark.-98,000 Fla.-170,000, Ga.-343,000
La. - 350,000, Miss.-394,000, N.C.-293,000, S.C.-227,000
Tenn.-96,000, Texas-275,000.

STATE WELFARE LAWS

I hope to soon have copies of the welfare laws of all southern states. So far, I only have Louisiana, but have sent a copy of Mississippi Welfare Laws to the project in Canton. Copies of these laws may be ordered from your State Dept. of Public Welfare, which is probably located in the state capitol.

"SEARCHING SERVICE"

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census has a "searching service" to help individuals obtain evidence to establish legal proof of age, place of birth, and citizenship. Such a service may be very useful for people seeking social security benefits, pension or estate shares, some forms of insurance, voter registration, etc. A fee of $4.00 is charged for a search of not more than two censuses for information about one person. This covers the cost of a single copy of the information. Additional copies cost $1.00 each. An expedited search costs $5.00. The faster search is normally completed within two weeks, whereas a regular search may take from four to six weeks.

Persons needing this type of assistance for social security purposes should apply to their local Social Security office. Others should write to the Personal Census Service Branch, Bureau of the Census, Pittsburg, Kansas, 66762, for an application form.

NOTE ON CO-OPS

Urban co-ops can be financed through Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act, which is carried out through the Small Business Administration; rural co-ops through Title III through the Farmers Home Administration (FHA).

FRANCHISE SERVICE FOR MINORITIES

The United States Department of Commerce has announced a new service to provide members of minority groups with information about available business franchise opportunities. Under the service a roster will be kept of firms which award their franchises without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. The initial group of franchise firms consists of 18 firms encompassing a variety of retail and service business franchises which require an initial capital investment ranging from about $600. to 50,000.

The group firms includes the following: A & W Root Beer Co., Santa Monica, California; Beltone Electronics Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Chicken Delight, Inc., Rock Island, Illinois; Chip's Franchise System, Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Dari-Delight, Los Angeles, California; Dairy Queen, St. Louis, Mo.; Denny's Coffee Shop, La Mirada, California; Dunkin' Donuts of America, Inc., Quincy, Massachusetts; Duraclean Co, Deerfield, Illinois; International House of Pancakes, North Hollywood, California; Martin Equipment Sales, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mister Donut of America, Inc., Westwood, Massachusetts; Servisoft, Division of Waterco, Rockfield, Illinois; Snap-On-Tools Corp., Kenosha, Wisconsin; United Rent-Alls, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska; Wade, Wenger Service Master, Downers Grove, Illinois; Western Auto Supply Co., Kansas City, Missouri; and Ziebart Rustproofing Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has offered support to eligible franchise firms through the small business loan program for qualified applicants and through its management assistance program.

More information available on request from CORE/Research.

MISSISSIPPI FARMER GETS ANTI-POVERTY LOAN

With the help of CORE workers in Leake County, Mississippi, Elton Wilder, 55 year old Negro farmer in Carthage received $2,270 for 15 years to refinance a short-term mortgage which is overdue against his 63-acre farm, carry out farm development work, purchase livestock and to pay farm operating expenses on his 1965 crop. In addition to operating his farm, Mr. Wilder had been working at a sawmill until he became partially disabled six years ago. He is only able to work four to six hours a day now but with the help of his wofe and three children will be able to carry out a farming operation which includes the production of livestock. The loan will enable the family to double their gross annual income which last year totaled $780. The loan was made through the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) with funds from the Economic Opportunity Act.

More information on this type of loan is available for Louisiana staff in Information Letter No. 4, and for Southern Staff in the attached supplement.

FEDERAL MONEY IN SOUTH

Many workers have been requesting lists of federal funds in their individual counties. At present, no such lists are available, and it is difficult to obtain information about federal funds by location. However, I am trying to accumulate such information, and will get it out to you as soon as it is available. In the meantime, if there is a particular organization that you wish to know about (school, agency, business, industry, institution, etc.) I can probably find out if it has federal funds.

CORE SOUTHERN NEWS LETTER TO BEGIN THIS MONTH

The Southern Office hopes to issue a south-wide newsletter of CORE activities later this month. In order to have your activities included in these newsletters, you are urged to continue sending regular field reports to the Southern Office. This is an important communication between projects and the Southern Office, and with each other. Your cooperation is valued.

JOB CORPS

I received a new shipment of material on the Job Corps - posters, picture booklets, application forms, and I'll soon be receiving more film strips and records. I will send these materials out to you on request, however would prefer to have any field workers who get to New Orleans stop in the office to pick-up these items, since they are bulky to send.

FLORIDA PUBLICATION

A publication that might be useful to workers in Florida is Statistics of Personal Income, Population, Taxation, and Construction for Florida and Florida Counties, 1964, 68 pp. which is available from the University of Florida Press, 15 N.W. 15th Street, Gainesville, Florida. The cost is $3.09. -- If Florida workers don't want it for their office, how 'bout buying it for mine ???

LOUISIANA - LIST OF MANUFACTURERS AVAILABLE

On request, I will provide a list of all manufacturers in each parish who have 100 or more employees.

LOUISIANA - CONCORDIA PARISH ASCS INFORMATION (Supplement to pages 23-29 of handbook)

1. County Office Manager - Ross A. Giamanco, Office Manager
   Concordia ASCS County Committee
   P.O. Box 668
   Vidalia, Louisiana
2. Mailing List
   a) 696 farmers on list
   b) made up of farmers who have participated in one or more of the ASCS Programs
3. Elections
   a) held by mail
   b) an average of 366 farmers voted in each of the last 5 elections
   c) there are 5 ASC Communities in Concordia - find out bounderies
4. Programs
   a) the following programs are carried out in Concordia through ASC - crop allotment, soil conservation
   b) farmers are notified of these programs by radio, newspaper, and periodic letters

LOUISIANA - NEGRO POPULATION IN 5 PRINCIPAL CITIES

Area	Negro Population	% Negro of Total
Baton Rouge	72,921	31%
Lake Charles	30.327	21%
Monroe	30,721	32%
New Orleans	267,303	30%
Shreveport	95,584	33%

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 - TITLE VII

On July 2, 1965 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 goes into effect. This law requires nondiscrimination for employers and unions with 100 or more workers. In preparation for this, you might write to your local Chamber of Commerce for lists of businesses and industries in your city, with the number of employees they have. They should provide such a list. If not, I may be able to get some of this information for you.

Judi Nusbaum
CORE Southern Office/Research

Supplement to Info Letter 6

CORE/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana ** 523-7204 ** 2/6/65

TITLE III OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT, PART A

Two new loan programs for low-income families living in rural areas -

1. Loans to Individual Families:
   - maximum loan -- $2,500 in total to any one borrower
   - repayment period -- up to 15 years maximum
   - purpose (farmers) -- to finance agricultural enterprises or new small businesses, trades or services that supplement farm income.
   - purpose (rural residents not farming) -- to finance small business, trades or services that supplement family income.
   - Eligibility -- Families and single individuals with inadequate incomes living in rural areas who have prospects of using credit to increase earnings but are not able to qualify for loans from other sources.
2. Loans to cooperatives:
   - maximum loan -- No statutory limit, but will average $25,000
   - repayment period -- up to 30 years maximum
   - purpose -- to finance processing, marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives benefiting low-income families living in rural areas
   - eligilibility -- newly formed or established cooperative associations made up of a membership two-thirds of whom are low-income rural families and serving predominantly low-income rural groups.

The new loan programs will be administered through county offices of the Farmers Home Administration. It is expected that the programs will be available locally about December 15, 1964.

VOTING POTENTIAL STATISTICS

Voting potential (White & Negro 21 years old and over) statistics are available upon request for any county in the south. They are available for 1965, 1968 (election year) or any other year.

Information Letter No. 7

CORE/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** February 23, 1965

CHANGE IN RECENT MEMO ON TOUR OF PROJECTS

I recently sent you a memo including the itinerary for my planned visits to all Southern Projects. I still plan the trip, but it is necessary to change the dates. I will visit each project approximatly a month later then on the original schedule. I will notify you of the exact dates at a later time.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF RESEARCH OFFICE

I will be away from the office for the months of March and April, due to travel plans that include visits to each project. During this time you will not be receiving any material from me, nor will I be answering your requests for information. This might be a good time for you to review the material I have already sent, and consider how you can put it to use in your summer projects. Any requests for information that come in while I am away will be answered as soon as I return, probably the first week in May.

HILL-BURTON FUNDS TO HOSPITALS

Complete lists of hospitals and medical facilities receiving Hill-Burton funds are available by counties on request. The law creating this program prohibits discrimination in any facilities receiving these funds. I will answer these requests when I return from my trip.

INDUSTRIES WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES - TITLE VII OF C.R. ACT

I have begun to receive lists of industries in many areas of Mississippi and Louisiana which employ 100 or more people, therefore being obligated under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These lists are available to you on request when I return to the office. They are also available from local Chambers of Commerce - usually free, but sometimes for a charge of $2 or $3. Title VII, which prohibits discrimination in employment in any industry employing 100 or more people (with or without federal funds) becomes effective July 2, 1965.

STATISTICS FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Statistics on population, education, income, employment, etc. are available upon request for all congressional districts in the South, as well as counties. Again, these requests will not be answered until I return.

SUGARCANE WAGE RATES

The minimum rates for production and cultivation of the 1965 sugarcane crop are: Tractor Drivers $0.95; all other workers $0.85 - per hour. Farmers paying wages in cash are required to obtain a signed receipt from the laborer.

OVER

LOUISIANA - WINN PARISH

On request, voter registration figures by wards and precincts for Winn parish.

LOUISIANA - ASC Information

On request, specific information on ASC for most Louisiana Parishes. This has been sent out for many of the parishes, but since I have received no indication that it is being used, I will wait for specific requests before sending it on the others.

LOUISIANA MISC.

On request, lists of state and local officials, libraries, newspapers, etc., by parish.

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Information Letter No. 8

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** 3/25/65

MAR 29 1965

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS, SUMMER 1965

The National Defense Education Act is offering federally supported summer institutes for advance study for teachers, supervisors, and specialists in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. The instutes are in English, Reading, History, Geography, and for school librarians, educational media specialists and teachers of disadvantaged youth. Participants will receive stipends of $75. per week plus $15. a week for eligible dependents.

Here is a good opportunity for teachers to obtain advanced training, thus making them better prepared to compete for jobs when the schools are desegregated. It will also enable them to improve the educational level of their present schools.

These institutes will take place throughout the country. April 15 is the DEADLINE for applications so we must work fast. If you have potential applicants, contact me immediatly and I will send you information about applying to the institutes in your area.

PUBLIC HOUSING INFORMATION

I have available, upon request, a list of all agencies in each state which receive funds from the Public Housing Administration of the Federal Government.

CHAIRMEN OF THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Arkansas - James E. Youngdah., 1330 Tower Bldg., Little Rock 72201
Tel. FR 4-8293 (Bus.) and LO 5-6434 (Res.) Area Code 501

Florida - Paul S. Walker, 1 Northeast 1st Street, Miami
Tel. FR 9-4311 (Bus.) and PI 1-5792 (Res.) Area Code 305

Louisiana - Honorable J. D. DeBlieux, 105 Courthouse Building, 233 St. Ferdinand St.
Baton Rouge 70801
Tel. DI 4-2686 (Bus.) and DI 3-0337 (Res.) Area Code 504

Mississippi - Acting Chairman - Albert B. Britton, Jr., M.D. 1501 Whitfield Mills Rd.
Jackson 39203
Tel. 353-0997 (Bus.) and 355-3051 (Res.) Area Code 601

North Carolina - J. Francis Paschal, Duke University, School of Law, Durham
Tes. 681-0111, Ext. 3289 (Bus.) and 489-2958 (Res.) Area Code 803

Oklahoma - Savoie Lottinville, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 73069
Tel. JE 6-0900, Ext. 2345 (Bus.) and JE 4-0399 (Res.) Area Code 405

(con't)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN (CON'T)

South Carolina - E. R. McIver, Box 255, Conway 29526
Tel. 249-6629 (Bus.) and 248-2464 (Res.) Area Code 803

Texas - Dr. Luther Holcomb, 763 Rio Grande Building, Dallas
Tel RI 8-5235 (Bus.) and TA 6-1305 (Res.) Area Code 214

MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA MANUFACTURERS

I have complete listings of all manufacturers in Mississippi and Louisiana by counties and towns, including number of employees, names of products, managers, etc. For Mississippi, I have the addresses of the home office, if there is one. This information is available on request.

NORTH CAROLINA VOTER REGISTRATION

Voter registration figures by race for Senatorial and Congressional Districts in North Carolina in 1964 are available upon request.

FLORIDA VOTER REGISTRATION

Voter registration figures, white and Negro, are available for all Florida Counties for November 1964, upon request.

FLORIDA STATISTICS

Sorry, Florida staff, but Florida is still the only state in the South for which I have been unable to obtain Census Reports. I've made several requests, but to no avail. As soon as I get them, I will begin to prepare statistical reports on the counties you are working in.

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Information Letter No. 9

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** 4/8/65

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

An area that we have seriously neglected is placing complaints under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination in any federally assisted program. You can begin to get action on this kind of discrimination by following these steps immediatly:

1. Make a list of all schools, hospitals, and local welfare agencies in your area which you think have any form of discrimination. You may assume that they have federal funds. You do not need any specific facts, affidavits or witnesses to make a complaint - only some indication that there is discrimination.

2. Write a letter to Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., naming the institutions in question, requesting an immediate investigation, and requesting that you be given a follow-up report on the findings of the investigation. You may also request that you be contacted to report specific incidents of discrimination, or you may wait to do this until after you determine if the findings of the investigation are satisfactory to you.

3. Send a copy of each complaint to the Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D. C.

4. Send a copy of each complaint to me -- I will compile a list of these complaints and use other sources (president, news papers, etc.) to pressure for immediate action.

5. MAKE YOUR COMPLAINTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT WE CAN BEGIN TO DEMAND ACTION ! !

LARGEST U.S. INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

I have a list of information about the 500 largest U.S. Industrial Corporations. If this list, or any specific part of it, is of any use to anyone, please let me know.

NEW ORLEANS CORE MEMBER ACCEPTED IN JOB CORPS

Lucinda Miller, 19, a member of New Orleans CORE, left for a Job Corps Training Center in St. Petersburg, Florida, just a month after applying.

After sending in her application card, she was contacted by local Job Corps authorities. She was required to fill out one additional form, which she said was "easy", and then had two interviews before her final acceptance. She was also given a physical examination, & was told that good health is an important factor for acceptance.

The Job Corps paid her plane fare to St. Petersburg, where she will spend up to 10 months learning a skill which she will select from a long list of choices. She will receive $30. a week spending money, plus $50. a month which will be saved for her until she leaves the Job Corps. The Job Corps will also pay transportation for two visits home.

(OVER)

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANT LABOR

I have information available on how to begin a program, under the Economic Opportunity Act, to assist migrant and seasonal agricultural workers and their families. This information is available on request.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CENTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND OKLAHOMA

Youth Opportunity Centers have been established under the Anti-Poverty Program in Columbia, South Carolina; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Tulsa, Oklahoma. The staffs for these centers were selected by the State Employment Security Agencies. The center in Charleston will serve a youth population of 27,633 with a staff of 15. The Oklahoma City staff will be 24 and will serve 44,846 youths. In Tulsa the staff of 18 will serve 33,868 youths.

In Oklahoma, the State Employment Security Agency is in Oklahoma City: Bruce Wood, Executive Director, Will Rogers Memorial Office Bldg.

In South Carolina the State Employment Security Agency is in Columbia: Keith R. Aull, Executive Director, 1225 Laurel Street, P.O. Box 995.

Be sure that the program and the staffs are well integrated, as these programs come under the anti-poverty program, and can be stopped if there is discrimination of any kind. Complaints should go to the Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. with copies to me and to the Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS

Food Stamp Programs in Louisiana are in Avoyelles and Evangelene Parishes, and have recently been established in Acadia. Watch these !

LOUISIANA ROSTER OF OFFICIALS

The Louisiana Roster of Officials for 1965 is available from Wade O. Martin, Jr., Secretary of State, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. No charge.

RECENT LOUISIANA REGISTRATION FIGURES

Louisiana registration figures for Feb. 1965 are available on request by parishes and race. The last figures I gave you (Information Letter No. 4) were for Oct. 1964.

MISSISSIPPI - 4TH DISTRICT REGISTRATION FIGURES, AND VOTING POTENTIAL, 1963

Though these figures are a little old, they are still appropriate since there has been no major change in the Mississippi voting situation.

(CON'T)

MISSISSIPPI - 4TH DISTRICT (CON'T)

County	Population over 21	Registered Voters	Percent
Clark	White - 6,072 Negro - 2,988	5,000 34	82.4 1.1
Jasper	White - 5,327 Negro - 3,675	4,113 6	77.2 .20
Kemper	White - 3,113 Negro - 3,221	3,232 10	103.8 .3
Lauderdale	White - 27,806 Negro - 11,924	12,053 1,200	43.3 10.1
Leake	White - 6,754 Negro - 3,397	4,903 150	72.5 4.4
Madison	White 5,622 Negro - 10,366	3,021 500	53.7 4.8
Nashoba	White - 9,143 Negro - 2,565	6,568 8	71.8 .3
Newton	White - 8,014 Negro - 3,018	4,997 32	62.3 1.1
Rankin	White - 13,246 Negro - 6,944	6,822 43	51.5 .6
Scott	White - 7,742 Negro - 3,752	5,314 28	68.6 .7
Simpson	White - 8,073 Negro - 3,186	5,928 61	73.4 1.9
Smith	White - 6,597 Negro - 1,293	5,437 24	82.4 1.9

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

file So Office

Information Letter No. 10

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7625 ** 4/30/65

VOTING STATISTICS - ALL STATES

I now have 1964 voter registration figures by race for all counties in all states. Also, the number of eligible voters by race and the percent of eligible voters registered, by race. Available on request.

Write for

done

PARTIAL LIST OF RACIAL KILLINGS

Have you all received a copy of the Partial List of Racial Killings from April, 1963 to March, 1965? It is a partial list of about 33 killings that have occurred in the South in a two year period - only one conviction in the lot, and that was a suspended sentance. If you do not have this list, it is available upon request. If you do have it, try to get some publicity on it. We hope to work toward some corrective legislation.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE ON TITLE VI

A CONFERENCE ON TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 WILL BE HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS FOR THE SOUTHWEST REGION (INCLUDING LOUISIANA, TEXAS, ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA, ETC.), SPONSORED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION. FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL OFFICIALS WILL BE THERE, AND IT WILL BE A GOOD CHANCE TO ASK QUESTIONS AND DISCUSS PROBLEMS CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI - THE TITLE THAT COVERS ALL FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS. LOCAL PEOPLE AS WELL AS CORE WORKERS ARE INVITED, AND WE HOPE TO SEND SEVERAL CAR-LOADS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO DALLAS. THE MEETING IS ON FRIDAY, MAY 7th, AT 9:30 A.M. AT THE ADOLPHUS HOTEL, 1321 COMMERCE ST. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ATTENDING, CALL SAMUEL J. SIMMONS, FIELD SERVICES DIVISION, U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS. CALL HIM COLLECT FOR AN INVITATION. ALSO, PLEASE NOTICE RICHARD HALEY AT THE SOUTHERN OFFICE. WORKERS FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES MAY WANT TO ATTEND, ALSO, ALTHOUGH THEIR STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS WILL NOT BE PRESENT.

INFORMATION FOR MAKING COMPLAINTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

Anyone wanting information on making complaints under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (federally assisted programs), Title VII of the Civil Rights Act (Equal Employment Opportunity), or Executive Order 10925 (federal contractors), it is available on request and will be discussed in workshops before summer.

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

I have a list of all Colleges and Universities by state that have signed the "Assurance of Compliance" form required under Title VI to continue receiving funds. The forms indicate that the institution is completely desegregated. They should be checked. Remember, anyone can make a complaint under Title VI - you need not be a victom of discrimination. Complaints to Sec. Celebrezze of HEW, with copies to Louis L. Mitchell at the Civil Rights Commission, and to me.

(CON'T)

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

It might be a good idea to write to all local companies which have federal contracts (some will be listed in my Federal Fund Reports) and inform them that you are aware that they come under Executive Order 10925 on Equal Employment Opportunity. You might suggest a meeting to discuss their employment policies. Also, you can offer to assist them with compliance. If possible, you should indicate if you have people available for positions (secretaries, etc.). Complaints on Exec. Order 10925 should go to the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C. Be sure to send copies to me and to Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Southern Field Representative, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C. ....note: If the employers give you the old line about "no qualified Negroes available" - you might suggest that they set up a government training program.

ANTI-POVERTY PROJECTS

I have a directory of Anti-poverty Projects by states, and will send you the information on request.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

I have a list of all colleges and universities receiving funds under the work-study program of the Economic Opportunity Act. Students at these schools from low-income families are given jobs for up to 15 hours a week, and 90% of their pay comes from the federal government. The information is available by state on request.

VISTA PROJECTS IN ARKANSAS AND NORTH CAROLINA

I have information on VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America) Projects to attack rural poverty in Arkansas and North Carolina - available on request.

CHILD LABOR IN SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

Deductions are to be made from Sugar Act Payments of any producer who employs children in the production of the sugarcane crop. The rule applies to children between 14 and 16 years of age who work more than 8 hours in any one day, and to children under 14 who do any work. This does not apply to labor performed by children of any producer who has an interest in the crop of 40% or more at the time the labor is performed. Producers may be required by local authorities (including ASCS Committee) to furnish proof of the age of any worker who appears to be under the age limit.

KEMPER COUNTY MISSISSIPPI - ERROR IN REPORT

I recently sent out a report on Neshoba and Kemper counties in Mississippi, a booklet called "Facts About Neshoba and Kemper". There is an error on the first page of population figures. The report indicates that Kemper County has 1,237 Indians, but it should be only 237. Sorry ....

Judith Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

NOTES FOR SOUTHERN STAFF

Sunday, April 25: A team of three persons selected to act as mediators between the city government of Bogalusa, Louisiana, and the representatives of the Negro community, has scheduled a meeting for Wednesday, April 28. The mediators will meet with lawyers representing the two "sids" to make final arrangements for the first negotiation session. Will Ussery, CORE National Vice-chairman, will return to Bogalusa early this week to assist the Bogalusa Civic and Voters' League in continuing its present program of direct action. At present, action is limited to picketing downtown stores in protest against the refusal of businessmen to hire Negro salespeople. Early in the week a Voters' Caravan will be in operation, transporting potential registrants from Bogalusa to Franklinton, county seat of Washington Parish, where the people may register.

Monday, April 26: Last week the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie filed three suits against discrimination in public accommodations of Jonesboro, Louisiana. Named in this suit were the M & D Restaurant, the Blue Grill Restaurant and Brooks Motel. The suit was filed in Monroe, Louisiana, in the Federal Court of the western district.

In a conversation with Louis Mitchell, field representative of the United States Civil Rights Commission, I learned that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has not yet been named by President Johnson. This commission will have the responsibility of implementing Title Vll of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The fact that the appointment has been delayed so long means that it likely will be some time after July 2nd--months, probably--before Title Vll can begin to be effective. I am requesting that James Farmer and that local chapters write to the president, urging the immediate appointment of the commission members.

Mr. Mitchell also put in an order for some new pamphlets just issued by the Civil Rights Commission. This office will receive several copies, which will be distributed among staff.

A women*s group in Salisbury, Connecticut, has been interested for some time in our project in Canton, Mississippi. Presently they are trying to arrange to subsidize a lawyer who would work in that area--Madison and a few adjacent counties--for at least a limited period of time. The lawyer could serve not only to work in actual cases in court, but also as legal advisor both to groups and individuals in regard to matters on civil rights. Up to now we have used lawyers as sort of traveling agents who service wide areas. If a lawyer can be secured to work in this Madison County project, it may operate as a kind of pilot project which, if successful, might lead to placement of volunteer lawyers in much larger numbers than has been our policy heretofore.

Tuesday, April 27: Harold Martin, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, is gathering material for a story in that magazine on CORE in Louisiana in 1965. The article will appear somewhere between the last of June and the middle of July.

A new Louisiana town is now making its bid for human rights. Negroes in the little town of Homer, Louisiana, are agitating for change. Last week one young man was suspended from school. On Monday night two young men were arrested in nearby Arcadia while traveling from Homer to Jonesboro, Louisiana. They were arrested for several traffic violations.

Chris Sprowal, NAC member from Downtown CORE in New York, began work this week as a task force worker. He is presently stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Wednesday, April 28: Several weeks ago the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie initiated a suit in St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana. The suit was directed against issuance of school bonds which secure monies for the continuance of St. Tammany's school program, which is completely segregated. At a pre--trial hearing, at which the principles in the case were present, Federal Judge Frank Ellis directed the St. Tammany school board to submit a plan for desegregation by no later than May 14, plan to become effective September, 1965. The time elapsed between the filing of the suit and the deadline for submission of a plan is approximately six weeks, possibly the quickest action yet the civil rights movement has been able to obtain in school desegregation cases.

In regard to the suits filed to desegregate restaurants in Jonesboro, Louisiana, the same law firm above mentioned received a proposal from the lawyer for the restaurants. The proposal was simply that the restaurant owners will open their doors if we don't sue. CORE will propose to the citizens of Jonesboro that they test the restaurants for the next two or three weeks, keeping record of the numbers of people who go in, the numbers who are served, those who are mistreated or overcharged, and those who are not served. At the end of a three-week period we will be in a position to decide whether to drop the suits.

In Taylor County, Florida, a Negro group has complained of not getting cooperation from the County School Board as regards Operation Head Start. CORE attorney John Due has drawn up articles of incorporation for this group as the Taylor County Improvement Club, Incorporated.

Two piggy-back trailor loads of books recently arrived in New Orleans, to be distributed among CORE projects by the SOUTHERN Office. It is estimated that the shipment amounts to over 30 tons of books. Books were collected by Bergen, County, New Jersey, CORE, and the expense of shipment is being borne by CORE SEDF.

New gasoline credit cards have arrived at the Southern Office. They are ten in number and will be distributed among southern staff.

Randy Glenn, formerly working in Leake County, Mississippi, is now on detached service in Montgomery, Alabama. He is working with the student organization there, the Alabama State College Freedom Campaign. The student group has drawn up a list of 47 grievances. Their first grievance is the president of State Teachers College, Dr. Levi Watkins.

Richard Haley

~~George~~ SO. Office Information ~~Letter~~ Reports
MAKe file

Information Letter No. 11

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7625 ** 5/27/65

FRANCHISE SERVICE FOR MINORITIES

I have received very few requests from you for information on the Dept. of Commerce Franchise Service for Minorities, as discussed in Information Letter No. 6. This could be a good chance to help people to begin their own businesses. I have lists of the participating companies, and Small Business Administration Loans are available to help people to obtain these franchises. The first franchise to be aquired by a Negro under the Franchise Service for Minorities was to set up his own business as an operator of a "Chicken Delight" food carry-out store. He put up $8,000 of his own savings, received a $7,500 loan from the Small Business Administration, and borrowed $2,500. from the Freedom National Bank in New York. The capitol investments range from about $600. to $50,000. A listing of the companies participating in this program is available upon request. When I send you the list, you can write directly to the companies about the amount of capitol required to purchase a franchise.

COMPLAINTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

Here is a general list of the appropriate agencies for complaints:

1. Federal Contractors: Complaints under Executive Order 10925, which covers employment practices of all companies holding federal contracts, should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C. These complaints must be made by persons against whom discrimination has been committed.

2. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act: This is the title that goes into effect on July 2, 1965, covering all employers with more than 100 employees, unions with more than 100 members, and employment agencies. Complaints will be made to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. (This Commission has not yet been appointed). Again, complaints must be made by the person against whom the discrimination has been committed.

3. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act: This is the title that covers all federally assisted programs. Complaints under this title can be made by anyone who observes discrimination, and not necessarily by someone directly involved in it. Complaints are made directly to the agency involved, for example:

(A) Complaints on hospitals, schools, welfare agencies, libraries to Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary, U.S. Department Of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

(B) Complaints on state employment services, Manpower Development and Training Programs, etc. to W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

(C) Complaints on Agricultural Programs, such as ASCS, County Agents, Conservation Programs, Farmers Home Administration Loans, surplus food distribution, etc. to Orville L. Freeman, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(D) Complaints of Public Housing, College Dormatories built with federal funds, urban renewal, etc. to Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

(E) Complaints on any aspect of the Anti-poverty program to Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

A complaint need only be a letter. Copies should be sent to Louis L. Mitchell, Southern Field Representative, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C., and to me. It might also be a good idea to send a copy to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

(CON'T)

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE (ASCS)

Each county holds yearly elections in which the farmers (including tenants and sharecroppers) elect 3-man community committees (several such elections are held in each county). These committees elect a 3-man county committee which plays an important role in the agricultural community. In the past, there has been a great deal of discrimination in these elections. This year, however, a directive has been released from Washington to local ASCS committees, requiring all counties to place Negro candidates on the ballots for community committee elections in at least the same proportion as there are Negro farmers in individual counties. This means that you should do the following things: (1) find out when the ASCS elections take place in your state. (In Louisiana they are in August). (2) Find out the percent of Negro farmers in the county. (I can provide this information for you upon request). (3) See that the directive is carried out, and make complaints to the Dept. of Agriculture if it is not. (4) See that the right Negroes are placed on the ballot - do not allow the white community to select the Negroes. Complain to Washington if you do not like the way this is handled. (5) Organize the farmers and have them agree on the candidates they will vote for, so that they won't split the Negro vote. They may vote for up to five candidates, but if less than that are good, the entire Negro farm community should vote for those candidates only. All farmers get one vote, regardless how much land they work.

Also, land measurment is now taking place in farming areas, and the ASCS committees hire the people to do this work. Negroes should be encouraged to apply to the local ASCS office for these jobs, since ASCS officials have been instructed to hire them.

It might be a good idea to have someone visit the local ASCS office to discuss the plans they have for implementing these directives.

ARA DIRECTORY OF APPROVED PROJECTS

I have an ARA Directory of Approved Projects as of March 31, 1965. Anyone wanting this information for a particular area, please let me know.

TEACHER TRAINING

I have a list of colleges and universities which have received special federal funds to train teachers of mentally retarded children. Information for particular areas is available upon request.

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

One of the ways of indetifying federal contractors is by an Equal Opportunity Employment Poster that they are required to display. I have some of these posters, if anyone would like to see what they look like.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

I have a list of Federal Depository Libraries as of Sept. 1962. These libraries are covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The information for specific areas is available upon request.

Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Information Letter No. 12

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7625 ** August 6, 1965

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

1. People 65 and over who have never worked under social security, although not qualified for cash social security benefits, may qualify for the basic hospital insurance protection under the new "medicare" program. Those receiving public assistance from the states may be signed up for the basic hospital insurance by their welfare agencies.

2. Enrollments in the voluntary medical insurance plan can be accepted beginning Sept. 1, 1965. Therefore, persons over 65 who have not worked under social security should wait until September 1 before visiting their social security office. Then they can sign up for the basic hospital insurance and, also, enroll in the medical insurance program if they wish that additional protection.

3. Persons now 65 or over who are insured under social security but have never applied for benefits, even though they may still be working full time, should apply now to establish their benefit rights. This would qualify them for hospital insurance protection and will assure that they get any cash benefits to which they may be entitled commencing in 1966 because of more liberal retirement test provisions. Under the amendments, any earnings that a person has after applying for social security will automatically be included at a later date in a recomputation of benefits, if it is advantageous to the individual. Therefore no one can lose by filing for benefits as soon as possible.

4. Persons 72 or older not now getting benefits because they (or their husbands) had not worked long enough under social security to qualify under the provious provision of the law, if they have any social security credits at all, should get in touch with the nearest social security office right away, because the amount of time they need to have worked under social security has now been reduced. Some persons 72 or over will now qualify for benefits of #35. a month with as little as three quarters of coverage under social security. Benefits may also be payable to the wives or widows of such persons.

5. Widows aged 60 or 61, beginning September, can choose to have their cash benefits, at a reduced amount, start at age 60 instead of age 62. Application for this purpose may be filed immediatly.

Further information on these and other points under the new social security legislation is available from the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

HOUSING FACILITIES FOR MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

A joint project to design and test improved housing facilities for migrant farm workers was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Under the project, present types of migrant housing will be evaluated, plans will then be developed for the construction of improved low-cost housing designed for short-term occupancy by migrant workers, and prototypes will be erected for testing in various locations having different climates. Project funds will be provided by the Division of Community Health Services of the Public Health Service and the Agricultural Engineering Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service.

(CON'T)

MEMO TO STATE SCHOOL OFFICIALS FROM COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The following memo has been sent to the staff of the Office of Education and to chief state school officers from Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel:

"A number of complaints have been received by the Office of Education that some school districts are utilizing the desegregation of their public schools as the occasion for actual or threatened dismissal or release of Negro teachers on a discriminatory basis. It is alleged that this has been done in order to maintain segregated white faculties in all-white or mixed schools and thus avoid faculty desegregation. The problem most clearly arises where previously Negro schools are closed. It is also alleged that threatened dismissals are sometimes used to put pressure on Negro students not to exercise their rights under desegregation plans based on freedom of choice.

"We are in the process of investigating these complaints. While under Title VI our authority does not extend to the employment or retention of individual teachers, our compliance procedures do provide for review of policies or patterns of discrimination with regard to teaching staff which have a discriminatory impact on students. It should be unmistakably clear that such policies or practices are prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the departmental Regulation issued thereunder, and the Statement of Policies of April 29, 1965.

"The Statement, as you know, requires desegregation plans to contain provisions concerning desegregation of school faculties. A school district cannot avoid the requirement that it desegregate its faculty by discriminatorily dismissing or releasing its Negro teachers. Nor can a freedom of choice plan be deemed "free" if indirect pressure is placed on Negro students to forego rights under such a plan by threatening Negro teachers with loss of their jobs should Negro students leave Negro schools to attend desegregated schools."

HEALTH EDUCATION FILMS FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN MIGRANT FARM FAMILIES

These films are available for free loan in Spanish or English. If anyone can use them, let me know.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH HAVE SIGNED AN ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE

I have a list of the colleges and universities which have signed the Assurance of Compliance form required by the Civil Rights Act. Lists by state are available on request.

WAR ON POVERTY PROJECTS

A list of projects by state is available on request.

NO RESPONSE TO MEMO

I recently sent out a memo to all projects requesting a list of local people to whom I could send material directly. I have not received a single list ....

(CON'T)

WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PROJECTS UNDER WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The Welfare Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is setting up work experience and training projects throughout the country. The projects are funded for one year under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act (Anti-poverty program). They will provide a wide range of work experience and training for jobs such as nurses' aides, hospital and nursing home attendants, orderlies, laboratory aides, teachers' aides, homemakers, day care aides, clerks and stenographers, as well as for various service trade jobs. They also include literacy training. All work experience and training projects include counseling, social services and medical care. Day care is provided, as needed, for children whose parents are participating in the projects.

Some of the projects are:

Florida - a grant of $682,300. to Hillsborough county for 300 participants.
Louisiana - a grant of $497,400. to Evangeline Parish for 400 participants.
" - a grant of $499,800. to Orleans Parish for 400 participants.
Mississippi - a grant of 547,700. to Lee County for 256 participants.
" - a grant of $27,900. to the state to develop such projects.
North Carolina - a grant of $11,300. to a 10 county Albemerle area to develop projects (Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Perquimans, Gates, Hyde, Pasquotank, Tyrell and Washington)

Other states available on request.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA POLITICAL HANDBOOKS

A sociology instructor at the University of Wisconsin, along with some others, is working on a political handbook of South Carolina for me. It should be ready soon, and will immediatly be distributed to workers in that state. When the handbook is completed for South Carolina, they will begin to work on one for Florida, which they estimate will be completed sometime in the fall.

GARBAGE PROBLEMS IN LOUISIANA

Workers in Plaquemine, Louisiana , where the Negro community has been suffering because of a garbage dump used by whites in their neighborhood, obtained the following information which may be of interest to workers in other areas of Louisiana with this problem:

1. Garbage dumps are illegal in Louisiana
2. Burning of garbage in open fires is illegal in Louisiana
3. Complaints should be made to the Health Dept. which will investigate
4. Court action can be taken and the State Board of Health will testify as an expert witness.

HELP!

I'm stuck with about 500 ASCS booklets. Does anyone want any? ..... please ??

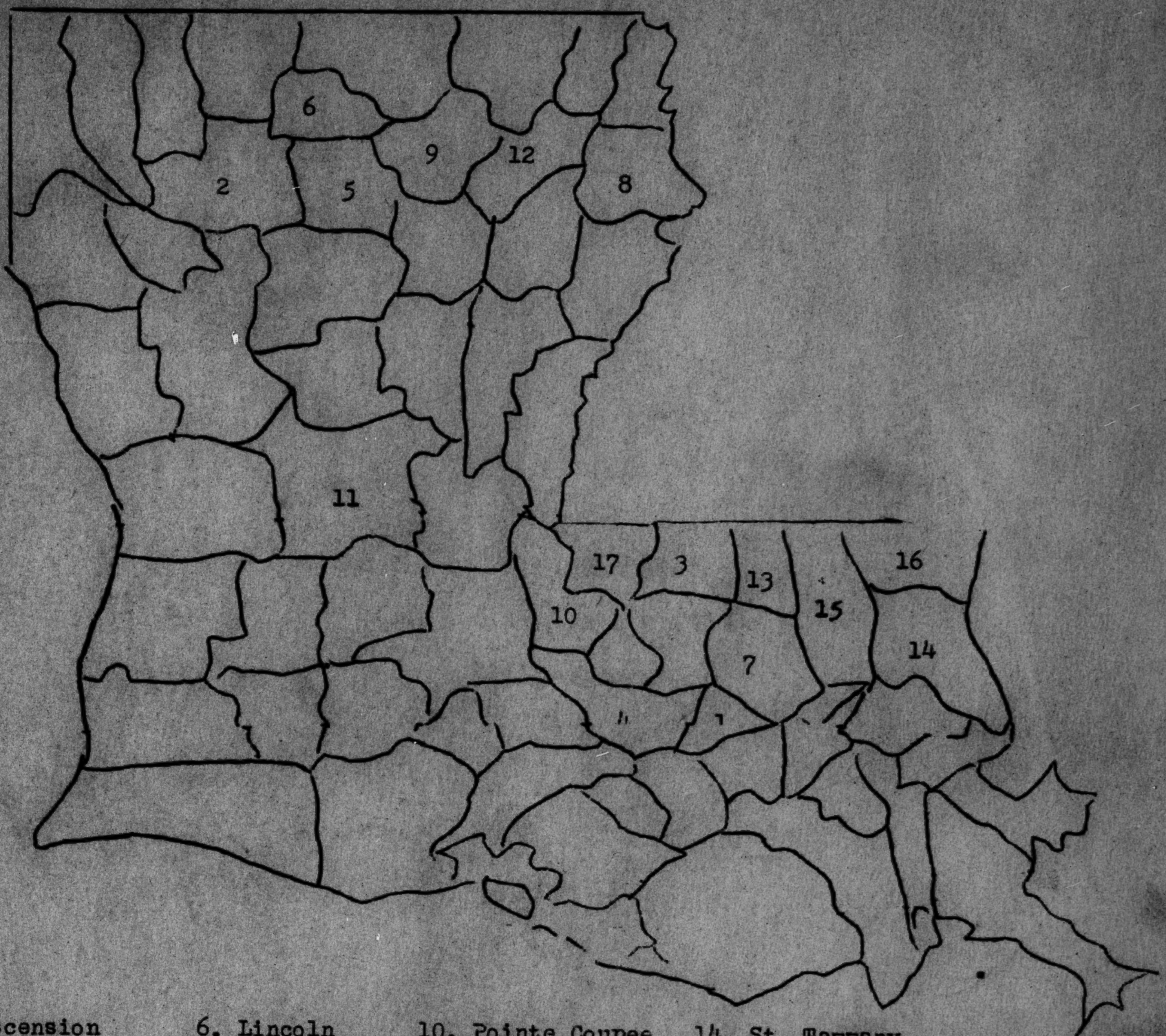
Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

NEW ORLEANS LA.
AG 5 PM
1965

NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY
1664 1964
5¢
UNITED STATES

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York


6
9
12
2
5
8
11
17
3
13
16
10
15
14
7
4
1

1. Ascension
2. Bienville
3. West Feliciana
4. Iberville
5. Jackson
6. Lincoln
7. Livingston
8. Madison
9. Ouachita
10. Pointe Coupee
11. Rapides
12. Richland
13. St. Helena
14. St. Tammany
15. Tangipahoa
16. Washington
17. West Feliciana

LOUISIANA DATA
17 PARISHES

TO: CORE LOUISIANA STAFF

FROM: CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE/RESEARCH PROGRAM

It is hoped that this handbook is only the beginning of the information to be furnished to you by the CORE/Research Program. Requests for additional information, of all kinds, are encouraged - this is the only way we have of knowing what specific information is needed in the field. All requests will be answered as quickly as possible.

In the near future you will receive a packet of information on all the federal programs which are of major importance. Also, this handbook will be continuously supplemented with new material as it is available to us.

Any comments or suggestions about improving this handbook will be most welcome.

Please address all requests and correspondence to:

CORE RESEARCH
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

SECTION I

GENERAL STATISTICS

(Pages 1-5)

RURAL POPULATION BY PARISH AND WARD 1960

(figures for wards are total urban & rural population)

PARISH AND WARD	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
Ascension - total rural	12927	5659	7
farm population only	1117	432	-
Ward 1	996	2054	-
" 2	693	431	-
" 3	2438	1632	1
" 4	834	852	-
" 5	568	944	4
" 6	163	216	-
" 7	5516	1336	-
" 8	2433	899	1
" 9	1791	161	1
" 10	3581	381	1
Bienville - total rural	7090	7088	1
farm population only	609	1186	-
Ward 1	1866	1902	-
" 2	1257	1830	-
" 3	521	470	-
" 4	2412	2208	1
" 5	1235	427	-
" 6	1535	1029	-
" 7	644	388	-
East Feliciana - total rural	9284	10907	7
farm population only	541	1416	-
Ward 1	1642	1031	2
" 2	386	1232	-
" 3	3181	1909	2
" 4	392	981	1
" 5	2021	2631	2
" 6	1373	1397	-
" 7	114	758	-
" 8	175	968	-
Iberville - total rural	9512	12693	45
farm population only	858	342	-
Ward 1	2613	3092	-
" 2	3643	3693	3
" 3	2260	877	5
" 4	588	775	-
" 5	616	1074	36
" 6	1287	1333	-
" 7	1044	1232	-
" 8	2471	1033	3
" 9	750	1506	5
Jackson - total rural	7961	4014	5
farm population only	529	207	-
Ward 1	722	243	-
" 2	6591	3029	5
" 3	1065	380	-
" 4	229	465	-
" 5	232	190	-
" 6	1118	162	-
" 7	739	658	-

PARISH AND WARD	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
Lincoln - total rural	6567	4830	3
farm population only	1151	301	-
Ward 1	11205	8195	10
" 2	490	569	2
" 3	716	1195	-
" 4	1153	579	1
" 5	774	260	-
" 6	1261	674	-
" 7	408	109	-
" 8	584	347	-
Livingston - total rural	18219	2750	14
farm population only	2376	338	-
Ward 1	2091	198	1
" 2	7234	1392	2
" 3	1144	67	-
" 4	3055	589	4
" 5	1136	223	-
" 6	1688	578	8
" 7	1051	62	-
" 8	880	-	-
" 9	1991	381	-
" 10	365	157	-
" 11	2286	391	-
Madison - total rural	2893	4137	1
farm population only	1656	2548	-
Ward 1	91	257	-
" 2	235	720	-
" 3	101	306	-
" 4	3974	7753	27
" 5	2[illegible]5	380	-
" 6	466	688	-
" 7	196	469	-
" 8	499	77	-
Ouachita - total rural	16837	4268	12
farm population only	1453	844	-
Ward 1	2592	744	1
" 2	2864	6519	3
" 3	16441	11094	16
" 4	741	485	-
" 5	24362	3955	9
" 6	1597	324	
" 7	596	615	-
" 8	1353	89	-
" 9	545	50	-
" 10	12813	8852	3
Pointe Coupee - total rural	8245	10276	2
Farm population only	2221	2181	-
Ward 1	671	932	-
" 2	444	1381	1
" 3	318	732	1
" 4	1180	832	-

Figure for parish is rural population; figure for ward is total population (including urban)

PARISH AND WARD	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
Pointe Coupee (CON'T)			
Ward 5	417	1441	-
" 6	569	229	-
" 7	835	695	-
" 8	992	1384	-
" 9	2998	3388	-
" 10	2010	1034	-
Rapides - total rural	42159	10474	186
farm population only	3764	911	-
Ward 1	30598	22139	44
" 2	2483	1092	-
" 3	1892	2750	-
" 4	3377	1135	-
" 5	1818	60	-
" 6	1646	-	-
" 7	2667	1595	150
" 8	6298	1015	26
" 9	13219	3073	12
" 10	9662	780	5
" 11	3685	130	-
Richland - total rural	9353	7897	8
farm population only	5227	4141	-
Ward 1	3409	2284	1
" 2	5723	4195	5
" 3	1148	811	1
" 4	1384	1223	1
" 5	1110	1057	-
" 6	171	679	-
" 7	310	312	-
St. Helena - total rural	4076	5081	5
farm population only	1344	1737	-
Ward 1	347	431	-
" 2	871	1407	-
" 3	391	1056	-
" 4	730	988	-
" 5	973	1043	-
" 6	764	156	-
St. Tammany - total rural	18874	6597	62
farm population only	1385	367	-
Ward 1	1350	497	-
" 2	2804	648	-
" 3	6860	2600	9
" 4	2557	781	3
" 5	1257	188	-
" 6	1636	4	-
" 7	945	1066	8
" 8	2943	1025	7
" 9	6786	3542	11
" 10	893	181	42
Tangipahoa - total rural	25742	12474	5
farm population only	6421	1511	-
Ward 1	2449	2132	-
" 2	1117	450	-
" 3	4888	4493	1
" 4	1888	935	-
" 5	2528	638	5
" 6	6099	2578	
" 7	19095	8721	7
" 8	1251	164	-
Washington - total rural	13502	5946	3
farm population only	4265	2148	3
Ward 1	1158	150	-
" 2	1178	454	-
" 3	2685	2484	3
" 4	16886	7800	11
" 5	1682	569	-
" 6	1743	16	-
" 7	1941	1311	1
" 8	1126	1614	1
" 9	708	494	-
West Feliciana - total rural	4197	8190	8
farm population onl	224	1605	8
Ward 1	1107	810	4
" 2	221	535	-
" 3	310	1398	[illegible]
" 4	98	611	1
" 5	152	372	-
" 6	NO WARD NO. 6		
" 7	1998	2672	1
" 8	48	563	-
" 9	183	557	-
" 10	80	672	1

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR LOUISIANA

1. Percent of Change in Nonagricultural Employment, 1947-1962
   a. Percent of increase - 34.1% (Louisiana)
   b. rank in nation - 20
   c. national average - 26%

2. Percent of Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment, 1962
   a. Percent of U.S. total - 1.4% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 22
   c. median - 1.1%

3. Percent of Change in Manufacturing Employment, 1947-1962
   a. Percent of **decrease** - 11.5% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 47
   c. national average - 8% increase

4. Percent of Change in Agricultural Employment, 1950-1962
   a. Percent of decrease - 32.4% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 28
   c. national average - 33% decrease

5. Agricultural Employment as Percent of Total, 1962
   a. Percent - 15.3% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 20%
   c. national average - 11%

6. Total unemployment Rate, 1962
   a. Percent of unemployment - 6.3% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 44-45
   c. HIGHEST RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH

7. Percent of Population 25 Years and Older With Less Than 4 Years of High School, 1960
   a. Percent - 67.6 (La,)
   b. rank in nation - 42
   c. national average - 59%

8. Nonwhite Population as Percent of state total, 1960
   a. Percent - 32.1% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 5
   c. national average - 11.4%

9. Persons Employed in White-Collar Occupations as Percent of state total, 1960
   a. Percent - 37.8% (La.)
   b. rank in nation - 33-34
   c. national average - 41%

10. Average Income of Private Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers, 1962
    a. $4,394. (La.)
    b. rank in nation - 36
    c. national average - $5,088.

(OVER)

11. Percent of Families With Income Under $3,000, 1959
    a. Percent - 35.6 (Louisiana)
    b. rank in nation - 43/44
    c. national average - 21%

12. Estimated Percent Change in Population 14 Years and Older, 1960-1970
    a. Percent Increase - 20.4% (Louisiana)
    b. rank in nation - 16
    c. national average - 19% increase

13. Estimated Percent Change in Total Labor Force, 1960-1970
    a. Percent Increase - 20.8% (La.)
    b. rank in nation - 20
    c. national average - 22% increase

14. Estimated Percent Change in Teenage Labor Force (14 to 19 Years Old), 1960-1970
    a. Percent increase - 17.5%
    b. rank in nation - 35
    c. national average - 35% increase

1960

EDUCATION MEDIAN

NON-WHITE POPULATION

PARISH	MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED
Ascension	4.9
Bienville	5.6
East Feliciana	5.4
Iberville	4.5
Jackson	6.4
Lincoln	7.1
Livingston	4.9
Madison	4.5
Ouachita	7.8
Pointe Coupee	3.6
Rapides	6.3
Richland	4.4
St. Helena	5.1
St. Tammany	6.0
Tangipahoa	5.4
Washington	6.1
West Feliciana	5.2

DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Listed below are formerly all-white colleges and universities of Louis which were"desegregated"as of April 1, 1963. This list may not be complete.

PUBLIC

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	State
McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette	State

NON-PUBLIC

Immaculata Minor Seminary, Lafayette	Roman Catholic
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	Southern Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans	Roman Cathol
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans	Roman Cathol
Tulane University, New Orleans	Private

In January, 1961 there were 5 "desegregated" public schools, and 2 "desegregated"non-public schools. By March, 1963, 4 more non-publ schools had "desegregated".

SECTION II

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

(Pages 6-9)

1959 NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARM OPERATORS 1959

Parish & tenure of operator	White	Negro	Parish & tenure of operator	White	Negro
Ascension - total farms	812	84	Pointe Coupee - total farms	831	468
full owners	620	60	full owners	397	90
part owners	125	17	part owners	210	44
managers	11	-	managers	6	-
all tenants	56	7	all tenants	218	334
Bienville - total farms	654	322	Rapides - total farms	2105	233
full owners	511	229	full owners	1584	78
part owners	94	29	part owners	263	32
managers	-	1	managers	12	-
all tenants	49	63	all tenants	246	123
East Feliciana - total farms	443	457	Richland - total farms	1290	597
full owners	337	277	full owners	625	111
part owners	70	21	part owners	343	47
managers	7	-	managers	8	1
all tenants	29	159	all tenants	314	438
Iberville - total farms	366	59	St. Helena - total farms	588	457
full owners	148	19	full owners	436	315
part owners	99	17	part owners	103	36
managers	12	1	managers	4	-
all tenants	107	22	all tenants	45	106
Jackson - total farms	414	105	St. Tammany - total farms	650	55
full owners	382	92	full owners	598	52
part owners	18	3	part owners	30	1
managers	1	-	managers	3	-
all tenants	13	10	all tenants	19	2
Lincoln - total farms	669	166	Tangipahoa - total farms	2535	450
full owners	575	115	full owners	2073	341
part owners	51	10	part owners	227	26
managers	4	2	managers	17	-
all tenants	39	39	all tenants	218	83
Livingston - total farms	1434	86	Washington - total farms	1759	507
full owners	1322	71	full owners	1393	335
part owners	52	4	part owners	241	62
managers	-	-	managers	8	-
all tenants	60	11	all tenants	117	110
Madison - total farms	441	294	West Feliciana - total farms	160	335
full owners	213	116	full owners	92	48
part owners	127	28	part owners	46	12
managers	14	-	managers	7	-
all tenants	87	150	all tenants	15	275
Ouachita - total farms	768	204			
full owners	586	99			
part owners	81	16			
managers	11	-			
all tenants	90	89			

AMOUNT OF FARM LAND OWNED BY FULL OWNERS

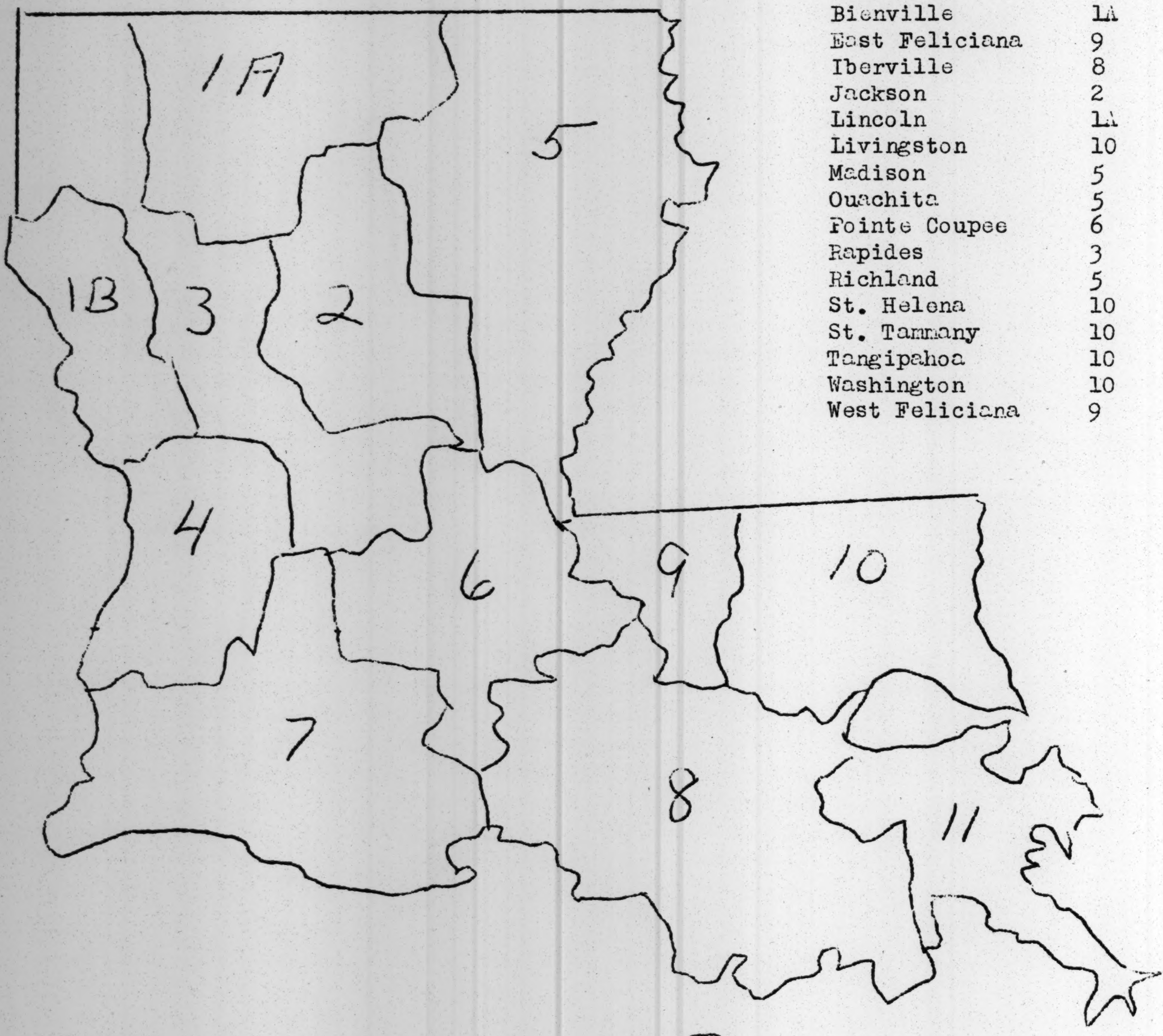
PARISH	NUMBER OF ACRES		PARISH	NUMBER OF ACRES	
	WHITE	NEGRO		WHITE	NEGRO
Ascension	33,278	1,174	Pointe Coupee	82,163	4,560
Bienville	74,085	14,120	Rapides	143,860	2,615
East Feliciana	114,715	14,458	Richland	75,854	5,596
Iberville	15,396	505	St. Helena	49,618	11,601
Jackson	38,608	4,519	St. Tammany	57,756	1,189
Lincoln	87,172	7,327	Tangipahoa	131,110	6,951
Livingston	58,666	802	Washington	129,755	14,177
Madison	83,976	5,829	West Feliciana	48,410	3,733
Ouachita	55,477	4,124			

AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND & BUILDINGS PER FARM

PARISH	$ VALUE PER FARM	PARISH	$ VALUE PER FARM
Ascension	$226,872.	Pointe Coupee	$ 35,716.
Bienville	21,156.	Rapides	50,821.
East Feliciana	59,477.	Richland	17,164.
Iberville	70,219.	St. Helena	14,939.
Jackson	18,313.	St. Tammany	37,566.
Lincoln	20,110.	Tangipahoa	17,907.
Livingston	11,960.	Washington	20,339.
Madison	43,756.	West Feliciana	38,586.
Ouachita	51,278.		

(BREAK-DOWN BY RACE NOT AVAILABLE)

Ascension	8
Bienville	1A
East Feliciana	9
Iberville	8
Jackson	2
Lincoln	1A
Livingston	10
Madison	5
Ouachita	5
Pointe Coupee	6
Rapides	3
Richland	5
St. Helena	10
St. Tammany	10
Tangipahoa	10
Washington	10
West Feliciana	9



FARMING AREAS

1A. Upland Louisiana Timber Area
1B. Northwest Louisiana Hill Area
2. North Central La. Cutover Pine Area
3. Red River Cotton Area
4. Cutover Flatwoods Area
5. Mississippi Delta Area
6. Central Louisiana Mixed Farming Area
7. Louisiana Rice Area
8. Louisiana Sugar Cane Area
9. Southeast Mixed Farming Area
10. Louisiana Dairy, Poultry and Truck Area
11. New Orleans Truck and Fruit Area

PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPS BY FARMING AREAS

	1A	1B	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Corn for grain	5.3	-	-	9.7	-	26.4	27.5	-	12.5	-	7.3	-	A
oats harvested	-	-	-	15.5	-	60.5	-	9.0	-	6.0	-	-	A
soybeans	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	A
hay	6.1	-	-	19.1	-	17.3	15.0	12.6	7.8	4.7	7.5	-	A
cotton	-	-	-	18.9	-	52.6	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	A
rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	79.9	-	-	-	-	A
cane for sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	89.5	-	-	-	A
cane for syrup	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	25.5	43.8	-	5.2	-	A
sweet potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	69.3	10.1	-	6.9	-	-	A
irish potatoes	5.6	-	-	5.2	-	6.2	18.0	-	41.4	9.1	6.2	-	A
commercial vegetables	9.2	-	-	9.6	-	4.7	6.9	-	28.2	5.1	13.8	15.3	A
nursery & greenhouse	*	*	*	11.5	-	-	12.5	*	*	8.4*	27.6*	24.9	$
peaches	59.3	-	6.0	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
pecans	-	-	5.0	40.7	-	20.4	7.8	-	6.1	5.4	-	-	T
oranges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.4	T
tung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	T
strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.0	-	A
cattle & calves	4.8	-	-	13.5	-	17.0	14.3	17.5	7.5	5.2	9.4	-	N
milk cows	7.9	7.1	-	7.3	-	8.0	14.6	6.9	6.7	-	31.7	-	N
hogs & pigs	6.2	-	5.1	10.9	-	25.5	27.0	6.9	4.8	-	4.6	-	N
sheep & lambs		-	-	10.6	25.5	14.6	6.3	27.8	4.9	-	4.8	-	N
chickens	9.0	-	5.2	10.7	5.0	10.8	15.1	9.4	7.3	4.8	19.9	-	N
eggs sold	11.1	-	5.8	14.8	6.9	8.4	6.0	7.2	5.6	-	28.3	-	D
broilers sold	29.4	19.0	5.1	16.2	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	N

A - Acres, $ - Dollars, T - Trees, N - Number, D - Dozens, * - some data not shown

SEE FARMING AREA MAP FOR LIST OF WHICH PARISHES ARE LOCATED IN EACH FARMING AREA

SECTION III

PROGRAMS

(Pages 10-31)

What you should know about

HOW FARMER COOPERATIVES CAN HELP YOU

A cooperative is a business owned and operated by the people who use the goods and services it supplies. It is one way that people can pool cash and some of their other resources to work together for a better life for each of them.

Most successful farm operators depend upon cooperatives. They get their electricity through their local rural electric cooperatives, and their seed, fertilizer, feed, and other supplies through purchasing co-ops; sell the products they grow through marketing co-ops; and borrow the money they need to carry on their operations through cooperative land banks and credit unions. Even the smallest farmer --and the farm worker, too -- may find that cooperatives can help him save money in his farming and in supplying his family's needs.

An Example of a Need - Credit Unions

One of the easiest ways to save money is not to borrow it from the landlord, the supply merchant, the ginner, the loan shark. Yet almost all farmers and sharecroppers must borrow during the growing season, and farmworkers often must borrow during the off season. A study showed that Negro small farmers in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, were really paying their landlords 11.7% and their supply merchants 14.8% interest (even though it was reported at a lower rate). Those who could borrow from the Production Credit Association or from a bank paid 6% to 6.8% interest (with no extra hidden charges). Most of the loans were from $50 up to $500.

A credit union is one kind of cooperative. It could have lent this money cheaper and might have worked out a better schedule for repayment. It might have been able to help those that the Production Credit Association and the banks would not help, including farmworkers and non-farmers.

How a cooperative operates

A cooperative is organized to save money for all its member-users and to bring them needed services, not to make a profit for just a few stockholders. Most cooperatives operate on these basic principles.

1. Open membership. Anyone can join who can use its services and pay its membership fee. (You have to be a farmer to belong to many farmer co-ops. The fee depends upon the kind of business, usually ranging from $5.00 to $100.00)

2. Democratic control. The business is controlled by the members, every member can vote, and each member usually has only one vote no matter how much stock he owns.

3. Limited interest on capital invested. Members buy shares in the cooperative so that it will have enough money to operate, but it is set up to serve its members, not to make a profit, so the members limit the amount of interest they pay themselves on their invested capital.

4. Service at as near to cost as possible. After cooperatives have paid their operating expenses and put something in reserve for the future, they pay the interest owed to the members on their invested capital. The money left over is paid to the member-users as patronage refunds. This means that it is divided up on the basis of goods bought or services used during the year. The more you use your co-op the larger refund you will get.

(OVER)

Types of cooperatives

There are almost as many kinds of cooperatives as there are needs for goods and services. Here are a few that have been most useful for rural people:

Purchasing co-ops - to buy at wholesale and to sell to their members such products as seed, fertilizers, machinery, gasoline, home appliances, and groceries.

Marketing co-ops - to gin, pack or prepare their members' products for market; and to sell them locally or ship them to market.

Credit unions - to lend money to its members at reasonable rates. Usually, all members must belong to the same organization, such as a church or civic group.

Other Service co-ops -- to own and operate expensive machinery; to develop water, forestry, and conservation districts; to build and operate housing for older persons, and health clinics; to reduce insurance and funeral costs.

How to use a cooperative or start a new one

First, visit the cooperative nearest you. Get its literature on how it operates and how to join. If it can meet some of your needs, join it, take part in its meetings, vote in its elections, and use its services. If there is no co-op nearby, try to get the one that best meets your needs to open a branch in your area.

Many co-ops have failed. Before starting one, learn if a cooperative will meet your local needs and if you have the resources to make it successful. (This is called a feasibility study; experts on cooperatives can help you with this.)

Some of the causes of co-op failures have been: (1) Not enough persons in the area had enough need for it; (2) The members did not understand how cooperatives really operate; (3) There was no convenient source of supply for a pruchasing co-op or a reasonable market for the products of a marketing one; (4) The manager was not qualified to run the business; (5) The members could not raise enough capital (although loans may have been available if the plans were really feasible).

No matter how big some cooperatives now are, most of them started with just a few persons sitting down and planning together how to get the things and services they need cheaper and better. But expert help is needed; get it from the start.

How to get help

Private organizations and the federal government are ready to help you learn about cooperatives, and to form one if a feasibility study shows you can use one successfully. For further information on cooperatives and the nearest cooperative association that may help you, write to: The Cooperative League of the USA, 59 Eaxt Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. 60605

For information and help on credit unions write to: Credit Union National Assn. 1617 Sherman Avenue, P.O. Box 431, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

The Farmers Cooperative Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Washington, EC) is set up to advise and help farmers organize and operate cooperatives successfully. Write to it for information and help as you go along.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

COOPERATIVES

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT - TYPE

Ascension

1) Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative, Inc. (1936)
Ascension, Assumption & St. James
P.O. Box 431, Donaldsonville Tel. GR 3-8241
General Mgr. - J. H. Thibaut
Office Mgr. - Larry Montero
(Raw Sugar Milling)

2) Ascension Farmers' Cooperative Assoc. (1939)
Ascension
P.O. Box 182, Gonzales Tel. HO 3-3434
Mgr. - Cleveland J. Marchand
(Purchasing)

Bienville

1) Arcadia P.C.A. (1934)
Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Webster & half of Ouachita
P.O. Box 478, Arcadia
Sec'y & Mgr. - Roy Brice
(Short-term agricultural financing)

2) Northwest Louisiana Agricultural Assn. (1937)
Bienville
Box 99, Saline Tel. 2141
Sec'y - Van H. Burns
Mgr. - Dewey Williams
(Marketing Produce)

3) Federal Land Bank Assn. of Arcadia (1947)
Bienville, Lincoln, Jackson, part of Claiborne
Box 215, Arcadia Tel. 2316
Sec'y & Mgr. - none at present
(Long-term farm loans)

4) Ringgold Producers Assn. (1961)
Bienville
Rt. 1, Box 9, Ringgold Tel. 2509
Treas. & Mgr. - Harry Evans
(Farm Supplies)

East Feliciana

1) Tri-Parish Co-op
East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, & West Feliciana
Slaughter Tel. OL 4-2026
Mgr. - L. M. Womack
(farm supplies)

2) Feliciana Farmers Co-op (1962)
East & West Feliciana; Clinton (Brandh of Amite County, Miss. co-op, Liberty, Miss.)
Sec'y & Gen. Mgr. - Milton Walker (Amite County Co-op)
Branch mgr. - Lester White (Clinton) Tel. 683-5158
(farm supplies)

CO-OPS

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT-TYPE

(CON'T)

Iberville

1) White Castle Fertilizer Co-op (1950)
Iberville
P.O. Box 434, White Castle Tel. 2205
Pres. & mgr. - Victor L. Wintz
(Anhydrous Ammonia & chemicals)

Jackson

None

Lincoln

None

Livingston

1) First Hungarian Farmers Cooperative Assoc. (1928)
Livingston
P.O. Box 136, Albany Tel. 486 (Hammond Exchange)
Sec'y - Frank Nemith
(Produce marketing and farm supply)

2) Louisiana Poultry Producers Co-op Assn. (1962)
Livingston
Pres. & Mgr. - Herman Simeon
(Poultry marketing & Supplies)

Madison

1) Tallulah P.C.A. (1943)
Madison
P.O. Box 1111, Tallulah Tel. 229
Sec'y - C. B. DeMoss, Jr.
(Short - term credit)

2) Staple Cotton Cooperative Assoc.
Tallulah, La. (home office 210-214 W. Market, Greenwood, Miss.)
Office mgr. - Lombard Burns
(Cotton Marketing)

3) Tallulah Cooperative Gin
Madison
Tallulah Tel. 537
Mgr. - Lem F. Powell
(Cotton Ginning)

Ouachita

1) F. L. B. A. of Monroe
705 N. Second Street, Box 2628, Monroe Tel. FA 2-0940
Sec'y - Mgr. - A. C. Ranson
(long-term loans)

Pointe Coupee

1) Pointe Coupee Electric Membership Corp, Inc. (1939)
Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville
P.O. Box 137, New Roads Tel. 638-9333
Mgr. - Alfred A. Robinson
(Elictric Power Distribution)

CO-OPS

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT-TYPE

(CON'T)

Rapides

1) Meeker Sugar Co-op Inc.
Avoyelles, Rapides, Landry,
Meeker Rural Station, Lecompte Tel. 3511
Pres. & Mgr. - E. L. Klock
(Raw Sugar Milling)

2) Valley Farmers Co-op (1959)
Rapides
Box 68, Boyce (home office: Natchitoches, La.) Tel. SY 3-2145
Mgr. - Charles Faircloth
(Farm supplies)

3) Bayou Boef Corporation
Rapides; Cheneyville Tel. BR 9-3075
Mgr. - Burt Broussard
(farm supplies)

4) Cotton Growers Gin Company
Rapides; Lecompte Tel. 5177
Pres. & mgr. - Frank Hathorn, Sr.
(Cotton Ginning)

5) Alexandria Federal Land Bank Assoc.
Rapides
P.O. Box 1832, Alexandria Tel. HI 2-7564
Sec'y & Mgr. - Adrian Land, Jr.
(Long-term loans)

6) Producers Mutual Gin
Rapides; Cheneyville Tel. BR 9-3591
Pres. - Clyde Smith
Operator - Jack Whatley
(Cotton Ginning)

7) Rapides D. H. I. H.
Rapides, Alexandria Tel. HI 2-3042
Sec'y - Ben Simpson
Supervisor - Clennon D. McCann
(Dairy Herd Testing)

8) Alexandria P. C. A.
Rapides
P.O. Box 1511, 621 Washington St., Alexandria Tel. HI 2-7863
Sec'y & Mgr. - S. F. Trammel
(Short-term loans)

9) Louisiana Agricultural Cooperative (Branch Stroe)
Rapides
2112 Lower Third St., Alexandria Tel. HI 3-5625
Mgr. - E. C. Marler
(farm supplies)

CO-OPS

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT-TYPE

(CON'T)

Rapides (CON'T)

10) Bayou Robert Farmers Cooperative (1962)
Rapides
RFD, Lecompte Tel. - none listed
Pres. - C. Wayne Hunt, Lecompt
Sec'y - Richard G. McGraw, Lecompt
Mgr. - Bernard Smith
(farm supplies)

11) Central Louisiana Milk Producers Assoc. (1963)
Rapides
Rt. 1, Box 96, Alexandria
Pres. - Aylwin L. Lachney
Sec'y - L. C. Danehower, Simonesport
(Milk bargaining)

Richland

1) Richland Farmers Co-op Assoc., Inc. (1947)
Richland
406 North Benedette St. P.O. Box 747, Rayville Tel. 728-3642
Mgr. - Frank W. Brunson
(farm supplies)

2) Farmers & Owners Cooperative Gin (1959)
Richland; Rayville Tel. 728-3914
Sec'y - Ottis Henderson
Mgr. - Emmet Greer
(Cotton Ginning)

3) Richland Sheep Growers Assoc. (1959)
Richland; Rayville
Sec'y & treas. - R. V. Norman - Rayville Tel. 728-4183
(wool and lamb marketing)

4) Federal Land Bank Assoc. of Rayville
Richland
Franklin, P.O. Box 329, Rayville Tel. 728-2562
Sec'y - G. Lynn Gladney
(long-terms loans)

St. Helena None

St. Tammany None

Tangipahoa

1) Ponchatoula Farm Bureau Assoc. (1931)
Tangipahoa
Box 175, Ponchatoula Tel. 6569
Mgr. - Leonard N. Hoover
(Produce marketing & farm supplies)

CO-OPS

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT-TYPE

(CON'T)

Tangipahoa (CON'T)

2) The Farmers Cooperative Assoc., Inc. (1936)
Tangipahoa
Box 224, Independence Tel. 7128 or 4091
Sec'y & mgr. - Sam Garafola
(Produce marketing & farm supplies)

3) Farmers Educational & Coop Assoc. (1948)
Tangipahoa
Box 132, Tickfaw Tel. 349-W or 866-J-1 (Hammond Exg.)
Mgr. - Pete Morales
(Produce marketing & farm supply)

4) The Hammond Farmers Co-op Assoc., Inc. (1954)
Tangipahoa
P.O. Box 693, Hammond Tel. 2565
Sec'y & mgr. - Frank Faldetta
(Produce marketing & farm supplies)

5) Amite Farmers Cooperative (1961)
Tangipahoa
Amite Tel. 8194 or 8574
Pres. - Tony Lascaro, Amite
(Strawberry marketing)

6) Gulf Dairymens' Federal Credit Union (1961)
Florida Parishes; Kentwood Tel. 8224
Sec'y & treas - Glenn S. Hendry
Rt. 3, Amite
(Short-term credit)

7) Fourth Ward Federal Credit Union
Tangipahoa
Rt. 2, Amite Tel. 6237
Sec'y -mgr. - Mrs. Belle R. Lanier
(Short-term credit)

8) Husser Community Credit Union (1942)
Tangipahoa
Husser Tel. 2496
Sec'y & treas. - Loretta Smith
(Short-term credit)

9) Little Chappapeela Credit Union (1943)
Tangipahoa
Rt. 2, Amite Tel. 5609
Mgr. - Mrs. Vera Lanier Griffin
(Short-term credit)

CO-OPS

PURCHASING, MARKETING AND CREDIT-TYPE

(CON'T)

Tangipahoa (CON'T)

10) Tall Pines Egg Producers Assn. (1963)
S. E. Louisiana; P.O. Box 76, Springfield, La.
Pres. - Donald Travis Lobell
Sec'y. - Mrs. James O. Pratt, Baton Rouge, La

11) Louisiana Agriculture Cooperative (Branch Store)
Tangipahoa; Amite
Mgr. - Arlis Crawford

12) Ard Dairy Cooperative Association (1963)
Rt. 2, Independence
Pres. & Mgr. - Alfred Ard
Sec'y - Ivy Ard
(Milk Marketing)

Washington

1) Washington - St. Tammany Electric Co-op, Inc. (1938)
Washington: Franklinton Tel. VE 9-3562
Mgr. - Lyle Killingsworth
(Rural Electrification)

NEGRO CO-OP →

2) WASHINGTON PARISH COLORED FARMERS MARKETING & BUYING ASSOC. (1943)
Washington, Rt. 6, Franklinton Tel. VE 9-2142
Mgr. - Charlie Wilson
(Produce marketing & farm supply)

3) Gulf Milk Association (1959)
Florida Parishes P.O. Drawer 467 Tel. VE 9-3551
Franklinton
Mgr. - V. F. Ledford

4) Washington Co-op (1963)
1103 Greenlaw Ave., Franklinton
Mgr. - Jasper Smith, Rt. 1 Tel. VE 9- 3625
Franklinton
(Farm supply)

5) Louisiana Agricultural Cooperative (Branch Store)
P.O. Box 155, Franklinton Tel. Ve 9 - 3625
Mgr. - Martin Penton

West Feliciana

None

What you should know about

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION LOANS

If you are a farmer and need additional funds at reasonable terms and rates to consolidate debts, for operating expenses, to improve your crop, stock, house, or buildings, or to buy a farm or equipment, Farmers Home Administration may be able to help you. You may have been turned down for an FHA loan in the past--or have been told that it is useless for you to apply. But if your farm experience makes you believe that with enough credit you can manage a farm successfully as either an owner or a tenant, you should apply again. Be sure to apply in writing, as only written applications can be considered.

Floyd F. Higbee, FHA Deputy Administrator, instructed all FHA offices:

> "We must concentrate on helping farmers improve their conditions... rather than to use their problems and shortcomings as a basis for rejecting their applications for assistance....The best efforts of this agency are now directed specifically to assisting family farmers through loans and guidance to the end that no deserving family farmer will have to give up the struggle of remaining on the farm because of factors that have come about through reasons beyond his control."
> (FHA Bulletin No. 691, February 15, 1961.)

Kinds of loans available

If you think any of the FHA loans listed here might help you, ask your FHA county office for the special leaflets that will tell you much more about them.

Operating loans: To help make your farm and home operations successful. Loans for livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm equipment; for food, clothing, medical care, and other household expenses; to refinance debts; to produce trees, and to do other things to make your farm more productive. Terms: Loans up to seven years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry operations.

Farm Ownership loans: To buy, enlarge, and improve family farms. Loans for farm homes and buildings, to drill wells, to develop and improve forest or recreational enterprises. They are for larger, longer-range projects that operating loans. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry.

Rural Housing loans: To build or improve farm homes or buildings, or non-farm homes in rural areas or communities of less than 2500. Loans to install heating or water, or to modernize; or to buy a house or homesite for persons over 62 years. Terms: Loans up to 33 years at 4% interest. Owners unable to repay a loan may be able to get a grant of up to $1000 for minor safety or health improvements.

Water Development and Soil Conservation loans: To improve your water supply and your land; for wells, farmstead water, irrigation and drainage, grading, fertilizing and seeding; to develop permanent pastures and improve forestry practices; to join a water district; and to pay for engineering plans and legal fees. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% for forestry.

(CON'T)

Emergency loans: To help farmers who need special credit to carry on their normal operations because of widespread losses caused by floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. They are usually made only in area specially designated by Secretary of Agriculture but sometimes can be made when only one or a few farmers are affected. Terms: Loans up to 7 years for livestock and equipment, up to 20 years for buildings and land improvement, at 3% interest.

Loans to groups: These are available for watershed improvement, water system irrigation, soil conservation, the development of grasslands, and forestry and recreation enterprises, and for the building of housing for older persons. Ask the FHA county office for infomation about these programs.

Who is eligible for FHA loans

The special requirements for the different types of loans are given in the FHA leaflets. All of the loans (except for rural housing) require the following:

1. that you are unable to get credit for the loan you need at reasonable rates and terms for private or cooperative lending agencies;

2. that you have a farm background and the farm experience or training necessary to be successful in carring out the planned farm operation;

3. that you work out a plan with the FHA county supervisor that will make it possible to carry through the operation and pay off the loan;

4. that after the loan is made you actually will be managing or operating a farm either as owner, or tenant under a written lease, and that you be of legal age (and, in some cases, a U. S. citizen);

5. that you have the character, industry, and ability to carry out the farming operation for which you obtain the loan.

How to apply -- Who determines whether or not you are eligible

Consider your own farm operation very carefully. If you think that with a loan you can increase your cash income enough to both live better and pay off the loan, ask the FHA county supervisor to help you plan your operations and help you prepare your application. Your application will be reviewed by the FHA county committee which will decide whether or not you get the loan. The FHA committee is made up of three local farmers appointed by the FHA state director. The committee may ask you and your family to meet with it. Try to have other farmers who know you tell the committee about your background and ability. The local committee should decide in about two weeks. Appeals may be taken to the state director. Even if you don't qualify for an FHA loan at this time, the FHA office can help you plan for farm improvements.

What to do if you think you are not being treated fairly on an FHA loan

You have the right to have the FHA county office help you review your farm operations and plan your improvements. You are entitled to be treated with courtesy at the FHA county office and to receive help in preparing your loan application. If other debts are keeping you from qualifying, the FHA office may be able to help you try to work out new arrangements with your other creditors. The FHA county committee must consider your application fairly regardless of your color, the smallness of your farm, or any bad credit or operating experiences in the past.

(CON'T)

Keep a careful written record of all your contacts with the FHA office and a copy of your applications. Keep every letter or notice that is sent to you, and keep the envelope it came in. If you think that you are not being treated fairly, write a letter telling everything that happened to: The Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112, E. 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

FHA COUNTY SUPERVISORY OFFICIALS

County office hours throughout the state are 8 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday. The office period listed below refers to the day and hours that supervisory personnel will be in the office.

ASCENSION - Mr. J. F. Butterworth, Courthouse, P.O. Box 313, Port Allen, La.
Telephone: 348-7181 (Ext. 218)
Hours: Friday - 8 AM to 4:30 PM
County supervisor for: West Baton Rouge, Ascension, East Baton Rouge

BIENVILLE - Mr. Clyde Lee Butler, SCS Building, Ringgold, La.
Telephone: 2482 (Jonesboro)
Hours: Tuesday - 8:30 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: Bienville, Jackson

E ST FELICIANA - Mr. Willie L. Tatum, Old High School Building, P.O. Box 165, Clinton
Telephone: 683-8249
Hours: Friday - 8 AM to 5 PM
County supervisor for: East Feliciana, Livingston, West Feliciana

IBERVILLE - same as Ascension

JACKSON - Mr. Clyde Lee Butler, Federal Building, P. O. Box 306, Jonesboro, La.
Telephone: 2482
Hours: Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM
County Supervisor for: Jackson, Bienville

LINCOLN - Mr. William R. Alexander, Federal Bldg. , Ruston, Louisiana
Telephone: 255-2826 (Ext. 1)
Hours: Tues. & Fri. 9 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: Union, Lincoln

LIVINGSTON - same as East Feliciana

MADISON - Mr. James E. Courtney, Yerger Bldg., 507 E. Green St., P.O. Box 190, Tallulah
Telephone: 464
Hours: Friday - 8 AM to 5 PM
County supervisor for: Madison

OUACHITA - Mr. Charles H. Standard, Rm. 136, Agriculture Bldg. 704 Cypress St. West Monroe
Telephone: ?
Hours: Wednesday - 8 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: Caldwell, Ouachita, Winn

POINTE COUPEE - Mr. Thomas J. Dewey, Jr., Courthouse, Box 26, New Roads, La.
Telephone: 638-5431
Hours: Friday - 8 AM - 5 PM
County supervisor for: Pointe Coupee

RAPIDES - Mr. Alvin B. Landers, 931 Main St., Alexandria, La.
Telephone: 445-6511 (Ext. 674)
Hours: Friday, 8 AM - 5 PM
County supervisor for: Rapides, Grant, Vernon

(OVER)

RICHLAND - Mr. Cloyd O. Hopkins, B-3 Richland Parish, Courthouse, Rayville, La.
Telephone: 728-2001
Hours: Monday - 8 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: Richland

ST. HELENA - Mr. V. Dempsey McMorris, Courthouse, P.O. Box 57, Greensburg
Telephone: 222-4340
Hours: Friday - 8 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: St. Helena

ST. TAMMANY - Mr. Vincent C. Byrd, Courthouse, P.O. Box 369, Franklinton, La.
Telephone: VE 9-3406
Hours: Monday - 8 AM to 12 noon
County supervisor for: Washington, St. Tammany

TANGIPAHOA - Mr. L. Cullen Shows, Monroe Finch Bldg. Box 248, Amite, La.
Telephone: 3331
Hours: Friday - 8 AM to 5 PM
County supervisor for: Tangipahoa

WASHINGTON - same as St. Tammany

WEST FELICIANA - same as East Feliciana

What you should know about

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
(for cotton, rice, and peanuts)

This fact sheet tells how the acreage that you can plant in cotton, rice, and peanuts is determined, when it is determined, and what you can do if you think that you are not being fairly treated. It does not try to tell everything about how acreage allotments, along with marketing quotas, operate as a part of the overall price support program.

Market quota, referendum, and acreage allotment

Your local or county ASC committee* each year holds a referendum called by the Secretary of Agriculture to approve the marketing quota for each of these crops for the coming year. This referendum is held not later than December 15 (except for rice, which maybe held in the following January). Before the referendum is conducted, your ASC county committee has made the acreage allotment for each farm in your county, and the notice of your allotment (if you are entitled to one) should have been mailed to you. If you hear that a marketing quota referendum is going to be conducted and you have not yet received your notice of acreage allotment, check at once with your county agent or at your local ASC office.

Who takes part in the referendum, the ASC committees, and the acreage allotments

You are entitled to participate in the referendum (and in the election of your ASC committee) if you operate a farm as a sharecropper, tenant, or owner and are entitled to an acreage allotment. You must have an acreage allotment if you produce cotton, rice, or peanuts for market (if two-thirds of the producers of the country who vote in the referendum approve the marketing quota for the crop).

How big an acreage allotment should you get?

The acreage allotted to you should be your fair share of the acreage allotted to the county for the crop. Generally, your fair share is based upon the past history of your farm and of the other farms producing the crop. (Abnormal growing conditions, the land, crop rotation, and your own experience are sometimes considered.) The allotments for all the farms in your county are listed at the ASC county office. Examine this list right away if you do not think your allotment is fair. Even if you have a small farm or a new farm you are entitled to some allotment for the crop. Ask the ASC office or your county agent to explain your allotment to you.

What to do if you don't get your notice on time or think your allotment is unfair

If you do not get a notice of your allotment in the mail at the same time that your neighbors get theirs and before the marketing quota referendum, inquire at once at your local ASC office and write a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C. telling him what happened.

---

* The ASC committees are committees elected by the local farmers to help carry out the programs of the Agricultural Stabilization and conservation Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. (More information on ASCS on pages 23-29)

(OVER)

When you get a notice of your allotment in the mail, read it carefully right away and save it. If you do not understand it, ask your local ASC office or your county agent to explain it to you. If you are not satisfied with the acreage allotted to you (or your farm marketing quota upon which it is based), file a written application for review with your local ASC committee within fifteen days of the postmark on your notice. Keep a copy of th application for yourself.

If you apply for a review of your allotment in time, it will be reviewed by an ASC review committee of three farmers who have been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and who are different from your local ASC committee. This committee will change your allotment if it decides, after considering all aspects of your case, that you did not get a fair share of the crop acreage allotted to your county.

If you still do not think that you are being treated fairly after the review committee has made its findings, you can appeal to the United States District Court or to the State Court of your county for further review. This is likely to be expensive, however, and you should get legal advice before you try to do this.

How to get an extra allotment

If you want to put more acres in the crop than you were first allotted, apply to the ASC committee. The county committee has held in reserve part of the alloted land to take care of the adjustment of any claims made, and sometimes growers do not want to plant all the acreage given them. This excess is divided among all those who apply for it.

The measurement of your land

The correct measurement of your farm is important to you and to the government. If your fields are measured too big, you will not be planting all the acres to which you are entitled. If they are measured too small, you may be planting more than you were allotted and have to plow up some of it or be subject to other penalties, Regularly -- at least once every three years -- the local ASC committee is supposed to measure all the lands you cultivate without cost to you and can, at any time, check by measuring to be sure you are not planting an excess of the crop. If you request it, the ASC committee must measure your fields before you plant them or will remeasure them later. But you must pay for the cost of this special measurement, so be sure you find out how much it is going to cost you before you ask the committee to do it. If you don't ask for prior measurement or remeasurement, you are bound by the ASC committee's determination of your acreage.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

If your ASC committee office does not treat you with fairness and with courtesy, or if it segrates you or discriminates against you in any other way, get all the facts you can, including what happened and when and where it happened. Get the names of the persons involved and of witnesses if you can. Send a full report of it to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Prepared by National Sharecroppers Fund

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

Ascension:	Mr. Claude Songy Donaldsonville, La.	Tel. 4866
Bienville:	Mr. E. A. Fulmer Arcadia, La.	Tel. 2321
East Feliciana:	Mr. F. M. Roberts Clinton, La.	Tel. 683-5456
Iberville:	Mr. Edward Burleigh Plaquemine, La.	Tel. MU 7-2066
Jackson:	Mr. W. C. Abbott, Jr. Courthouse Jonesboro, La.	Tel. 2452
Lincoln:	Mr. F. O. LeVasseur Rustin, La.	Tel. AL 5-3402
Livingston:	Mr. R. H. D'Armond 104 Mattie Street Denham Springs, La.	Tel. NO 5-2585
Madison:	Mr. Max McDonald Tallulah, La.	Tel. 207
Ouachita:	Mr. J. J. Joyce, Jr. Box 485 West Monroe, La.	Tel. FA 3-2251
Pointe Coupee:	Mr. S. J. Deville New Roads, La.	Tel. 638-4421
Rapides:	Mr. Ben T. Simpson P.O. Box 1126 Alexandria, La.	Tel. HI 2-3042
Richland:	Mr. Basil Doles Rayville, La.	Tel. 728-3216
St. Helena:	Mr. G. K. Alford Greensburg, La.	Tel. 222-4414
St. Tammany:	Mr. J. M. Bankston Covington, La.	Tel. 892-2208
Tangipahoa:	Mr. Roy D. Mitchell P.O. Box 848 Amite, La.	Tel. 9381
Washington:	Mr. Victor Murray, Franklinton, La.	Tel. VE 9-2146
West Feliciana:	Mr. W. D. Magee St. Francisville High School St. Francisville, La.	Tel. NE 5-3614

ASCS COUNTY COMMITTEE SYSTEM

(Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service)

Functions of ASCS County Committee

1. Acreage allotments - determines the number of acres farmers may plant of certain crops (wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, rice)
2. Determines which farmers may participate in the following programs
    a. Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) - cost-sharing program
    b. Soil Bank Program - cost-sharing program
    c. Storage activities - approves government loans for storage facilities
    d. Sugar Act Programs - determines wage rates paid to workers, enforces child labor laws, etc.
3. Enforces price support

Elections of ASCS County Committee

1. How is the committee set up?
    a. A parish is divided into one or more communities
    b. Each community has a 3-man committee: 1 chairman, 1 vice-chairman, 1 regular member, and 2 alternates
    c. Each county has a 3-man committee: chairman, vice-chairman, regular mem[illegible] 2 alternates.
    d. The county committee has a county office manager (see list by parish for name)
    e. The county Extension Agent is present, but doesn't vote
2. Elections
    a. Anyone who is a farm owner, part owner, tenant, or shares in the crop is eligible to vote
    b. Any qualified voter can be nominated by a petition with at least 6 signatures (sample petition forms and deadline dates will be sent to you before the elections which are held in August.)
    c. Nominating petitions are given to the office manager
    d. Ballots are cast either by mail or at a polling place (you will be told which) Voters may select up to 5 men.
    e. The man with the most votes is Chairman, second most votes is vice-chairman, etc. THIS IS THE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE.
    f. The chairman of each community committee goes to the ASC County convention.
    g. The chairman vote to elect the ASC County Committee. It is necessary, therefore, to have enough Negroes elected as chairman of the community committees so that they may attend the county convention and elect a Negro to the County Committee.

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASCS COMMITTEES IN EACH PARISH IS NOW BEING GATHERED BY THE RESEARCH DEPT. AND WILL BE AVAILABLE TO YOU SOON.

ASCS INFORMATION - SPECIFIC PARISHES

The following pages consist of information for specific parishes concerning ASCS. The information for all 17 parishes is not yet available, but will be sent to you as soon as possible.

Each parish ASC Office has a mailing list of local farmers. The list is important because the ballots are sent to the farmers on the list. There are also regular mailings to the farmers - usually newsletters - informing them about the local ASC programs. (Kind of mailings sent out in individual parishes follows). Find out if the Negroe farmers in your parish receive these mailings. The following information will tell you how the list is made up in your parish. Also, how many farmers are on the list. (Check this with the farm population statistics in this handbook).

The ASC programs which are carried out in your parish are listed on the following pages also. Find out if any Negroes participate. Ask the local ASC office for information about these programs. (If they do not cooperatie, notify CORE research in New Orleans).

ELECTIONS - See the following pages for the number of communities in your parish. Find out the community bounderies. Each community should nominate 1 Negro farmer for the community committee election in August. All Negro farmers should vote for that man only (though they are allowed to vote for 5 men) to be sure that he is elected chairman of the committee and will be able to attend the county convention to elect the county committee.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT ASC IN SPECIFIC PARISHES, CONTACT THE RESEARCH DEPT. OF THE CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS, OR THE ASC COUNTY OFFICE MANAGER IN YOUR PARISH, WHO'S ADDRESS IS LISTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

ASCS INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC PARISHES

1. ASCENSION
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. Charles M. King
      Ascension Parish ASC Office
      P. O. Box 149
      Donaldsonville, Louisiana Tel. GR 3-8446
    - b. Mailing list
        - 1) 800 farmers on list
        - 2) list is made up from surveys made of farmers in past years and farmers who participate in programs
    - c. Elections
        - 1) held by mail
        - 2) 495 farmers voted in the community committee election in August, 1964.
        - 3) there are 3 ASC communities in the parish
    - d. Programs
        - 1) the following programs are carried out in Ascension parish - sugar, cotton and rice allotment and marketing quotas, price support, feed grain, wool, disaster, livestock feed programs
        - 2) local farmers are informed of these programs through circular letters, monthly news letters, newspapers, and meetings with non-farm groups the parish

2. BIENVILLE
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. W. F. Peterson, Sr.
      Bienville Parish ASC Office
      P. O. Box 235
      Arcadia, Louisiana Tel. 2207
    - b. Other information not yet available for this parish

3. EAST FELICIANA
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. David Saint
      East Feliciana Parish ASC Office
      Box 125
      Clinton, Louisiana Tel. 683-8155
    - b. Other information not yet available for this parish

4. IBERVILLE
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. Bert J. Ourso
      Iberville Parish ASC Office
      P. O. Box 365
      Plaquemine, Louisiana Tel. 687-2184
    - b. Other information not yet available for this parish

5. JACKSON
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. W. O. Durrett
      Jackson Parish ASC Office
      Box 396, Federal Building
      Jonesboro, Louisiana Tel. 3306
    - b. Other information not yet available for this parish

ASCS INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC PARISHES (CON'T)

8. MADISON (CON'T)
    3) there are 5 ASC Communities in the parish
  d. Programs
    1) the following ASC Programs are carried out in Madison parish - soil conservation, crop allotment (cotton and wheat), soil bank, agricultural adjustment, CCC price Support operations
    2) local farmers are informed of these programs by newsletters, newspaper radio, television, over the counter in office

9. OUACHITA

  a. County Office Manager - Mr. E. G. Davidson
    Ouachita Parish ASCS Office
    P. O. Box 1057
    West Monroe, Louisiana   Tel. FA 2-5970
  b. Mailing list
    1) 1074 farmers on list
    2) list made up from index cards of farms
  c. Elections
    1) held by mail
    2) 502 farmers voted in the community committee elections in August, 1964
    3) there are 5 communities in the parish
  d. Programs
    1) the following programs are carried out in Ouachita parish - soil conservation, crop allotment (cotton & wheat - possibly other crops), soil bank, agricultural adjustment
    2) local farmers are informed of these programs through newsletters, b newspapers, radio and television

10. POINTE COUPEE
  a. County Office Manager - Mr. Elliot E. Jewell
    Box 105
    New Roads, Louisiana   Tel. 638-5661
  b. Other information not yet available for this parish

11. RAPIDES

  a. County Office Manager - Mr. Fabian Vanhoof
    Rapides Parish ASCS Office
    Box 327
    Alexandria, Louisiana
  b. Mailing list
    1) 2800 farmers on list
    2) list is made up of farm operators who have participated in one or mor programs throughout the years (actually, they are not supposed to this stipulation - all farmers should be on list regardless of part
  c. Elections
    1) held by mail
    2) an average of 1275 farmers voted in the last 5 elections for communi committeemen
    3) there are 11 communities in the parish (there are also 11 wards - bounderies may be the same - find out)

(CON'T)

ASCS INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC PARISHES (CON'T)

11. RAPIDES (CON'T)
    - d. Programs
        - 1) the following programs are carried out in Rapides parish - soil conservation, crop allotment (cotton), soil bank, CCC lo
        - 2) local farmers are informed of these programs through monthly letters, special circular letters, news articles, radio, T.V.

12. **RICHLAND**
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. R. B. Green
      Richland Parish ASC Office
      216-20 Courthouse
      Raybille, Louisiana   Tel. 728-2081
    - b. Other information not yet available for this parish

13. **ST. HELENA**
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. Roger M. Venable
      St. Helena Parish ASC Office
      Box 36
      Greensburg, Louisiana   Tel. 222-4385
    - b. Mailing list
        - 1) 1439 farmers on list
        - 2) list is made up of producers, operators, and owners that have par or are participating in the ASC programs (they are not suppos have this stipulation - all farmers should be on list regardl of participation)
    - c. Elections
        - 1) held by mail
        - 2) an average of 610 farmers voted in each of the last 5 community committee elections
        - 3) there are 6 ASC communities in the parish
    - d. Programs
        - 1) the following programs are being carried out in St. Helena paris soil conservation, crop allotment, soil bank
        - 2) local farmers are informed of these programs through letters, cou committeemen, community committeemen, and local newspaper

14. **ST. TAMMANY**
    - a. County Office Manager - Mr. Dale Broussard
      Courthouse
      Covington, Louisiana   Tel. 892-3921
    - b. Mailing list
        - 1) 908 farmers on mailing list
        - 2) list is made up of farmers in parish who participate in programs administered by the local ASCS Office (they are not supposed to ha this stipulation - all farmers should be on list regardless of participation)
    - c. Elections
        - 1) held by mail
        - 2) 627 farmers voted in the community committee elections in August, 19
        - 3) there are 7 ASC communities in the parish
    - d. Programs
        - 1) the following programs are carried out in St. Tammany parish - soil conservation, crop allotment, soil bank, CCC purchasing
        - 2) local farmers are informed of these programs through monthly new radio programs, and local newspapers

(CON'T)

ASCS INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC PARISHES (CON'T)

15. TANGIPAHOA
    a. County Office Manager - Mr. Dan C. Webb
    Tangipahoa Parish ASC Office
    P. O. Box 247
    Amite, Louisiana Tel. 8751
    b. Mailing list
    1) 3700 farmers on list
    2) the list is made up of all farmers that have requested assistance through the office in the past and new farmers as they come in for assistance (all farmers, regardless of whether they ask for assistance, should be on the mailing list)
    c. Elections
    1) held by mail
    2) an average of 2018 farmers voted in the community committee elections in each of the last 5 years
    3) there are 12 ASC communities in the parish
    d. Programs
    1) the following programs are carried out in Tangipahoa parish - soil conservation, crop allotment (cotton, perhaps others), soil bank
    2) the farmers are informed of these ASC programs through personal contacts, radio, newsletter and newspapers - available to all farmers and other individual that might be interested

16. Washington
    a. County Office Manager - Mr. Warren P. Greer
    Box 370
    Franklinton, Louisiana Tel. VE 9-3416
    b. Mailing list
    1) 2385 farmers on list
    2) any person operating a farm is put on list according to office manager (in Washington parish local Negro farmers are on mailing list, and do receive ballots for elections)
    c. Elections
    1) held by mail
    2) 1926 farmers voted in the community committee elections in August, 1964
    3) there are 9 ASC communities in the parish - the bounderies are the same as the 9 wards
    d. Programs
    1) the following ASC Programs are carried out in Washington parish - soil conservation, crop allotment (cotton, perhaps others), soil bank, CCC purchasing
    2) local farmers are informed of these programs through newspapers, radio, newsletter, county committeemen, community committeemen, and information supplied by clerks in the ASC office

17. WEST FELICIANA
    a. County Office Manager - Mrs. Willia L. Hobgood, West Feliciana Parish ASC Office, P.O. Box 157, St. Francisville, Louisiana Tel. NE 5-3694
    b. Mailing list - 1) made up of farmers participatin in various programs (should be all farmers)
    c. Elections - 1) held by mail
    2) average no. of farmers voting in each of last 5 elections - 233
    3) find out how many ASC Communities are in the parish
    d. Programs - 1) the following programs are carried out in the parish -soil conservation, crop allotment, soil bank
    2) farmers are notified of the programs by mail and press - no radio or T.V. available

* * *

What you should know about

SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAMS
(Direct distribution, Food Stamp, and School Lunch Programs)

What they are

"Surplus food" is some of the food the farmer grows but cannot sell at the price he wants to get for it. It is available for distribution to people who need it but cannot buy it because they are out of work, unable to work, or paid too little when they are working to carry them over the off-season, or because disaster strikes.

The Department of Agriculture buys or takes over this food under price support and other governmental programs and, through the Agricultural Marketing Service, gives it to state and local welfare agencies and to schools. The federal government usually does not distribute this food directly to the persons who need it, and the Department of Agriculture does not have the money or the staff to do this except on an emergency basis.

How the food is distributed

1. Direct distribution through local welfare agencies. The Agricultural Marketing Service packages the food and delivers it without charge to central distribution points within a cooperating state. Local public welfare officials decide whether or not they want to participate, to what extent, and for what period of the year. As they pay the cost of collecting the food from the central depots in the state and of distributing it to the persons entitled to it(sometimes with help from the state), there is no way legally to force a local community to take part in the program--or continue in it--if it does not want to do so. Occasionally, a local community has permitted a private welfare agency to assume the responsibility for (and the costs of) local distribution, but the public officials still must supervise the program with the help of AMS workers.

If a local community does take part in the direct food distribution program, it must follow the standards set by the federal government. It can distribute the food only to those in need, and it determines what families are in need. However, it cannot apply different tests to different families. It cannot deny food to persons because of their color or punish them by withdrawing food because of their civil rights or other political activities.

If your community is not taking part in the program or if it ends the program altogether at the end of the off-season, only negotiation or public pressure can bring it to take part of continue in the program. Sometimes local civic and religious groups can be persuaded to intervene. Sometimes a private welfare agency will take up the burden with the consent of the local officials. Sometimes state officials or the Department of Agriculture will intercede.

2. The Food Stamp Program. This program permits low- income families and families on welfare to spend their food money to buy food stamps of higher value. The family can then use the stamps to purchase food at any grocery. If your community has need for this program, rally local backing and write to the Secretary of Agriculture urging that your community be included in the Food Stamp Program.

(OVER)

3. National School Lunch Program. Any public or nonprofit private school can take part in this program if it operates its lunch program on a nonprofit basis, serves lunches free or at a reduced cost to those who cannot pay the full price, and serves lunches that meet the Department of Agriculture's nutritional standards. The federal government will pay $1 out of every $4 paid for some of the food bought locally for the lunch program and will contribute most of the rest of the food needed. Any group, such as a parent-teacher association, church, or fraternal or other service club, can help the local school start and carry on the program.

If your local school does not have a school lunch program, find out why from the school board. Interest local individuals and groups in helping to get a program launched. Seek help from the state Department of Education, which supervises the program in each state.

4. Special Milk Program. Even if a school does not take part in the school lunch program, it can still get federal assistance to serve milk free or at a reduced cost. This aid is also available for camps, orphanages, and other child care institutions. For information, write to Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250

5. Disaster Relief. Substantial supplies of federally donated food are almost always quickly available to whole communities when such disasters as hurricanes, floods, drought, and widespread fire strike. But disasters sometimes strike single families too, and the same relief is often available if quickly sought. Check in time of need with local welfare officials and the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

* * *

If you find that any federally assisted food program is not being administered fairly and you cannot work it out with local and state officials, gather your facts carefully and send a full account of them to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

Prepared by National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 E. 19 Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

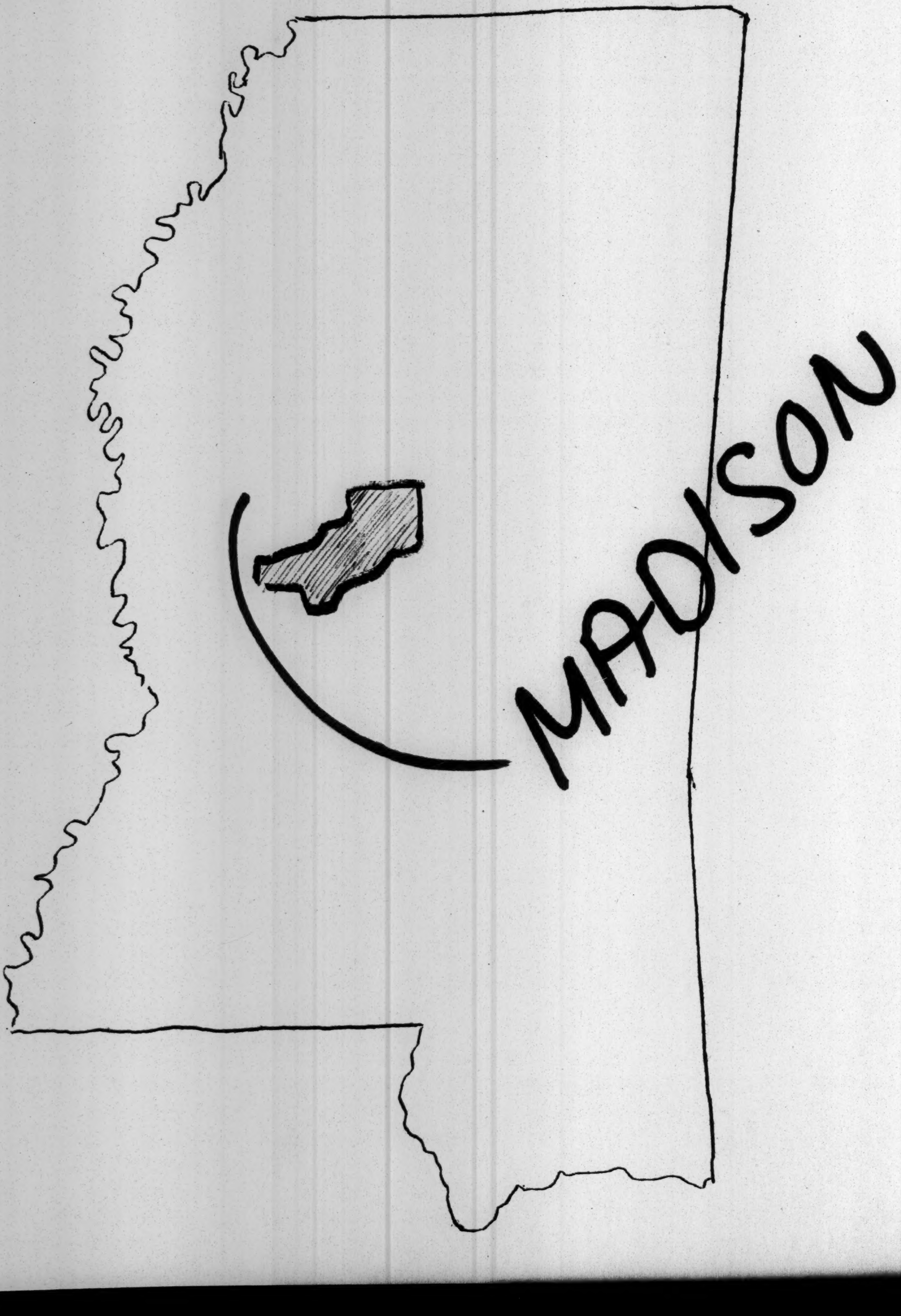
LOCAL AUTHORITIES PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION LOW - RENT PROGRAMS

Column 1 - total no. of dwelling units under reservation, in pre-construction, under construction, under managment
" 2 - number of units reserved but for which Annual Contribution Contract (ACC) has not yet been approved or executed
" 3 - number of units for which an ACC has been approved and/or executed, but are not yet under construction
" 4 - number of units under construction
" 5 - number of units under management under the Housing Act of 1937, 1949, 1950, and the farm labor camps program
" 6 - total number of projects under active development (preconstruction or constriction) and management
" 7 - number of projects under ACC, but not yet under construction
" 8 - number of projects for which notices to proceed have been issued, but in which all units have not been completed
" 9 - number of projects in which all units have been completed

LOCAL AUTHORITY AND COMMUNITY SERVED	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS					NUMBER OF PROJECTS			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASCENSION									
Donaldsonville	60				60	1			1
Sorrento	10	10							
BIENVILLE									
Arcadia	70		50		20	2	1		1
EAST FELICIANA - none									
IBERVILLE - none									
JACKSON									
Jonesboro	80			40	40	2		1	1
LINCOLN									
Rustin	180		80		100	2	1		1
LIVINGSTON - none									
MADISON - none									
OUACHITA									
Monroe	526				526	5			5
POINTE COUPP - none									
RAPIDES									
Alexandria	148				148	2			2
Pineville	50				50	1			1
RICHLAND - none									
ST. HELENA - none									
ST. TAMMANY - none									
TANGIPAHOA									
Ponchatoula	50		50			1	1		
WASHINGTON									
Bogalusa	440	100			340	6			6
WEST FELICIANA - none									

THESE FIGURES ARE AS OF DECEMBER, 1963

Facts About



FACTS ABOUT MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CORE Southern Office/Research

January, 1965

All statistics in this report are
for 1960 (last census) unless
otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	9,267	23,630	7
POPULATION BY BEAT			
Beat 1	5,199	11,212	5
Beat 2 (Vernon)	1,191	2,481	-
Beat 3 (Livingston)	1,941	4,416	2
Beat 4 (Sharon)	486	2,704	-
Beat 5 (Camden)	450	2,817	-
RURAL POPULATION	5,784	17,410	3
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	1,960	10,129	11

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE .... 71.8 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

1965 White	6,193
1965 Negro	12,652
1968 White	6,698
1968 Negro	14,341

EDUCATION

NON-WHITE

Completed elementary school	1,076
Completed high school	281
Completed college	121
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	5.8

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years old and over in the labor force	4,590
Unemployed	254
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	821
Female, 14 years and over in the labor force	2,304
Unemployed	159
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	1,306

FAMILY INCOME-NON-WHITE POPULATION

Total number of families	4,288
Under $ 1,000	2,032
1,000 to 1,999	1,057
2,000 to 2,999	598
3,000 to 3,999	293
4,000 - 4,999	95
5,000 to 5,999	85
6,000 to 6,999	39
7,000 to 7,999	52
8,000 to 8,999	14
9,000 to 9,999	19
10,000 and over	4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$ 1,106.00

FARM INFORMATION

Tenure of Farm Operators	White	Nonwhite
Total farm operators	699	2,077
Full Owners	451	637
Part Owners	145	145
Managers	15	4
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	88	1,291
Proportion of tenancy	12.6	62.2

ACRES OF LAND BY OPERATORS	White acres	Non-white a
Total farm operators	244,584	103,711
Full owners	117,782	47,137
Part owners	88,598	16,611
Managers	20,304	3,819
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	17,900	36,204

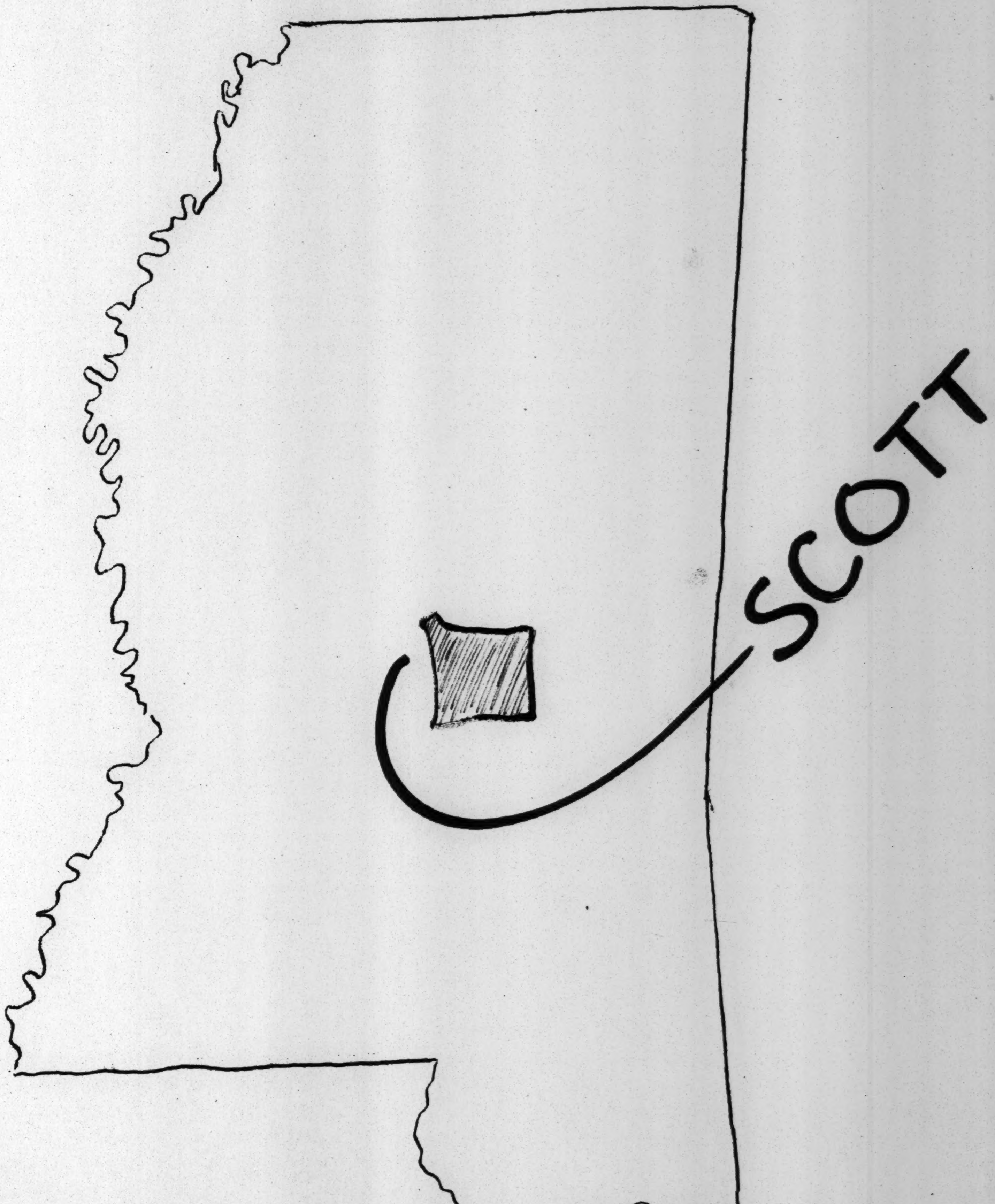
HOUSING

Number of housing units	7,945
Owner occupied, white	1,863
Owner occupied, Nonwhite	1,649
Renter occupied, white	809
Renter occupied, Nonwhite	3,321
Vacant	403

Condition:

Sound	3,407
Deteriorating	2,262
Dilapidated	2,276

Facts About



FACTS ABOUT SCOTT COUNTY, MISS.

CORE Southern Office/Research

January, 1965

All statistics in this report are
for 1960 unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	13,050	8,089	48
POPULATION BY BEAT			
Beat 1	4,283	3,206	1
Beat 2	1,486	987	-
Beat 3	3,843	1,679	
Beat 4	1,518	1,105	-
Beat 5	1,920	1,112	47
RURAL POPULATION	10,610	6,612	48
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	4,157	3,381	32

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE .... 38.4 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

1965 White	8,679
1965 Negro	4,394
1968 White	9,482
1968 Negro	4,998

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years old and over in the labor force	1,450
Unemployed	85
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	330
Female, 14 years and over in the labor force	693
Unemployed	45
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	452

EDUCATION - NON-WHITE POPULATION

Median School Years Completed	6.3
Completed elementary school	484
Completed High School	116
Completed College	38

INCOME OF NON-WHITE POPULATION

Number of families	1,543
Under $ 1,000.	663
$1,000 to 1,999	439
2,000 to 2,999	257
3,000 to 3,999	111
4,000 to 4,999	37
5,000 to 5,999	13
6,000 to 6,999	12
7,000 to 7,999	3
8,000 to 8,999	-
9,000 to 9,999	4
10,000 and over	4

Median Family Income .... $ 1,247

HOUSING

All housing units	5,890
Owner occupied, WHITE	2,677
Owner occupied, NON-WHITE	982
Renter occupied, WHITE	1,041
Renter occupied, NON-WHITE	781
Condition of housing:	
sound	3,329
deteriorating	1,656
dilapidated	905

FARM INFORMATION

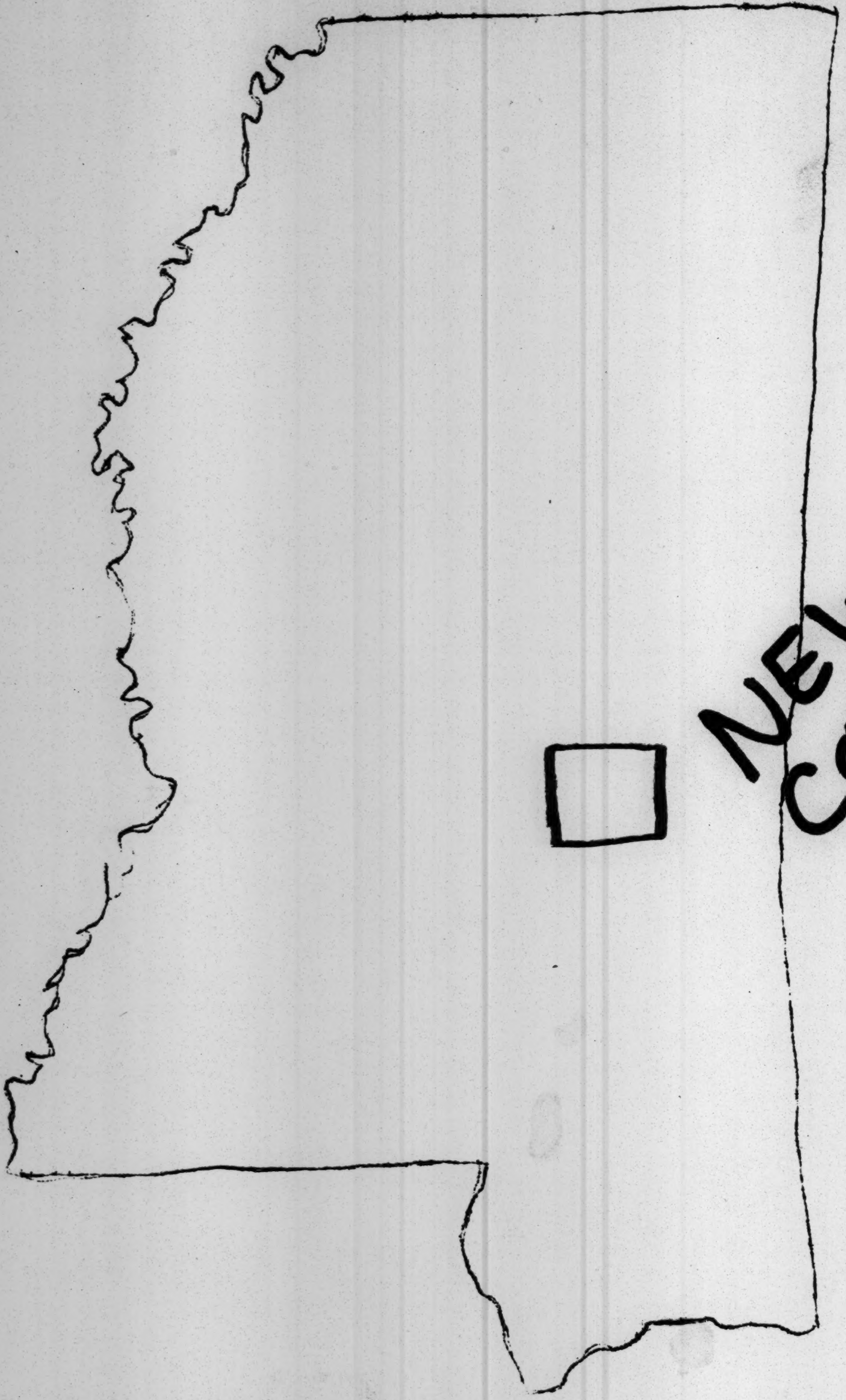
1959

Farms by color and tenure of operator:	White	Non-white
Total farm operators	1,355	669
Full Owners	1,118	320
Part Owners	127	95
Managers	6	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	104	254
proportion of tenancy	15.8%	38.0%

Land in farms by color and tenure of operator:	White (acres)	Non-White (acres)
Total farm operators	185,610	31,743
Full Owners	151,531	18,963
Part Owners	28,670	5,342
Managers	1,187	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	4,222	7,438

FACTS ABOUT

NEWTON COUNTY



FACTS ABOUT NEWTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CORE Southern Office/Research

March, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960
(last census) unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	12,950	5,496	384
POPULATION BY BEAT			
BEAT 1	2,441	1,213	26
BEAT 2	2,774	596	16
BEAT 3	2,415	636	329
BEAT 4	3,494	2,609	13
BEAT 5	1,826	1,129	-
POPULATION BY TOWN			
NEWTON	1,985	1,180	13
DECATUR	1,070	270	-
UNION	1,217	509	-
HICKORY	total population 539 (no breakdown)		
CHUNKY	total population 224 (no breakdown)		
RURAL POPULATION	10,965	5,003	371
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	4,503	2,273	73

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE .... 33.6 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

WHITE	9,218
NEGRO	3,673

EDUCATION

NON-WHITE

Completed elementary school	471
Completed high school	181
Completed college	44
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	6.6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years and over and in the civilian labor force	1,214
Unemployed	100
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	245
Female, 14 years and over and in the labor force	673
Unemployed	16
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	379

FAMILY INCOME NON-WHITE POPULATION

Total Number of families	1,278
Under $1,000	530
1,000 to 1,999	414
2,000 to 2,999	170
3,000 to 3,999	97
4,000 to 4,999	55
5,000 to 5,999	4
6,000 to 6,999	8
7,000 to 7,999	-
8,000 to 8,999	-
9,000 to 9,999	-
10,000 and over	-

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME .... $ 1,263

HOUSING

Number of housing units	3,016
Owner occupied, white	1,381
Owner occupied, Non-white	359
Renter occupied, white	486
Renter occupied, Non-white	308
Vacant	482

Condition:

Sound	1,676
Deteriorating	894
Dilapidated	~~334~~ 446

FARM INFORMATION

Tenure of Farm Operators	WHITE	Non-White
Total farm operators	1,490	454
Full owners	1,180	272
Part owners	213	54
Managers	3	1
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	94	128

Acres of Land by Operators	ACRES WHITE	ACRES NON-WHITE
Total farm operators	188,309	29,886
Full owners	130,181	19,502
Part owners	48,308	3,176
Managers	2,782	2,145
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	7,038	5,063

MANUFACTURERS WITH OVER 100 EMPLOYEES

LA-Z-BOY, INC.
P.O. Box 300
Newton, Miss.

100 Employees
W. V. McLeod, Plant Manager
Dewey J. Turner, Office Manager
Upholstered Reclining Rockers
Home Office - Monroe, Michigan

THE NEWTON CO.
P.O. Box 341
Newton, Miss.

350 Employees
George Meskill, Plant Manager
Glen Walley, Plant Engineer
Men's Pants
Home Office - Baltimore, Maryland

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIES
P.O. Box M
Hwy. 15 South
Union, Miss.

100 Employees
W. A. Cleveland, Pres.
Furniture Dimension Stock
Toy Wagon Bodies

MIDLAND SHIRT CO., INC.
P.O. Box F
Union, Miss.

750 Employees
Morris Kogon, Pres.
Ladies Blouses
Mens sport and Dress shirts

Louisi

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE OF LOUISIANA

By Judith C. Nusbaum

May, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this handbook is to provide community organizers in Louisiana with the basic facts about the political and governmental structure of the state. There is no attempt to analyze, criticize or evaluate the information. It is presented completely objectively, in hopes of portraying a clear picture of the political framework within which you must work. It is written with the opinion that a political organizer cannot achieve his maximum effectiveness without a good understanding of the basic rules of the structure within which he must operate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Political Parties in Louisiana 1
Louisiana Primary Elections 4
General Elections in Louisiana 6
The Executive Branch of Louisiana State Government 12
The Louisiana State Legislature 17
The Louisiana Judiciary 19
Administration 25
Louisiana Parish (County) Government 28
Forms of Municipal Government in Louisiana 31
Bibliography 34

List of Charts

List of Officials Elected in General Elections 9
List of Election Districts Arranged by Parishes 10
List of Governing Authorities of State Administrative Agencies 15
List of Legislative Districts of the State Senate 18

Political Parties in Louisiana

Recognition

In order to be a recognized legal political party in Louisiana an organization must have received at least 5% of the total vote cast at the preceeding gubernatorial or presidential general election.

An organization may file nominating papers to get its candidates on the general election ballot if the organization has more than 1000 qualified voters. If, at the following election the party or any one of its candidates receives 5% of all votes cast in the state, the persons signing the nomination papers are recognized as a lawful political party.

Party Organization

Each political party must have three major committees: the State Central Committee, Parish Committee and Municipal Party Committee.

The State Central Committee is the chief party-governing body on the state level. It has 101 members, elected for terms of four years each at the party primary for state and parish officers. Each parish in the state and each ward in Orleans elects the same number of members as are elected to the state House of Representatives. (The Republican party has less, because it is not organized in all parishes). Committee members must be qualified voters of the parish (or ward of Orleans) from which they are elected; each must be registered as a party member continuously for two years, and each must file a declaration of intention to become a candidate for membership on the committee. The chairman of the committee is the principal officer; he is elected by the committee. He receives primary filing fees and notifications of nomination. The State Central Committee may create additional party committees and, if not in conflict with the laws, make additional rules governing the party and set additional qualifications for party candidates or voters in the party primaries. The committee also selects and determines the manner of selection of delegates to the party's national convention and determines the selection of presidential electors to be placed under the party name in presidential elections. The committee issues calls for party primaries in which state-wide officers are to be nominated, holds hearings and makes decisions on disputed qualifications of all state-wide candidates in the primary, and fills vacancies in party nominations for state-wide offices.

There are six *ex officio party committees* in the state: The Supreme Court District Committee, the Court of Appeals District Committee, the District Court Committee, the Public Service Commission District Committee, the Congressional District Committee, and the State Senatorial District Committee. The State Central Committee members serve *ex officio* on each of these committees. The duties of the committees, generally, are to issue calls for primary elections to nominate officials elected from their districts, receive filing fees and notifications of intention from candidates seeking nomination to offices from these districts and fill vacancies in party nominations for district offices.

The *Parish Executive Committees*, except in Orleans and Jefferson parishes, consist of a number of members equal to the number of members on the parish governing body from each ward plus five members; all elected for four-year terms from the parish at large. In Orleans Parish the committee consists of two members from each of Orleans' seventeen wards. In Jefferson Parish the committee is composed of one member from each of seven wards, two from each of two wards, three from each of two wards, and five elected at large. In parishes where committees have not been elected since 1940, committees may be established by a petition signed by fifteen qualified electors requesting a public meeting to be called by the chairman of the state central committee for the purpose of electing committee members; if the chairman fails to call the meeting, a majority of the petitioners may do so. Qualifications for membership on the committee are the same as for membership on the State Central Committee except that six months affiliation with the party is sufficient. Members of the committee elect a chairman. Generally, the duties of the parish committee are the same as those of the State Central Committee, except that they function on the parish level and are therefore responsible for calling parish primaries, accepting filing fees and holding hearings on disputed qualifications of parish and ward candidates in the primaries. The committee also draws commissioners for the polling places from among the nominees of the candidates and certifies commissioners and watchers for the polls.

Municipal Executive Committees are composed of one committeeman from each municipal ward unless the city has fewer than three wards, in which case the membership is made up of three committeemen elected at large. The committeemen are elected at the time of the municipal primary by the qualified voters of the municipality who are members of the party. They serve for the same length of time as the municipal officials. In municipalities having no municipal committees, the chairman of the State Central Committee, upon petition of fifteen qualified electors of the party, must call a public meeting to elect and set up a municipal committee. Upon his failure to do so a majority of the signers of the petition may issue the call.

A six months period of party affiliation is required for membership on the committee. The municipal committees perform practically the same functions for the municipalities that the parish committees do for the parishes.

Qualifications for Members of Party Committees

Members of party committees must be qualified voters in the parish in which they are nominated, or of the ward in Orleans Parish. They must have been registered for five years as affiliated with the party.

Louisiana Primary Elections

Purpose

Primaries are nominating elections. They are contests among the members of the same party to decide which of the candidates the party will place on the general election ballot.

When Required

Except for city officials in municipalities with populations under 5,000, the school board in Orleans Parish, and presidential electors, all elective officers and legislators must be nominated by the primary method in Louisiana.

Closed Primary

In Louisiana, as in most of the South, the rule is "Closed" Primaries. This means that a voter is required to be a registered member of a party for six months before voting in their primary.

Second Primary

The law requires that a second state-wide primary be held if one of the cnadidates does not receive a majority in the first primary. However, in state-wide elections for state officials held every four years, a second primary is not held for those state officials if the gubernatorial candidate is elected in the first primary. A second primary is usually required, since a candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast to be nominated in the first primary.

Changing Party Affiliation

Party affiliation may be changed by writing to the Registrar of Voters. This should be done at least six months before a primary election in order to be eligible to vote in the primary of the new party.

Classes of Primaries

The Congressional Primary is held every even numbered year on the last Tuesday in July. Each party selects nominees for a wide variety of offices including U.S. Representatives and Senators.

The State Primary is held every four years on the first Saturday in December. At this time most of the officers who are elected on a state-wide basis are nominated, along with parish officers and the members of the state legislature.

Municipal primaries are sometimes held in conjunction with the state or congressional primary, although in the majority of cases they are held separately. All elective city officers are nominated at this time.

Preparation for Primaries

An issuance of the primary call must be made by the party committee responsible for conducting the election.

The State Central Committee is required to meet for the purpose of calling the state primary on the first Saturday in September, prior to the December primary.

The Congressional Primary is called on the second Tuesday in May in preparation for the forthcoming July primary.

Because the parish and district primaries are held along with these state-wide primaries, the parish and district committees issue the call for their nominating elections for the July primary.

The official newspaper of each parish carries the announcement that the primary call has been made and that candidates for nomination to the various offices should file with the proper committee in order to get their names on the ballot.

'Notification of Intention'

Each candidate must file a 'notification of intention' to run for office. It must be filed with the proper committee chairman by 5 PM on the tenth day after the primary call. It must be accompanied by a written oath that to the best of his knowledge the candidate is a qualified voter, a member of the party on whose ticket he wants to be nominated, and possesses the qualifications for filling the office to which he aspires.

He must also pay filing fees. For officers elected on a state wide basis or from one of the larger districts such as Congressional, Public Service Commission, State Supreme Court or State Court of Appeals Districts, the fee is $100. Parish offices are $5. and ward elections are $1. This fee goes to the Secretary of State, and is not returned. The party may also charge similar fees.

Challenge of Candidate for Nomination

A candidate's qualification may be challenged by any qualified voter or candidate or member of the committee. A written statement of the challenge must be presented to the committee within five days after the close of the period for filing 'notification of intention'. The candidate has 48 hours to file an answer. The committee holds a hearing a gives a decision. The decision may be appealed to a state court.

General Elections in Louisiana

Date of Elections

The general election for state and parish officers is held every four years on the first Tuesday after the seventh week after the date on which the second primary for nomination of the candidates is held.

In every year in which elections are to be held for electors of President and Vice-President, the elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

All general elections for Representatives in Congress are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years. (1964, 66, 68, 72, etc.).

Polls are open from 6 AM to 8 PM.

Supervision of Elections

In each parish there is a Board of Supervisors of elections. The Board is made up of the Registrar of Voters of the parish, and two other people who are appointed by the governor. In Orleans Parish the board is made up of the registrar, the civil sheriff and one person appointed by the governor. The Board of Supervisors appoints three commissioners and one clerk to preside over the election in each polling precinct. They must be qualified voters of the ward in which the polling precinct is located, and are selected from lists furnished by each political party, of not less than six names each. The lists must be submitted to the Board by the parish committee at least thirty-five days before the election. As far as possible, the commissioners are to be appointed to represent equally all political parties authorized to make nominations. The commissioners are responsible for maintaining regularity and order during the election and count.

Each political party or nominating body which has a candidate on the ballot may have one poll watcher in each voting precinct. Poll watchers are allowed within the barrier during the election, but cannot electioneer or engage in any political discussions. They may enter the polls only after they close, and may remain to watch the votes being counted.

Election Precincts and Polling Places

Except in Orleans Parish, each police jury ward in each parish of the state is an election precinct. In Orleans, the city government of New Orleans divides the wards into election precincts.

Write-Ins

In order to be eligible as a Write-In candidate, a person must file a statement with the clerk of the district court of the parish that he is willing to be voted for that office.

Assistance

No voter can receive assistance of any kind in casting his vote, except in certain exceptions for handicapped people.

Nomination of Candidates for Presidential Electors

Qualifications: To be qualified as a presidential elector, a person must be a qualified voter in the district from which he is chosen, or if selected for the state at-large, must be a qualified voter in a parish of the state.

Nomination by Convention: The State Central Committee of the political parties call conventions at which the presidential electors are nominated. A sworn certificate of the results of the convention must be presented to the Secretary of State in order to have the candidates' names on the official ballot.

Nomination of Independents: Nomination papers must be signed by 1,000 qualified voters. The political party name and device designated on the nomination papers must not resemble any other political party. The Registrar must certify to at least 50% more names of registered voters on applications for nomination papers than are required by law to make a nomination. One signer must attach an affidavit that the statements in the petition are true.

Nominations of Independent Candidates Other than Presidential Electors

Nomination papers may be filed for any state, district, parochial, ward or municipal office, as well as for presidential electors. All voters signing a nomination paper must sign their complete address. Papers are submitted to the Registrar of Voters for certification. Except for nomination papers for candidates for presidential electors or candidates for the Orleans Parish School Board, none of the voters who sign the nominating petition may be registered as affiliated with any political party. The papers must be filed with the Secretary of State before the date of the second primary. One-thousand signatures are required for district, parish or municipal officers, members of the legislature, or members of the House of Representatives of Congress. Twenty-five signatures are required for ward officers.

Contents of Nominating Papers

All nominating papers must contain the names of the candidates, the office for which he is nominated, the party or political principal which he represents (in not more than three words), his place of residence and his place of business.

Objections to Nominating Papers

Objection to the regularity of nominating papers may be made within seventy-two hours after the last day allowed for filing papers. The objections are considered by a Board of the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer and two voters appointed by the Governor. Their decision is final.

Officers Elected in General Elections

State General Election (four-year intervals; Tuesday after first Monday in April of leap year, following December primary)

State Officials:

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant-Governor
3. Secretary of State
4. Treasurer
5. Auditor
6. Commissioner of Agriculture & Immigration
7. Registrar of State Land Office
8. Attorney General
9. Superintendent of Education
10. State Senators
11. State Representatives
12. State Insurance Commissioners

Parish Officials:

1. Sheriff
2. Clerk of Court
3. Assessor
4. Coroner
5. Ward Officers
    a. police jurors
    b. Justice of the Peace
    c. Constable

Congressional General Election (two-year intervals - Tuesday after the first Monday in November, following the primary held on the last Tuesday in July)

1. U.S. Senators (if either of their terms has expired)
2. U.S. Representatives
3. State Board of Education (serve rotating terms, 3 elected at each election)
4. Presidential Electors (every 4 years)

(Con't)

Congressional General Election (con't)

5. Justices of the State Supreme Court (rotating)
6. Judges of the Courts of Appeal (rotating)
7. Judges of the District Courts (every six years)
8. Public Service Commissioners (rotating)
9. District Attorneys (every six years)
10. Parish School Boards (one-third every two years)
11. City Judges
12. Marshals of City Courts
13. Constitutional Amendments

ELECTION DISTRICTS -- (ARRANGED BY PARISHES)

Parishes	Cong. Dist.	Judicial District	Senatorial District (State)	Public Service Commission District	Supreme Court District	Court of Appeals	
						Circuit	District
Acadia	7	15	35	2	3	3	3
Allen	7	31	14	2	3	3	2
Ascension	6	23	11	2	6	1	1
Assumption	3	23	12	2	6	1	1
Avoyelles	8	12	17	2	3	3	1
Beauregard	7	30	14	2	3	3	2
Bienville	4	2	27	3	2	2	2
Bossier	4	26	26	3	2	2	2
Caddo	4	1	25	3	2	2	3
Calcasieu	7	14	14	2	3	3	2
Caldwell	5	28	31	3	4	2	2
Cameron	7	14	14	2	3	3	2
Catahoula	5	7	33	3	4	3	1
Claiborne	4	2	27	3	2	2	2
Concordia	5	7	32	3	4	3	1
DeSoto	4	11	25	3	2	2	3
E. Baton Rouge	6	19	20	2	5	1	2
E. Carroll	5	6	32	3	4	2	1
E. Feliciana	6	20	19	2	5	1	3
Evangeline	7	13	17	2	3	3	3
Franklin	5	5	33	3	4	2	1
Grant	8	8	31	3	3	3	1
Iberia	3	16	15	2	6	3	3
Iberville	6	18	18	2	5	1	1
Jackson	5	2	30	3	4	2	2
Jefferson	2	24	10	1	1	4	* No Dist
Jeff. Davis	7	31	14	2	3	3	2
LaFayette	3	15	15	2	3	3	3
LaFourche	3	17	12	2	6	1	1
LaSalle	8	28	31	3	4	3	1
Lincoln	5	3	28	3	4	2	2
Livingston	6	21	21	2	5	1	3
Madison	5	6	32	3	4	2	1
Morehouse	5	4	29	3	4	2	1
Natchitoches	8	10	24	3	2	3	1

(Con't)

ELECTION DISTRICTS (CON'T)

Parishes	Cong. Dist.	Judicial District	Senatorial District (State)	Public Service Commission District	Supreme Court District	Court of Appeals	
						Circuit /	District
Orleans	see list by ward, below			1	1	4	* No Dist
Ouachita	5	4	30	3	4	2	1
Plaquemines	1	25	9	1	1	4	* No Dist
Pointe Coupee	6	18	18	2	5	1	1
Rapides	8	9	23	3	3	3	1
Red River	4	10	24	3	2	2	3
Richland	5	5	33	3	4	2	1
Sabine	8	11	34	3	2	3	1
St. Bernard	1	25	9	1	1	4	* No Dist
St. Charles	2	29	10	1	6	4	* No Dist
St. Helena	6	21	21	2	5	1	3
St. James	2	23	11	1	6	4	* No Dist
St. John	2	29	10	1	6	4	* No Dist
St. Landry	7	27	16	2	5	3	3
St. Martin	3	16	15	2	6	3	3
St. Mary	3	16	13	2	6	1	1
St. Tammany	6	22	22	2	5	1	3
Tangipahoa	6	21	21	2	5	1	3
Tensas	5	6	32	3	4	2	1
Terrebonne	3	17	12	2	6	1	1
Union	5	3	28	3	4	2	2
Vermilion	3	15	13	2	6	3	3
Vernon	8	30	34	3	2	3	2
Washington	6	22	22	2	5	1	3
Webster	4	26	26	3	2	2	2
W. Baton Rouge	6	18	18	2	5	1	1
W. Carroll	5	5	29	3	4	2	1
W. Feliciana	6	20	19	2	5	1	3
Winn	8	8	31	3	2	2	2

* on the 4th Court Appeal Circuit, 5 judges elected at large and 1 judge by the electors of the parishes of Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Chas., St. James & St. John.

Orleans Parish

Ward	Cong. Dist.	Sen. Dist.	Ward	Cong. Dist.	Sen. Dist.
1	2	1	10	2	6
2	2	1	11	2	6
3	1	2	12	2	7
4	1	3	13	2	7
5	1	3	14	2	8
6	1	4	15	1	1
7	1	4	16	2	8
8	1	5	17	2	8
9	1	5			

The Executive Branch of Louisiana State Government

The Executive Department

The Executive Department of the Louisiana State Government is made up of the following officials: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Registrar of the Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Commissioner of Conservation, and also the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Education. Louisiana does not have a state cabinet.

Office of the Governor

The Governor is elected in the general election for a term of four years. He may not become his own immediate successor.* The qualifications for Governor are (1) at least 30 years of age, (2) a U.S. citizen for at least 10 years, and (3) may hold no office in the U.S. at the time of election.

The Governor has several executive, administrative and judicial powers. His executive and administrative powers include the power of appointment (see chart), budgetary power, power to require written reports from the heads of state agencies, power to sign all commissions of the state, authority as commander-in-chief of the state militia (he may call the militia in order to preserve law and order, to repel invasion and to suppress insurrection. He appoints a State Adjutant General, who is the functional head of the militia), the veto power (a two-thirds vote of both houses of the State Legislature is required to pass over the veto), and the governor also serves _ex-officio_ on such state boards and commissions as the Board of Liquidation of State Debt, State Advisory Board, State Budget Committee, Public Building Authority, Board of Registration, Board of Voting Machines, Board of Institutions, Board of Highways, Board of Public Welfare, Board of Supervisors for Louisiana State University, etc.

---

* Attempts are now being made to change this law, so that a Governor may succeed his own term.

His judicial powers include the right to grant reprieves and pardons. A reprieve, which is a delay in carrying out sentence, may be given for all offences against the state. A pardon may be granted by the governor upon recommendation of any two members of the State Pardon Board, which is made up of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and the Presiding Judge of the Court where the conviction was made. In all such cases, with the exception of impeachment or treason, the governor may grant pardons, commute sentence, and return fines and forfeitures.

Succession to the Governor

The first successor to the Governor is the Lieutenant Governor, followed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Third in succession is the Secretary of State, but he serves only until a President Pro Tempore is elected.

Other Executive Officials

The Lieutenant Governor must have the same qualifications as the Governor, and is elected at the same time for the same four-year term. He is president of the Senate and first successor to the Governor.

The Secretary of State is elected for four years at the state general election. He must be a citizen and qualified voter of the state. He is responsible for all state documents, and for publishing the acts and journals of the Legislature and the State Supreme Court reports.

The Treasurer is also elected for a four-year term at the state general election and must be a citizen and qualified voter of the state. He is the custodian of state funds.

The Auditor, too, is elected at the state general election for a four-year term. He must be a qualified voter and citizen of the state. He is responsible for checking on compliance with the law in the expenditure of funds by state agencies.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration has the same qualifications as the above officials, and is elected at the same time for the same term. He is responsible for administering the state's agricultural programs.

The Registrar of the State Land Office, who has the same qualifications as the above, and is elected at the same time, keeps records of state lands and administers their sales.

The Commissioner of Conservation is the only appointed officer in the Executive Department. He is responsible for administration of all laws regarding conservation of natural resources.

Executive Agencies

The Executive Counsel to the Governor is appointed by the governor and is the governor's chief advisor. He must be a qualified elector and a licensed attorney of the state.

The Division of Administration is headed by a commissioner who is appointed by the Governor. It is concerned with financial management, fiscal planning, purchasing and property control, etc. This agency prepares the executive budget.

The Budget Office carries out the budget functions under the Supervisor of Public Funds, who is appointed by the Governor. They check state and local tax collection and spending agencies.

The Governor also has a Division of Administration Services and a secretary and secretarial staff.

Removal of Executive Officers

There are three constitutionally established methods of removing executive officers from their positions.

The first method is impeachment. Impeachment proceedings originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate tries impeachment cases, with two-thirds of its elected members required to convict. If the Governor is tried, a Supreme Court justice must preside over the Senate. Accepted reasons for impeachment are high crimes and misdemeanors in office, incompetency, corruption, favoritism, extortion, oppression in office, gross misconduct, or habitual drunkenness.

A second method of removal is by address to the Legislature. Upon reasonable cause, whether sufficient for impeachment or not, the holder of any office except that of Governor or acting Governor may be removed by two-thirds vote of each house. The causes for removal must be stated in the address and published in the journals of both houses.

Finally, any officer except the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or a judge of a court of record may be removed by judgment of the district court of his domicle. The must be one that is qualified for impeachment. Such actions may be instituted by the Attorney General or the District Attorney, who must institute such an action when given a written request, specifying the charges, by twenty-five citizens and taxpayers, or the Governor (in the case of state, district, parish or municipal officers), or ten citizens in the case of ward officers.

Governing Authorities of State Administrative Agencies

Elected Agencies

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant Governor
3. Secretary of State
4. State Treasurer
5. Attorney General
6. Auditor
7. Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration
8. Registrar of State Land Office
9. State Superintendent of Public Education
10. Louisiana State Board of Education
11. Louisiana Public Service Commission

9. Board of Pardons
10. Public Buildings Board
11. Board of Registration
12. Police Retirement Board
13. Seed Commission
14. State Soil Conservation Committee
15. Stream Control Commission
16. Commission on Weights and Measures
17. Louisiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation
18. Board for Voting Machines
19. Louisiana State Building Authority
20. State Archives and Records Commission

Ex Officio Agencies

1. State Chemist
2. Surveyor General
3. Anatomical Board
4. Louisiana Art Commission
5. Budget Appeals Commission
6. State Budget Committee
7. State Insurance Board
8. Board of Liquidation of State Debt

(con't)

Appointed by Governor with Consent of Senate

1. Adjutant General
2. State Bank Commissioner
3. Commissioner of Conservation
4. Director of Occupational Standards
5. Director of Public Safety
6. Director of Public Works
7. Labor Mediation Board
8. Board of Commissioners of Louisiana State Library

(CON'T)

Appointed by Governor with Consent of Senate (con't)

9. Board of River Port Pilot Commissioners for Port of New Orleans
10. Louisiana State Board of Health
11. Louisiana Tax Commission
12. Commissioner of Insurance

Appointed by the Governor

1. Executive Counsel to the Governor
2. Fire Marshal
3. Commissioner of Labor
4. Collector of Revenue
5. Board of Commerce and Industry
6. State Examiner of Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service
7. State Livestock Inspector
8. State Board of Architectural Examiners
9. State Athletic Commission
10. Board of Barber Examiners
11. Board of Commissioners of Camp Moore
12. State Board of Censors
13. Board of Certified Public Accountants of Louisiana
14. Board of Administrators of Confederate Memorial Medical Center
15. State Advisory Council of Unemployment Compensation
16. State Board of Osteopaths
17. Board of Parole
18. Board of Pharmacy
19. Board of Commissioners and Examiners of River Port Pilots
20. Board of Examiners of Bar Pilots for Port of New Orleans
21. Board of Public Works
22. Louisiana State Racing Commission
23. Louisiana Real Estate Board
24. Louisiana Sweet Potato Advertising and Development Commission
25. Board of Tax Appeals
26. Board of Trustees of T. H. Harris Scholarship Fund
27. State Board of Trade Relations
28. Board of Examiners in Watchmaking
29. Anococa State Game and Fish Commission
30. Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve Commission
31. St. Martin-Lafayette Game and Fish Commission
32. Louisiana Youth Commission

(con't)

33. Bayou Bonne Idee Game and Fish Comm.
34. Catahoula Lake Game and Fish Comm.
35. Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
36. Supervisor of Public Funds
37. Board of Control of Alcoholic Beverages
38. State Hospital Board
39. Director of Dept. of Hospitals
40. Orleans Parish Landmarks Commission
41. Licensing Board for Contractors
42. Commission on the Aging
43. Bayou D'Arbonne Lake Watershed District Comm.
44. Commissioner of Administration
45. Bundicks Game and Fish Commission
46. Hickory and Beckwith Creeks Game and Fish Commission

Appointed by Governor Under Other Conditions

(Some of these agency heads are appointed by the Governor from lists of recommendations submitted in accordance with law; others are partly appointive by the Governor under varying circumstances)

1. Director of Civil Defense
2. Service Commissioner for United Spanish War Veterans
3. Louisiana State Board of Dentistry
4. Louisiana State Board of Embalmers
5. Louisiana State Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners
6. Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners
7. Louisiana State Board of Nurse Examiners
8. Old State Capitol Memorial Commission
9. Louisiana State Board of Optometry Examiners
10. Board of Commissioners of Port of New Orleans
11. State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners
12. State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors
13. Veteran's Affairs Commission
14. State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
15. Civil Service Commission
16. Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission
17. State Board of Institutions *
18. Board of Highways *
19. State Board of Public Welfare *

(CON'T)

Appointed by the Governor under other Conditions (con't)

20. Public Employee's Board
21. Bedding Advisory Board
22. Board of Administrators of Charity Hospital of New Orleans
23. Board of Supervisors of LSU and A. and M. College *
24. Board of Curators of Louisiana State Museum
25. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission
26. Anhydrous Ammonia Commission
27. State Bond and Tax Board
28. Civil Defense Advisory Committee
29. Board of Control of Cosmetic Therapy
30. Louisiana Forestry Commission
31. Board of Trustees for Homes for Aged, Indigent and Infirm
32. Louisiana Horticultural Commission
33. Louisiana Insurance Rating Commission
34. State Board of Examiners of Journeymen Plumbers
35. Livestock Sanitary Board
36. State Market Commission
37. State Mineral Board
38. State Parks Commission
39. Pest Control Commission
40. Spanish Lake Game and Fish Commission
41. Livestock Brank Commission
42. Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation
43. Greater Ouachita Port Commission

Miscellaneous Methods of Selection

1. Board of Trustees of Sheriff's Pension and Relief Fund
2. State Advisory Board
3. Board of Trustees of Teacher's Retirement System of Louisiana
4. Board of Trustees of the Louisiana State School Lunch Employee's Retirement System
5. Board of Trustees of Louisiana School Employees Retirement System
6. Court House Commission in New Orleans
7. Gulf States Marine Fisheries
8. Council of the Louisiana State Law Institute
9. Board of Trustees of Louisiana State Employees Retirement System
10. State Warehouse Commission
11. State Board of Library Examiners
12. Louisiana Security Commission
13. Board of Examiners of Chiropodists
14. Board of Trustees of the Parochial Employee's Retirement System
15. Iatt Lake Water Conservation District Commission
16. Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission

The Louisiana State Legislature

The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature has 101 members, at least one from every parish and from every ward in Orleans Parish. Orleans has 17 wards, some of which have two or more representatives. All representatives are elected for terms of four years. The qualifications for a member of the House are that he is a citizen of Louisiana for five years, and a resident of a parish in the district (or of the ward in Orleans) for two years. Regular sessions begin on the 2nd Monday of May.

The legislative Districts of the House of Representatives are as follows: Caddo (4 representatives), Rapides (3), St. Landry (3), Acadia (2), Avoyelles (2), Calcasieu (2), East Baton Rouge (2), Jefferson (2), Lafayette (2), Lafourche (2), Natchitoches (2), Ouachita (2), St. Mary (2), Tangipahoa (2), and wards 3, 7, 11 in New Orleans, (2 representatives each). All others have one (1) representative each.

The Senate

The Senate of the Louisiana Legislature consists of 39 members from 35 districts who serve for four years. In order to qualify for the State Senate, a candidate must be at least 25 years old, be a citizen of Louisiana for five years, and a resident of the senatorial district for two years. The regular session of the Senate, like the House, begins on the 2nd Monday of May.

The following is a list of the legislative districts of the Senate:

District 1: Wards 1, 2 and 15 of Orleans (1 senator)
District 2: Ward 3 of Orleans (1)
District 3: Wards 4 and 5 of Orleans (1)
District 4: Wards 6 and 7 of Orleans (1)
District 5: Wards 8 and 9 of Orleans (1)
District 6: Wards 10 and 11 of Orleans (1)
District 7: Wards 12 and 13 of Orleans (1)
District 8: Wards 14, 16 and 17 of Orleans (1)
District 9: St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes (1)
District 10: Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John Parishes (1)
District 11: St. James and Ascension Parishes (1)
District 12: Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption Parishes (1)
District 13: St. Mary and Vermilion Parishes (1)
District 14: Calcasieu, Allen, Jefferson Davis, Cameron and Beauregard Parishes (1)
District 15: St. Martin, Iberia and LaFayette Parishes (2)
District 16: St. Landry Parish (1)
District 17: Avoyelles, Evangeline Parishes (1)
District 18: Pointe Coupee, Iberville and West Baton Rouge Parishes (1)
District 19: East Feliciana and West Feliciana (1)
District 20: East Baton Rouge (1)
District 21: St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa Parishes (1)
District 22: Washington, and St. Tammany Parishes (1)
District 23: Rapides Parish (1)
District 24: Natchitoches and Red River Parishes (1)
District 25: Caddo and DeSoto Parishes (2)
District 26: Webster and Bossier Parishes (1)
District 27: Bienville and Claiborne (1)
District 28: Union and Lincoln Parishes (1)
District 29: Morehouse and West Carroll Parishes (1)
District 30: Ouachita and Jackson Parishes (1)

(Con't)

District 31: Winn, Caldwell, LaSalle and Grant Parishes (1)
District 32: East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia Parishes (2)
(1 from East Carroll or Madison, the other from Tensas or Concordia, but both elected at large over 4 parishes)
District 33: Richland, Franklin and Catahoula Parishes (1)
District 34: Sabine and Vernon Parishes (1)
District 35: Acadia Parish (1)

The Louisiana Judiciary

Organization and Jurisdiction of the Louisiana Judiciary

Justice of the Peace Courts: Parishes, except Orleans, are divided into Justice of the Peace Wards. The voters of these wards select the Justice of the Peace for a four year term at the state general election. A justice of the peace must be of good moral character, a property owner, a qualified elector, and able to read and write the English language. These courts have limited jurisdiction. In civil cases they are limited to disputes involving less than $100. They cannot handle cases in which the state, parish, municipality or any other political corporation is the defendant. This court is mainly concerned with such things as collections of accounts and dispossession of tenants. In criminal cases, it may order a person to be held in custody, or may set bail or bond.

Mayor's Courts: Cities, towns and villages of less than 5,000 population have Mayor's Courts. The mayors of such towns sit in judgment on charges of violation of municipal ordinances.

City Courts: In cities over 5,000 and in parish seats, the legislature can extablish City Courts instead of Justice of the Peace Courts. The judges are elected at the congressional general election for six years. New Orleans has three city courts - the First City Court of the City of New Orleans, the Second City Court in the City of New Orleans, and the Municipal Court of New Orleans. They contain 3, 1 and 4 judges, respectively, who are elected from their areas of jurisdiction for the first two courts and by the parish at large for the third. The Municipal Court is limited to the trial of offenses against the city ordinances of New Orleans. The jurisdiction of the City Courts is similiar to the Justice of the Peace Court, but in cities of more than 10,000 it may handle disputes involving more money. In criminal cases it can handle cases not punishable by hard labor and may hold preliminary examinations for cases not punishable by capital punishment. It also covers violations of municipal or parish ordinances, and may issue peace bonds.

The New Orleans City Courts are given additional jurisdiction in suits involving up to $1,000. except in certain cases of divorce, real estate, etc.

Juvenile Courts: Except for the Parishes of Caddo, Orleans and East Baton Rouge, the juvenile courts in the parishes of Louisiana are presided over by the judges of the District Courts, who serve as ex officio juvenile court judges. In Orleans and Caddo there are separate juvenile courts, while East Baton Rouge has a Family Court. This is the court of the first instance for persons under 17 years old, except for capital crimes and rape by children over 15. It also covers adults contributing to the delinquency of a child under 17, and desertion or non-support. In Baton Rouge, Family Court has additional jurisdiction concerning divorce.

District Courts: The state is divided into 31 judicial districts, each of which makes up the area of jurisdiction of a District Court. In addition, Orleans Parish has a special judicial arrangement, which is discussed below. One or more judges is elected from each of these thirty-one districts at the Congressional General Election. The term is sex years. A district judge must have practiced law for five years in Louisiana, and have been a resident of his district for two years. The legislature is permitted to rearrange the judicial districts and, by a two-thirds vote of each house, it can increase or decrease the number of judges in each district. The courts sit for ten months each year in all the parishes except Orleans, where they sit for 9½ months. Where there is more than one parish in a district, the judge sits alternately in each one, according to the pressure of business. In New Orleans, there are two district courts, the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, and the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans. These courts are each composed of eight judges who sit in single judge divisions. The judges must meet the qualifications for other district judges, and are elected for 12 years. The District Court is the general trial court in Louisiana. This court has concurrent jurisdiction in civil matters with Justice of the Peace Courts in matters concerning $100. or less; but has original jurisdiction in cases involving larger amounts. It has original jurisdiction in cases involving title to real estate, right to public office, probate and succession cases, cases in which civil or political rights are involved, and most cases in which a governmental unit is the defendant. It has unlimited and exclusive original jurisdiction in all criminal cases. Practically all criminal cases are heard at this level and go no further. Persons fined or sentanced to jail by mayors or city courts are entitled to appeal to the District Court of the parish in which the sentence was passed if they give security for the fine and court costs. The Civil and Criminal District Courts of Orleans have, in general, the same civil and criminal jurisdiction respectively as the other District Courts have in combination.

Court of Appeal: There are three Courts of Appeal in the state, each of which contains three judges. They are chosen at the Congressional general election for 12-year rotating terms. The state is divided into three circuits for coverage by these courts, and each of the first two circuits is divided into three districts from each of which a single judge is elected. The third Court of Appeal is designated as the Court of Appeal of Orleans Parish, although it also covers St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes. The judges are elected at large by these parishes. Qualifications for a judge in the court of appeals are U. S. Citizen, qualified voter in Louisiana, lawyer with six years experience in practice in Louisiana, and a two-year resident of the district from which elected. These courts are located in Baton Rouge, Shreveport and New Orleans respectively, although in the first two cases the courts are required to sit in certain other cities within their circuits at least twice a year. The courts sit from October until June each year. A concurrence of two judges is required to make a judgement. These courts have appellate jurisdiction, and handle no original cases. They hear all allowable appeals from the District Court that do not go to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court: The Louisiana Supreme Court is composed of a chief justice and six associate justices. They are chosen at the congressional general election and serve for 14 years. The state is divided into six Supreme Court Districts for election purposes, and the justices are elected for rotating terms, one Supreme Court Judge's term expiring every two years. A Candidate for the Supreme Court must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter in Louisiana, at least 35 years old, have ten years of law practice in Louisiana, and have been a resident of the district from which he is elected for two years. The Supreme Court sits in session in New Orleans from October to June of each year. The justice who has been in the court the longest, automatically becomes the chief justice. The Supreme Court has general supervision over the entire court system of the state. It can require the lower courts to make reports on their work, it can investigate their activities, and it can assign judges from one court to another. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeals for cases that do not involve a federal question. They have original jurisdiction on cases involving misconduct of members of the bar and removal of judges of courts of record.

Removal of Judges

A judge or Justice may be impeached for the same reasons listed for impeachment in the section on the Executive branch of Louisiana government.

A Supreme Court Justice may be impeached by trial by full court (7 judges) composed of Supreme Court justices not connected with the case together with a number of Courts of Appeal judges, chosen by seniority, sufficient to make up a full court. An agreement of four judges is necessary to convict. The action is filed by the Attorney General on written request, accompanied by specific charges, of 100 citizens and taxpayers, 25 lawyers, or two Supreme Court Justices.

The impeachment procedure for judges of any lower court in the state is the same, except the request must come from 25 citizens and taxpayers or one-half of the practicing attorneys in the district.

Justice Department

The Louisiana Department of Justice is composed of the Attorney General, first and second assistant attorneys general, and other necessary assistants and office staff.

Attorney General: The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the state. He and his assistants have charge of all legal matters in which the state has an interest or in which the state is a party. He may prosecute for the state, or he may intervene in cases which involve the rights or interests of the state. He also has supervisory authority over the District Attorneys for the State before the District Courts. The Attorney General issues a number of written legal opinions which appear in a volume entitled Opinions of the Attorney General. These opinions clarify points of law and are generally regarded as binding until the court has specifically dealt with the matter in question.

The Attorney General is elected for a four year term at the State General Election. He appoints his assistants. Both he and his assistants must have resided and practiced law in the State for at least five years.

District Attorney: Each judicial district of the State has a District Attorney who handles the prosecution of offences on behalf of the state in his district. The District Attorney is elected for a six year term at the congressional general election, and must be a resident and qualified voter in the district, and must have had three years law practice in the state. In some parishes he may appoint assistants. The District Attorney and his assistants are subject to removal from office if they defend or assist in the defense of any criminal prosecution or charges involving the violation of an ordinance or law in the state.

Clerk of the District Court: Every parish except Orleans has its own Clerk of the District Court, who is elected for a four year term at the state general election, and who appoints his own staff. They record important records and handle many clerical tasks of the court.

In New Orleans the Criminal District Court and Civil District Court each has its own elected clerk and appointed clerical staff, as well as a registrar of conveyances and a recorder of mortgages, who are elected for four year terms.

The Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court elect their own clerks.

Other officials: Involved mostly in executing the order of the court in such matters as delivering court orders, arresting and committing individuals, etc. are the sheriff (for District Courts); constables (Justice of the Peac Courts); and town or city marshals (Mayor and City Courts). The exceptions are New Orleans and Baton Rouge City Courts, which have constables.

Jury System

Juries may be divided into two fundamental types -- the grand, or indictment jury and the petit or trial jury. The two are selected by essentially the same process. In all parishes except Orleans (where the Governor appoints a three-man jury commission) the district judge appoints five men who, together with the clerk of the court serving ex officio, become the parish jury commission. This commission is responsible for preparing a list of eligible jurors. In Louisiana, women are not compelled to jury service, and must file a written request with the clerk in order to get on the list. From the list of eligibles, a new grand jury is drawn twice a year in each parish except Cameron, where it is constituted for a full year. In the case of a petit jury, new members are selected each week of the session because service on this type of jury is a full time affair.

Grand Jury: This jury is composed of twelve members, nine of which constitute a quorum. This jury does not decide the guilt or innocence of persons charged with crimes; its purpose is to hold preliminary hearings on cases and to decide whether or not there are sufficient grounds to warrant a trial. In Louisiana, indictment or presentment by grand jury is guaranteed an accused person only if the crime is one in which capital punishment is a possible penalty. For all crimes not capital, indictment may be made on a bill of information drawn up by the District Attorney, or in some minor cases, by affidavit. A grand jury is also an investigative body, particularly in alleged cases of political corruption.

Petit Jury: This is the trial jury. In criminal cases they render decisions of guilt or innocence. Trial by jury is guaranteed in any case in which a felony rather than a misdemeanor charge is levied. If the crime is one in which the death penalty may be imposed, the jury is made up of twelve members, all of whom must agree to render a verdict. In cases punishable by hard labor, only nine out of the twelve must agree. In minor cases a jury of five is used, and all must agree. However, the defendent can waive his right to a jury in this case, and leave the decision to the judge alone. In the rare instance of the use of a jury in civil cases, the membership is twelve, nine of whom must agree in the decision.

Administration

Louisiana Civil Service Commission

This Commission is composed of five members who are citizens and qualified voters of the state. They are appointed by the Governor for six year rotating terms in the following manner: The Presidents of Louisiana State University, Loyola University, Tulane University, Centenary College and Louisiana College each nominate three persons, and the Governor appoints a single member of the Commission from each of these five nomination lists. In the event of a vacancy, the college or university president who nominated the member whose place is being filled is responsible for submitting new nominations within thirty days, otherwise the position will be filled by majority vote of the Commission. The Commission appoints a Director of Personnel who is the administrative head of the Department of State Civil Service. The Director may be appointed with or without an examination, but once appointed he is a classified civil servant, removable only on cause and after being given an opportunity to have a hearing.

The Louisiana Public Service Commission

This Commission regulates transportation and utility companies. It is made up of three members, popularly elected from three Public Service Commission Districts for six year rotating terms, at the congressional general election. They must be qualified voters and are forbidden employment by or interest in any common carrier or public utility company under the Commission's Control. The Commission makes rules governing the utilities and holds hearings. Their powers extend to the supervision and control of rail carriers, water transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, electric lights, heat and power, water works, etc.

Public Education

On the state level, the governing body of the educational system is the State Board of Education. It is composed of eleven elective members, who serve rotating terms. Eight of these members are elected for eight year terms at the congressional general election from districts corresponding to the U.S. congressional districts, and the other three are elected for six year terms from districts corresponding to the Public Service Commission Districts. The Board meets on or before the first Monday in December of each year and at other times on the call of the president. The Board is a policy-making body insofar as the educational system is concerned. It prescribes standard courses of instruction for the public schools. It formulates rules governing the school system, submits the budget for education to the legislature, prescribes the courses to be given in teacher training programs, certifies teachers, approves textbooks, and generally oversees the administration of the free text-book law. The only public educational institution not governed by the State Board is Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, which has its own separate Board of Supervisors.

The State Superintendent of Education is the day to day administrator of the state educational program. He is elected for a four year term at the state general election.

Public Welfare

The administration of the various phases of public welfare in Louisiana is in the hands of the State Board of Welfare. It is composed of nine members, including the Governor who serves ex officio. The other eight members are appointed by the Governor on the basis of one member from each of the eight congressional districts, for six year overlapping terms. The appointments are made from nominations which are made in an unusual manner: names may be submitted, along with a biographical sketch of 200 words or less, by all non-profit groups and organizations which are domiciled in Louisiana and have a constitution, by-laws or a charter recorded by the Secretary of State. Interested citizens may also submit names, but no more than five names may be placed on the panal of nominees by any organization or person. Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, the Board nominates and certifies to the Governor seven members of the panel, who must be from the same congressional as the person being replaced. From this list of seven the Governor appoints the new member. Any member of the Board who has served for four years is ineligible for reappointment and Board members (except Governor) cannot hold other office. The Board meets once a month.

The Board appoints the Commissioner of Public Welfare who is head of the department. Many of the actual functions of the program are carried out by the parish welfare departments, each of which has its own parish board and local director; but these units are under the supervision of and subject to policy control by the state organization, so that the welfare function is centralized.

Public assistance is rendered in five classes of cases in Louisiana: (1) old age assistance, (2) aid to dependent children, (3) disability assistance, (4) general assistance, and (5) aid to the needy blind.

Louisiana Parish (County) Government

Police Juries

The Police Jury is the main governing body of all the parishes of Louisiana except Orleans, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Plaquemines. Each parish is divided into five to twelve jury wards, each of which elects a police juror at the state general election for a four year term. In parishes with more than 50,000 inhabitants, each ward elects an additional police juror for each 10,000 inhabitants, or part thereof over 7,500. In parishes with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants, an additional police juror is elected in a ward for each 5,000 inhabitants or part thereof over 2,500.

In order to qualify as a police juror, a candidate (or his wife) must own property of an assessed valuation of $250. at the time of his election, but need not maintain it after taking office. He must be a citizen of the state for five years, and a resident for two years. He must live in the ward from which he is elected, and if he moves out of the ward, he vacates the office. He must be literate and have no convictions for felony.

The Police Jury is responsible for the appointment (and removal) of several parish officials, including the Registrar of Voters. It does not, however, govern the sheriff. The police jury can redistrict the police jury wards. It makes regulations for building and repairing of roads, bridges, levees, etc. It is also required to provide for the support of the sick and disabled paupers including drug addicts within the parish.

Other Forms of Parish Government

New Orleans has consolidated its city and parish government. The governing body of Orleans parish and the city of New Orleans, which are synonymous, is composed of a mayor and commission council. There is no police jury.

The governing body of East Baton Rouge parish is a nine-man council, seven of whom are elected from the urban area of Baton Rouge and the other two from two single-member districts into which the portion of the parish outside of Baton Rouge is divided. The seven members who are elected at large by the city act as a city council for the consideration of only city business, and all nine act as a city-parish council on matters affecting the whole parish. Two other incorporated areas - Zachary and Baker - still function in the parish. A separtely elected Mayor-President is the executive officer of the city-parish, with responsibility for appointing department heads and for general supervision of the city's administration. The police jury has been abolished.

Other Parish Officials

The Sheriff is elected in the state general election for a four year term. He serves as the chief law enforcement officer and as ex officio tax collector of the parish. It is the duty of the sheriff to enforce the laws, maintain peace and order, keep the jail, and act as an officer of the district court in preserving order and executing the court's writs. He collects state, parish, and if a city desires it, municipal property taxes. He appoints his own deputies.

The Clerk of the District Court is the recorder of court proceedings and the custodian of the records of the court and other important parish records. He is elected for a four-year term at the state general election.

The Assessor is also elected at the state general election for four years. He assesses the value of property for the purpose of taxation.

The Coroner is elected for a four year term at the state general election. He should be a qualified physician. He is responsible for investigating cases of death where the causes are unknown. He acts as sheriff when there is a vacancy in that office, or when the sheriff is an interested party in a case. He may also be appointed parish health officer by the police jury.

Other Functions of the Parish Government

Education: The Parish School Board is in charge of administration of the schools on a parish level, and is independent of the other local governmental operations. Each School Board (except Orleans and East Baton Rouge) is composed of as many members as there are police jury wards at the congressional general election. Orleans parish elects five Board members at large, and East Baton Rouge elects seven at large. The Board prepares the budget, levies school taxes on property within the legal limits provided for this purpose, selects teachers, determines the number of schools and their locations, and appoints a Parish Superintendant of Education, who is the chief administrator of the policies of the board and serves for a four year term.

Welfare: Public Welfare policy is determined for the most part at the state level. Welfare employees are all appointed by the state agency (under civil service) and financial and program aspects are handled by the state. However, the police jury appoints, from a list certified by the State Department of Welfare, a five-member Parish Welfare Board to act in an advisory capacity to the state-selected Parish Welfare Director.

Public Health: The state public health program is financed by federal, state and local funds. Parish health units may be established by contract with the State Health Department and two or more parishes may join together to form a single health district. The director of a parish health unit, who is a qualified physician, is appointed by the State Department with the approval of the police jury, and the parish district board is selected by the police jury or other governing authority concerned. The health units are responsible for enforcing the regulations of the state and parish boards, for making certain types of inspection, giving some physical examinations, innoculating against contagious diseases, and assisting with the school health program.

Libraries: Many of the parishes have established their own local libraries in cooperation with the State Library. The State promotes this program by underwriting most of the costs for the first year of operation and by continuing to supply books on loan from the circulating collection of the central library. The long term cost of a parish library must be borne by the local taxpayers, who vote a special assessment on themselves for this purpose. The police jury appoints a five member Board of Control to oversee the general administration of the library. The Board in turn appoints a head librarian from a list of nominees certified by the state library examiner.

Agriculture: Another program which is a cooperative intergovernmental program involving state, federal, and local governments is the agricultural program. This form of assistance is handled centrally through the Agricultural Extension Service of federal land grant Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. In Louisiana, the responsible institution is Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. A County Agent (who is a member of the University faculty) is appointed for each parish, along with such assistants as may be needed, including home demonstration agents. The expenses of the program are met out of the revenues of the three participating governments. The program is primarily educational.

Forms of Municipal Government in Louisiana

Mayor-Council or Mayor-Alderman Form of Government

Under this form of government the mayor is the administrative head of the municipality and idrects its affairs subject to the control of the council, which is the policy-determining agency. There are two variations of this plan, one with a weak mayor, and one with a strong mayor. Under the strong-mayor plan, the mayor exercises more complete control in administering the affairs of the city; he appoints and removes almost all of the department heads, he may veto legislation passed by the council (which may be overridden only by an extraordinary vote), and he hxercises broad authority over the budget. Almost all municipalities in Louisiana operate under this plan.

Mayor: The mayor is elected by the people at large in the general municipal election every four years. There is no educational requirement for this office.

Board of Aldermen (or Council): Cities must elect five to nine Aldermen, with an equal number from each ward, and others at large. Towns elect five aldermen, one from each ward and one at large. Villages elect three aldermen. The Board of Aldermen appoints the Tax Collector, Clerk and Street Commissioner. There are no educational requirements for this office.

Marshal: The Marshal is elected by the people at large. He is the Chief of Police and ex officio constable. His deputies are appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. He must be literate. A vacancy in this office is filled by appointment of the Governor.

Wards: Each city is divided into four wards, nearly equal in population. The Board of Aldermen may change the bounderies by a 2/3 vote. No change may be made less than a year before municipal elections. In towns the mayor and Board of Aldermen decide if the town shall be divided into wards.

The Commission Form of Government

This form also has two variations. Under one variation the commissioners appoint department heads for each department and may remove them; the commissioners simply determine policy and supervise the department heads. The most frequently used variation, however, is that in which each commissioner heads a department and the commission as a whole determines municipal policy. Thus each commissioner ~~performs~~ both executive and legislative functions. The mayor simply is a member of the commission, with little if any more authority than the other commissioners. Usually, municipalities using the commission plan whose population is over 40,000 must have a five-man council, and those whose population is under 40,000 must have a three-man council. The following municipalities operate under the Commission plan:

Alexandria, Rapides Parish; Bogalusa, Washington Parish; Bossier City, Bossier Parish; Dequincy, Calcasieu Parish; Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish;

Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish; Jennings, Jefferson Davis Parish; Lafayette, Lafayette Parish (Commissioners are called Trustees); Leesville, Vernon Parish; Monroe, Ouachita Parish; Natchitoches, Nachitoches Parish; Shreveport, Caddo Parish; Sulphur, Calcasieu Parish; and Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish (Commissioners called Trustees).

Commissioners (City Council): All are elected at large for terms of four years. The Council appoints the Municipal Attorney, Secretary-Treasurer and Tax Collector, Chief of Police, Chief of Fire Department, Auditor, Civil Engineer and the Municipal Physician. In municipalities with less than 40,000 population, they must appoint the Chief of Police and Fire Department, but the others are optional. All of these officials may be removed from office by majority vote of the Council at any time.

Municipal Departments: The following Municipal Departments exist in municipalities with more than 40,000 people: Department of Public Affairs and Public Education (Mayor is Commissioner), Department of Public Health and Safety, Department of Accounts and Finances and Department of Streets and Parks. In municipalities with less than 40,000 people the departments are: Department of Public Health and Safety (Mayor is Commissioner), Department of Finances and Public Utilities and Department of Streets and Parks.

City-Manager Plan

Under this plan the commission or governing board is responsible for policy decisions, and a manager selected by the commission and responsible to it administers the affairs of the municipality. No municipality in Louisiana operates under this plan.

"Home Rule"

Under "home rule" a city is permitted, within the framework of general laws, to draw up, adopt and modify its charter locally, rather than subscribe to a charter which has been predrafted by the state. Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport have "hope rule" charters. (See brief descriptions of New Orleans and Baton Rouge consolodated government in section on Parish government).

* * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. THE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA by William C. Havard, Bureau of Public Administration, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (1958)

2. THE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA by Louisiana Legislative Council, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (1959)

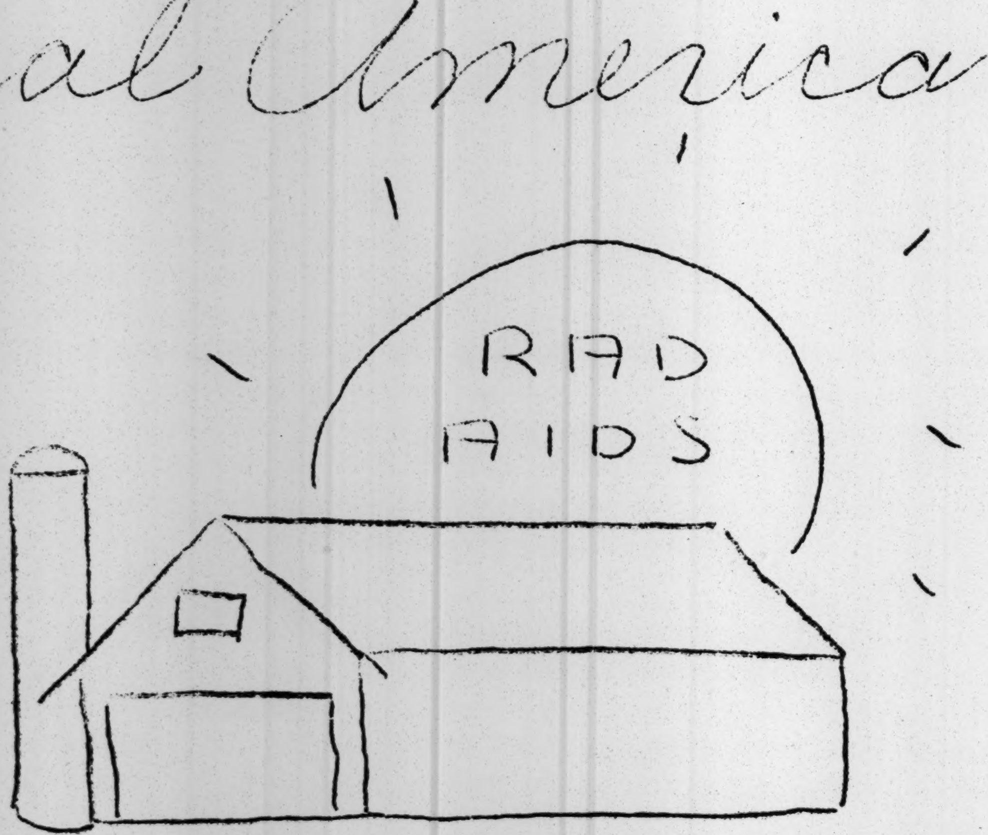
3. ROSTER OF OFFICIALS 1965, Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

4. LOUISIANA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW, Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr., Baton Rouge, Louisiana (1964)

5. LOUISIANA GENERAL ELECTION LAW, Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr., Baton Rouge, Louisiana (1964)

6. LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES

Programs
to aid in the
Development of
Rural American



CORE/Research
December, 1964

LIST OF FACT SHEETS

Farmers Home Administration

1. Loans to Rural Towns and Groups - For Domestic Water Systems
2. Rural Renewal
3. Rural Housing Loans
4. Loans for Recreational Purposes
5. Rental Housing For Senior Citizens
6. Housing for Domestic Farm Labor

Soil Conservation Service

1. Watershed Projects, P.L. 566
2. Resource Conservation and Development Program
3. Technical Assistance for Income Producing Recreation
4. Soil Surveys for Land Use Decisions

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

1. The Cropland Conversion Program

Housing and Home Finance Agency

1. HHFA Programs for Senior Citizen Housing

Agricultural Research Service

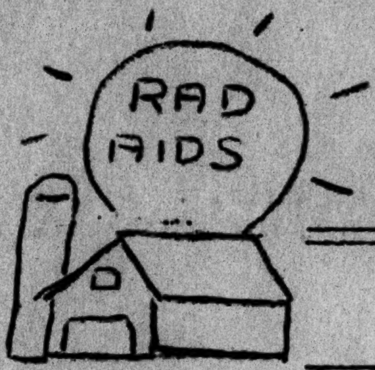
1. Agricultural Products and Processes for Rural Industries From Utilization Research and Development

Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training

1. The Manpower Development and Training Act

Office of Education

1. Vocational Education Act of 1963 - PL 88-210
2. Residential Schools and the Work-Study Program Authorized by the New Vocational Education Act of 1963 - PL 88-210



No. 1

LOANS TO RURAL TOWNS AND GROUPS
For Domestic Water Systems

Farmers Home Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Loans are available to groups of farmers and rural residents to develop or improve water supply and distribution systems for household and livestock use.

These rural water system loans have a direct, immediate impact on a community's overall development. They not only provide a fundamental resource—ample, clean water supplies—to encourage rural businesses and industries, but also help bring a higher level of family living.

The answers to questions usually asked about such loans to associations follow:

Who May Borrow?

Organizations operating on a nonprofit basis, such as water supply districts, cooperative water users' associations, mutual water companies, municipalities, and political subdivision are eligible for loans when:

1. They are unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere.
2. They propose improvements primarily for serving rural residents, farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, and farm laborers.
3. They have legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to give security for loans and to operate the facilities or services to be installed with loan funds.
4. They are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

Who Is a Rural Resident?

He is a permanent resident of a rural area or small rural community or town with population of not more than 2,500.

How May Loan Funds Be Used?

Loan funds may be used to:

1. Install or improve rural water supply and distribution systems that furnish water for household, livestock, garden irrigation, and schools, churches, small businesses, and limited fire protection.
2. Refinance debts when the creditors are unwilling to give needed terms and the debys have been incurred for the facility or service to be completed or improved with the water development.
3. Pay engineers, attorneys, construction foremen and laborers needed in the planning and installation of facilities.

4. Purchase a water supply or a water right.

5. Pay other costs related to the improvements, including the acquisition of rights of way and easements, relocation of roads and utilities, and construction of service lines.

What Are The Dollar Limits and Terms?

The maximum term is 40 years. However, no repayment period may exceed any statutory limitation on the association's borrowing authority nor the useful life of the improvement to be financed. Each borrower must refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain credit at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders.

The interest rate on a direct loan is 4½ percent. The interest rate on insured loans varies but may not exceed 5 percent.

An association's total indebtedness cannot exceed $500,000 when the loan is made from appropriated funds and $1,000,000 when made from insured funds.

What Security Is Required?

All loans to associations will be secured in a manner which adequately protects the interest of the Government. Mortgages are taken on association facilities when state laws permit. Bonds or notes pledging taxes, assessments or revenues may also be accepted as security if they meet statutory requirements.

What Water Rights Are Required?

Applicants must comply with the laws or regulations of the state. The applicant must also furnish evidence that (1) the supply of water will be adequate and (2) the use of the water will not interfere with the rights of other water users and will not likely be contested by other users or owners.

Where And How Are Applications Made?

Applications for loans are made at the local county offices of the Farmers Home Administratio

Example of a Recent Loan Made

In Henryville, Indiana, lack of an adequate community water supply was putting a damper on the development of the entire area. Families were moving away. Businesses requiring large supplies of clean water could not expand. Churches, schools, and other community institutions all suffered the blight of scarce and polluted water. They lacked water for fire protection. A $400,000 loan from the Farmers Home Administration changed all that. It financed pumping equipment, water lines, meters, storage tank, fire plugs, and labor necessary to provide central water service for 240 families and others in the community.

No. 2

RURAL RENEWAL

Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Rural Renewal: The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorizes a program of technical assistance and loans to stimulate long-range economic redevelopment in rural communities where family incomes are abnormally low. During 1964 the program is being operated on a pilot basis in the following five areas: Little River County, Arkansas; Holmes, Walton, and Washington Counties, Florida; Appanoose and Monroe Counties, Iowa; Dallas and Hickory Counties, Missouri; Hardy and Mineral Counties, West Virginia.

Rural Renewal Area: A rural renewal area will be one or several counties where chronic underemployment on farms and unemployment in small towns are a serious problem and where agriculture or forestry makes a substantial contribution to the local economy. The area must also be one in which farm, business, professional and other leaders are willing to plan and carry out an organized development program.

Request by Local People: A local public agency in an area may request rural renewal assistance by submitting a letter to the Farmers Home Administration along with (1) an overall economic development plan (OEDP), (2) a description of the public body submitting the request, and (3) a map showing kinds and locations of needed renewal and redevelopment projects.

Local Public Bodies: Loans are made only in rural renewal areas to local public agencies named by the legislature or Governor of the State as having the authority to borrow, secure and repay the loans and the power to buy, sell, improve, develop and maintain property for the proposed purposes, and to secure tax or other revenues in order to repay loans and meet other obligations. An existing local public agency in a rural renewal area may be designated if it has the legal authority to receive such loans and carry out specific projects. In some areas it may be necessary to establish an entirely new local public agency. The State of Arkansas in 1963 authorized all counties in the State to create "Rural Development Authorities" with full powers to borrow, expend funds and transact business. The first such authority was set up in Little River County with the purpose of administering the rural renewal program in that area.

Rural Renewal Plan: A rural renewal plan will provide the basic information and guidance needed for the complete economic development on renewal of a designated area, including plans for individual projects.

Technical Assistance: When a request is approved the Farmers Home Administration will assign a program leader to assist the local public agency and development groups in preparing a rural renewal plan for the area. Grant funds may be available for obtaining services essential to the preparation of the plan or related projects such as surveys, feasibility and engineering studies. Such funds will be used to obtain services not normally available through other Federal and State agencies.

Rural Renewal Loans: Such loans may be made only to the designated local public agency in the rural renewal area to finance projects described in the renewal plan that are specifically related to land conservation and land utilization when funds for such projects are not available from other Federal and State agencies or non-government sources. Examples of some of the kinds of projects that a local public agency might finance with rural renewal loan funds are:

Purchase of tracts of land for subdivision or consolidation and resale as family-size farms or nonfarm use.

Development of a reservoir or system of reservoirs for flood control, conservation, recreation and water supplies.

Construction of water and sewer systems and service buildings when required to make possible a broad land-use improvement project.

Purchase and development of land for grazing areas for use by ranchers and farmers.

Rural Renewal Loan Terms: Rural renewal loans are made for periods up to 30 years with repayment of principal and interest deferred up to 5 years if necessary. Interest rate is the average rate paid by the U.S Treasury on marketable public obligations outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the loan is made and not due nor callable for 15 years. The present rate (1964) is 3.046 percent. The amount a local public body may borrow will be based on its needs and repayment ability. In determining the latter, all sources of income will be considered such as taxes, fees, assessments, leases, rentals, and the sale of security and property. Loans larger than $250,000 require approval of the appropriate committees of the U.S. Congress. Loans are secured in a manner that protects the Government's interest. Security is usually notes or bonds repayable from taxes, assessments or revenues pledged for repayment, or liens on property.

State Agency Review: Before a rural renewal loan is made, the rural renewal plan for the area must have been submitted to and not disapproved by the appropriate State agency or the Governor within 45 days.

Rural Areas Development: Services of the local Rural Areas Development committee and Rural Areas Development technical action panel will be utilized in all phases of rural renewal - preparing the overall economic development plan, developing the rural renewal plan, planning individual projects, securing financial aid and otherwise carrying out the program.

N 3

RURAL HOUSING LOANS

Farmers Home Administration
U. S . Department of Agriculture

The Farmers Home Administration, under provisions of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, makes rural housing loans.

The rural housing loan program provides families in rural areas an opportunity to obtain the credit they need to finance a home that is modest in size, design, and cost. If the famil is engaged in farming, loans may be made for farm service buildings essential to the success of the family's farming operation.

Rural areas includes farms, open country, small country towns and villages and small rural communities of not more than 2,500 population which are not part of or associated with an urban area.

In addition to major construction, loans are avilable to modernize homes - add bathrooms, central heating, modern kitchens, and other home improvements, as well as to enlarge or remodel farm service buildings.

Senior Citizens: Special provisions are available for rural senior citizens--persons who are 62 years of age or over. A senior citizen may obtain a loan to buy a previously occupied house or to buy a site on which to build his own home, as well as to build or repair a home on land he owns. A senior citizen with insufficient income to repay a loan may be able to qualify if another person with adequate repayment ability cosigns his note.

Owners with insufficient income to repay a loan may receive a grant up to $1,000 for minor repairs and improvements to make their buildings safe and to remove health hazards. These grants are made primarily to elderly and handicapped persons.

Eligibility: To be eligible, an applicant must:

(1) Own either a farm or nonfarm tract or be a senior citizen who will become the owner of a minimum adequate building site when the loan is closed.

(2) Be without decent, safe, and sanitary housing or without farm service buildings essential to the success of his farming operations.

(3) Be unable to finance the needed improvements with his own resources or with credit from other sources.

(4) Have sufficient income to pay operating and family living expenses, and meet payments on debts, including the proposed rural housing loan.

(5) Be a citizen of the United States.

(6) Have the legal capacity to incur the obligations of the loan.

Building Plans: Applicants are expected to furnish complete plans and specifications from a reliable source. Discussion of tentative building plans with the Farmers Home Administration is recommended before obtaining final plans and specifications.

Terms and Interest Rate: The interest rate is 4 percent per year on the unpaid principal. The maximum term is 33 years. Each borrower is expected to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders.

Security: Each loan will be adequately secured to protect the interest of the Government. Small building improvement loans of not more than $2,500 may be made without taking real estate security.

Where to Apply: Interested persons should apply at the county Farmers Home Administration office serving the area in which the property he expects to improve is located. Anyone unable to locate the local office may write the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Examples

New home: The J. A.'s of Monroe, N. C., received a $7,500 rural housing loan to construct a 3-bedroom home for their family of six. They gross about $6,000 yearly from cotton and truck crops, coupled with some off-farm work. Although they obtained their loan only a few years ago, they are already more than $1,000 per year ahead of schedule on their payments.

Farm service building: A Granville, New York, family received a $13, 850 loan which, combined with $2,000 of their own funds, financed a new 36' x 100' dairy barn, new concrete stave silo, and new milk house. Previously, dairy herd was housed in 2 barns 1,000 feet apart. The family has been able to make a substantial increase in its gross income as a result of the new improvements.

Grant: A $900 grant was made to a 64-year-old widow to drill a well, install electric pump, repair porch floor, cover broken windows in attic, replace broken sash, and install inexpensive plastic storm windows. The prolonged illness of her husband, a farmer, had placed a severe strain on her financial resources. To meet some of the bills, she sold all but eight acres of her small hill farm. Now she is making needed home improvements long postponed because of meager income and more urgent expenses.

LOANS FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

Farmers Home Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorized the Farmers Home Administration to make loans for recreational purposes to individual farmers and to groups of farmers and rural residents. The loans to individuals must be for the purpose of increasing their incomes by adding an additional enterprise to their farming activities. Loans to groups of farmers can be made only to organizations formed on a nonprofit basis.

Example -- Illustrative of the type of loans made to individuals is that of a Wisconsin farmer who secured a loan to expand his vacation farm enterprise. Major improvements will include more housekeeping units, developing campsites, and dredging a small lake for better fishing and swimming.

The Bolivar County Conservation League in Mississippi, a nonprofit association, secured a loan from the Farmers Home Administration for the purchase of 672 acres of land and the construction of a lake, campsite and picnic area as a recreation center to serve some 2,000 area residents.

The following are answers to some of the questions most frequently asked about this program:

1. Q. Where can I apply for a Farmers Home Administration loan for recreational purposes?

   A. To the Farmers Home Administration County Supervisor

2. Q. Do I have to be a farmer?

   A. Yes, or a person with a farm background and either training or farm experience sufficient to assure reasonable prospects of success in the proposed farming operation, and possess the ability necessary to carry out the proposed recreation enterprise.

3. Q. Why is farming experience necessary if I merely want to carry on a recreation enterprise?

   A. FHA is not authorized to make loans for recreation purposes unless the borrower, after the loan is made, will continue to receive some of his income from farming.

4. Q. What are some examples of recreational facilities that might be eligible?

   A. Vacation farms, hunting areas, shooting preserves, fishing ponds, marinas, golf courses, riding stables, ski courses, campgrounds, travel trailer parks, swimming pools, youth camps, nature trails, and bait farms.

5. Q. What is the most a farmer may borrow?

A. A farmer may borrow for all farming purposes and recreation up to $60,000 for land purchase and development and $35,000 for livestock, equipment, and operating expenses.

6. Q. Would this be enough to develop a big recreation enterprise?

A. Enough to give a farm family a good start in any outdoor recreation business. FHA is not authorized to finance any farming and recreation enterprise larger than the farmer and his immediate family can operate with their own management and labor except during seasonal peakload periods.

7. Q. What interest will I pay on a recreation loan?

A. The interest on all loans to individuals for recreational purposes is 5%. Loans to associations bear 5% interest if theyare in the insured category; 4½% if made from direct appropriations.

8. Q. What do you mean by loans to associations?

A. FHA makes loans to nonprofit associations or public bodies consisting primarily of farmers and rural residents for shifts in land use to develop recreation facilities in rural areas and in twons of not over 2,500 population.

9. Q. What is the most an association may borrow?

A. $500,000 if from direct funds; $1,000,000 if from insured funds.

10. Q. I know the kind of recreation enterprise I would like to develop. Where can I get advice on whether my proposal is economically feasible?

A. The FHA county supervisor has information, or can tell you where to get it, that will assist you in working out a plan to test the feasibility of your proposed development.

11. Q. Do I have to have a certain amount of cash for down payment or a certain amount of equity in my farm or livestock and equipment to get a FHA loan?

A. No.

RENTAL HOUSING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Farmers Home Administration, under Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, makes direct and insured loans to provide rental housing in rural areas for senior citizens, 62 years of age or older. The housing must be located in open country, small country towns and villages and small rural communities of not more than 2,500 population which are not part of or closely associated with an urban area. Services and facilities essential to daily living and health must be reasonable accessible.

Loan funds may be used to construct, purchase, improve or repair rental housing designed to meet the special needs of senior citizens who are capable of caring for themselves. Housing may consist of apartment buildings, duplex units or individual detached houses suitable for independent living by senior citizens. Funds may also be used to provide appropriate recreational and service facilities, to buy and improve the land on which the buildings are to be located and to develop the water, sewage disposal, heat, and light systems needed for the housing. Loans may not be made for nursing, special care or institutional types of homes.

Occupancy of Housing: The occupant must be 62 years of age or over or be a family in which the husband or wife is 62 or over. The housing must be available to citizens of the United States who are rural residents.

Housing financed with a direct loan must be for senior citizens with low or moderate incomes. The maximum income level for occupancy will be established by the Farmers Home Administration. No discrimination will be permitted in the occupancy of the housing because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Applicants must be legally able to incur the obligations of the loan, give adequate security, and have sufficient income for repayment. They must also have the ability and intention of maintaining and operating the housing for the purposes for which the loan is made. Loans are made only to applicants who are unable to finance the housing either with their own resources or with credit obtained from private or cooperative sources.

Loan Limits: A direct loan may not exceed $200,000, less any other debts against the security, or the development cost, or the value of the security, whichever is least. An insured loan may not exceed $100,000, or the development cost, or the value of the security, whichever is least. The Farmers Home Administration will make an appraisal of the security property to determine its value.

Terms and Interest Rate: A borrower obtaining a direct loan pays 3-5/8 percent interest on the unpaid principal. A borrower obtaining a direct loan pays 5-3/4 percent interest on the unpaid principal. Maximum repayment period for a direct loan is 50 years and an insured loan 40 years. Each borrower is expected to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders.

Plans and construction standards: The applicant is responsible for obtaining technical assistance necessary to plan and construct the housing to be financed with the loan. Planning guides are available at Farmers Home Administration offices.

The Farmers Home Administration reviews the plans and inspects the work as it progresses in order to help the borrower obtain sound and acceptable construction.

Building and water, sewage disposal, heating and electrical systems financed with these loans must be constructed in accordance with good building practices, and conform with any applicable laws, ordinances, codes, and regulations governing construction, heating, plumbing, electrical installation, fire prevention, and health and sanitation.

Making application: Additional details about the program and the information that will need to be submitted with the application may be obtained from the local county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

Examples

An insured senior citizens loan was made to a business in New Jersey in a locality where a high percentage of the rural residents are elderly. A $100,000 loan together with funds contributed by the borrower financed 20 well-designed one and two-bedroom apartments especially suited for senior citizens.

In Missouri loans have been made to individuals to finance a four-apartment unit in one case and an eight-apartment unit in another.

A rural community in Minnesota working through a nonprofit corporation sold memberships to its local citizenry. With this money in hand as working capital, application was made to the Farmers Home Administration for a loan of $175,000. Plans call for building 15 duplexes on a 17-acre site. Twenty-two families have already applied to rent these units. Appropriate recreational and service facilities, including a park, are also being provided. The village has agreed to furnish to the project without charge power lines, sewage, and service roads. It will allow the association to provide adequate housing at rents varying from $40 to $65 per month.

1

No. 6

HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Farmers Home Administration, under Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, makes insured loans to finance the construction or improvement of housing for domestic farm labor.

Loan funds may be used to construct, improve, or repair housing designed to meet the needs of domestic farm laborers. Funds may also be used to provide appropriate recreational and service facilities directly associated with housing, to improve the land on which the buildings are to be located and to develop the water, sewage disposal, heat, and light systems needed for the housing. Loan funds may not be used to buy land or refinance debts.

Occupancy of housing: The occupants must be domestic farm laborers who are citizens of the United States and receive the major portion of their income as laborers on farms in the United States. No discrimination will be permitted in the occupancy of the housing because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Eligibility: Insured loans may be made to individual farmowners, an association of farmers, a state or political subdivision, or a public or private nonprofit organization.

Applicants must be legally able to incur the obligations of the loan, give adequate security, and have sufficient income for repayment. They must also have the ability and intention of maintaining and operating the housing for the purposes for which the loan is made.

Loans are made only to applicants who are unable to finance the housing either with their own resources or with credit obtained from private or cooperative sources.

Terms and Interest Rate: A borrower obtaining an insured loan pays 5 percent interest on the unpaid principal. Each loan is scheduled for repayment over a period not to exceed 33 years from the date of the note or the useful life of the security, whichever is less. Each borrower is required to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders.

Plans and construction standards: The applicant is responsible for obtaining technical assistance necessary to plan and construct the housing to be financed with the loan. Planning guides are available at Farmers Home Administration offices. The Farmers Home Administration reviews the plans and inspects the work as it progresses in order to help the borrower obtain sound and acceptable construction.

Buildings and water, sewage disposal, heating, and electrical systems financed with these loans must be constructed in accordance with good building practices, and conform with any applicable laws, ordinances, codes, and regulations governing construction, heating, plumbing, electrical installation, fire prevention, and health and sanitation.

Making Application: Additional details about the program and the information that will need to be submitted with the application may be obtained from the local county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

Examples

The first farm labor housing loan was made to a 75-member nonprofit association of farmers in Idaho. With a $50,000 loan they financed 48 dewlling units for seasonal workers who harvest fruit and vegetables. The new quarters helped insure adequate labor for the areas expanded fruit and vegetable production.

In several states loans have been made to individual farmers to house seasonal workers used on their farms. Homes also have been provided for the year-round hired men on the farm.

No. 7

WATERSHED PROJECTS, P. L. 566

Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566) was passed by Congress in 1954 as a means of enabling local people to cope with destructive floods, siltation, and erosion damaged in upstream watershed areas up to 250,000 acres in size.

The Act, popularly known as the Small Watershed Program, has been repeatedly broadened and now provides for municipal and industrial water storage for present or future needs, agricultural water management, and public recreation and fish and wildlife development in addition to soil conservation and flood prevention.

Benefits of Multipurpose Projects

It is a valuable tool in the Department of Agriculture's Rural Areas Development effort. Where projects have been developed for multi-purposes, both urban and rural areas have benefited. Freedom from floods, erosion, and siltation have reduced the risks in farming, lowered maintenance costs on roads and bridges, and freed urban communities from the threat of costly damages.

Water impounded in upstream reservoirs offers exceptional opportunities to develop fishing, boating, hunting, swimming, picnicking, camping, and other recreation facilities. The same reservoirs can supply water for irrigation, and for municipal and industrial water development to meet the growing needs for water to attract new industries and allow for future expansion of existing industries and municipal and residential areas.

Projects Eligible for Loans

Projects approved by State and Federal agencies are eligible for technical and cost sharing assistance and for Farmers Home Administration long term loans. Local people initiate and help plan the projects, build them, help pay for them, and operate and maintain them. They own all the structures that may be built.

Projects may be sponsored or co-sponsored by any agency qualified under State law. These include soil and water conservation districts, municipalities, counties, conservancy districts, and other special purpose districts.

Application forms can be obtained from the State agency designated to approve applications for assistance or from the Soil Conservation Service, the agency charged with administering the program.

Cost-Sharing Arrangements

On approved projects, the Federal government pays the following costs:

For flood prevention, all the engineering and construction costs.

For irrigation and drainage and for public recreation and fish and wildlife development, it pays for all engineering services and up to 50 percent of the construction.

In certain circumstances, it pays up to 50 percent of the cost of land rights and of the minimum basic facilities for public recreation or for public fish and wildlife development.

All other costs -- including all costs for industrial and municipal water supply -- must be paid by the local organization.

In addition to technical help from SCS, other agencies assisting in the watershed program include the Farmers Home Administration, Forest Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of outdoor Recreation, and many State agencies.

Status of Program

As of February 1, 1964, State agencies had approved and sent to Washington 2,056 applications for assistance in watershed development. Of these 948 have been authorized for planning assistance and 530 for construction. During the past year since the program was broadened to include recreation, 62 proposals have been received from the sponsors of 55 watershed projects to include recreation developments in their projects.

Rural and urban groups, communities and local governments have found a watershed project the ideal vehicle through which they can plan and develop their natural resources to meet immediate and future needs and stimulate economic opportunities in rural areas.

A Kentucky Example

In Kentucky, flood prevention, recreation, and municipal water supply have been combined in the multipurpose Mud River Watershed project. One of the 26 flood detention reservoirs was enlarged to create a 900-acre lake. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources helped finance and will manage the lake for recreation purposes. This recreation area is expected to create new businesses and jobs for local people. One floodwater retarding structure, located above Lewisburg, includes 30 million gallons of water for the town's needs. Prior to the project, this rural community had no municipal water system. Already a small industry which manufactures hog feeders has located in Lewisburg. A wood products plant will expand and another wood working industry plans to locate in the community. A new nursing home is in the planning stages. In all, 170 new jobs are expected in the community as the result of an adequate water supply and the desire of local people to move ahead.

—RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Resource Conservation and Development projects are a new tool to assist rural communities in the full development and multiple use of land and water resources. They are in addition to and an intensification of going USDA programs in conservation and resource development.

RC&D projects are local projects with Federal assistance. They are one of the action programs designed to implement the Department's Rural Areas Development Program. They are designed to provide an opportunity for all local interests to work together to use USDA and other assistance to speed up development of land and water resources as a means of creating new jobs and new income.

Objective of Projects

Major objective is to strengthen family farms, create new income through recreational and industrial enterprises, and help to bring about new community facilities. Most project plans will include as major features the management of woodlands, development of recreation areas, and watershed protection and flood prevention to provide full use of water resources.

RC&D projects were authorized by Section 102, Title I of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. The Soil Conservation Service has program leadership.

Projects Must Be Sponsored

Projects must be locally sponsored and initiated by organizations such as soil and water conservation districts, county governing bodies, municipalities, State agencies, local development corporations, and others that have authority under State laws to plan, administer and operate resource development projects.

What Projects Can Include

The RC&D projects may include watershed projects, such as PL 566 projects, within their boundaries. In addition, cost sharing under RC&D authorizations is available for community or group type enterprise for natural resource development outside feasible PL 566 watershed project areas. This authorization fills the gap between PL 566 projects and group enterprise projects. RC&D projects will include and make full use of all going programs related to resource conservation and development.

Under these and RC&D authorities the RC&D projects can include technical and financial assistance to individual land owners and operators and groups in planning and designing conservation measures on private lands; priority cost sharing for certain measures; loans; land conversion from surplus crops to recreation, wildlife, water supply, rural industry, and other uses; accelerated planning and application of conservation measures to improve land adn water resources; altering or redirecting existing programs to promote economic improvement; providing opportunities for nearby urban groups to work with project sponsors in developing new outdoor recreation facilities as part of the project.

10 Projects Selected

Since passage of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 the Department of Agriculture has received 21 applications from local organizations in 16 States seeking help through RC&D projects covering 29½ million acres. Secretary Freeman has selected 10 projects for planning assistance. Funds for these projects were included in Department appropriations for fiscal year 1964 and approved by Congress last December. The 10 projects cover over 14 million acres. The Budget Bureau has limited RC&D projects to 10 in fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

Example of Project

Illustrative of a RC&D project is a five-county area of Pennsylvania covering 2.5 million acres. The area is located on the Allegheny Plateau and is part of the Appalachian Region. Land use is about 38 percent cropland and pasture, 56 percent woodland and 6 percent urban and other uses. Soils on the long hill slopes and narrow steep valleys erode rapidly.

The Board of Directors of five Soil Conservation Districts and the Boards of Commissioners of the counties are sponsors of the project. As project objectives they list: (1) full development of water resources for multiple use (includes three presently active watershed projects under PL 566); (2) land use adjustment, particularly to income-producing recreation enterprises; (3) public and private recreation development; (4) woodland improvement and use of products; (5) pollution control; (6) speedup of land treatment and soil survey; (7) development of historic sites as tourish attractions; and (8) wetland development.

Among benefits the sponsors expect are: (1) increased rural income; (2) full development of recreational potential will attract visitors to the area; (3) recreation development as a part of farm business; (4) better land use planning and development through use of soils information and added technical assistance; and (5) improved woodland management to produce quality hardwood.

RAD AIDS

No. 9

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR INCOME PRODUCING RECREATION

Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorized the U.S. Department of Agriculture to offer assistance to farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in developing recreation resources for profit. The Secretary of Agriculture directed the Soil Conservation Service to assume the responsibility and leadership in the recreation phase of the USDA Rural Areas Development effort in addition to providing technical assistance.

Assistance Through Districts

The SCS provides technical assistance mainly through existing soil conservation districts which number more than 2,940 and cover 96 percent of the Nation's farm and ranch land.

Kinds of Technical Assistance

The kinds of technical assistance in recreation that SCS provides varies with the type of enterprise being undertaken by the land owner or operator. In general it includes:

1. Supplying information on soils and their suitability for growing trees, shrubs, and grass; for road and trail construction; for building sites for recreation facilities; for septic tank filter fields; and for dams to impound water.
2. Supplying information on various recreation enterprises for which the land is suited and on the conservation measures needed for each use.
3. Appraising the physical suitability of sites for nature and hiking or riding trails, camping and picnicking, skiing and other winter sports, firebreaks and access lanes, ponds, small lakes, wells, wildlife habitat, parking areas, playgrounds, and shooting preserves.
4. Supplying information on plants and their suitability for protective cover on playgrounds, fields, roadsides, dams, and wildlife food and cover.
5. Assisting in developing, improving, and managing range and pasture for livestock and big game; farm woodlands for wildlife, hiking, and camping; water supplies; and fish and wildlife habitat.
6. Helping cooperators obtain standard construction plans prepared by other agencies for recreation facilities such as cabins, picnic tables, docks, rest rooms, bath houses, diving platforms, and parking lots.

7. Assisting soil conservation districts and other local groups appraise the potential for income-producing recreation in their area and supplying sooperators with information on the usual costs and returns of the different kinds of enterprises adapted to their area.

Recreation Need Near Urban Centers

There is presently a great demand for recreation areas, especially near urban centers. Publicly provided recreation facilities cannot keep up with the demand for more outdoor recreation. Much of this demand can be met, however, on privately owned lands--the farms, ranches and woodlands that make up nearly three-fourths of our land area. In addition, such developments in rural areas often bring about desirable economic effects.

The establishment of a recreation enterprise on a farm or ranch may increase the owner's income several hundred to several thousand dollars annually. Most popular enterprises include vacation farms, hunting areas, fishing, swimming, and boating waters, ski slopes, picnic areas, camping grounds, cottage sites, riding stables and the like.

Where To Get Information

Those interested in technical assistance in establishing an income-producing recreation enterprise may obtain information from their local soil conservation district of SCS office. The SCS conservationist will help the owner or operator make a conservation plan for the entire land area complete with and conservation plan maps and necessary layout for all practices including those for recreation areas.

Examples of Recreation Enterprises

- A dairy farmer near a metropolitan area turned part of his land into a camp where both children and adults can stay a day or a week. He has developed picnic areas and two ponds that are suited for fishing and boating. Ponies and horses are available to campers for riding over the trails on the farm.

- Another farmer entered the ski slope business as a sideline to his apple orchards. He built his first slopes on idle land and land occupied by low value woods. This venture was so successful that he has taken out some apple trees to make room for additional skiing facilities.

- An eastern farmer stocks his farm with pheasant and quail and charges a fee for the privilege of hunting on the land.

No. 10

SOIL SURVEYS FOR LAND USE DECISIONS

Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

There are at least 70,000 different kinds of soil in the United States. Some are suited to cultivated crops and some are not. Some can safely support a housing development or an airport and some cannot. A soil survey classifies and maps the soils so that predictions for specific uses can be made. The hazards and limitations of the soils are considered in making the predictions.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey, which began in 1899, is made cooperatively by Federal and State agencies. The Soil Conservation Service has leadership for the Federal part. The land-grant colleges and universities, primarily State agricultural experiment stations, are the cooperating State agencies.

Map 60 Million Acres Yearly

The SCS's 1,200 soil scientists are now mapping over 60 million acres each year. These men are backed by about 200 additional scientists. More than 40 percent of the Nation's land for which detailed soil surveys are needed has been surveyed to date.

Purposes of Soil Survey

The basic purposes of the soil survey are: (1) to determine the important characteristics of soils, (2) to classify the soils and name them according to a nationwide system, (3) to interpret the soils according to their capabilities for use under alternative management systems for crops, grasses, and trees, and according to the properties significant to engineering, (4) to show the distribution of soils on maps of high accuracy at scales appropriate to the landscape, and (5) to publich the results as soil survey reports including maps, the basic soil descriptions and the basic interpretations.

A soil scientist examines the soil to depths of several feed, noting the differences in texture, color, stoniness, thickness of horizons, structure, internal drainage, consistence and other features of the various soil horizons. He examines the landscape--its slope, erosion, and vegetation along with its present use and behavior. He groups the soils into practical classes according to their capabilities.

Soil surveys provide detailed information useful in the management of the land for sustained agricultural production.

A soil scientist's interpretation of his survey includes yield estimates of cultivated crops, grasses, and trees that can be produced under certain systems of management. Interpretations show alternative land uses and conservation treatment needs.

Soil Survey Findings Published

The findings of a soil survey are published by county or other similar sized area. The published soil survey consists of a soil map and a printed text that describes each of the soils in the area, summarizes what is known about them, and explains their potential uses.

The notes taken by the soil scientists during the soil survey are used for reference as the soil survey is made. As soon as the work in an area is well underway all notes and information are used in the preparation of handbooks and technical guides that are used in farm conservation planning. Each farmer or rancher cooperator in a soil conservation district is given a copy of the soil map of his farm as a part of his soil and water conservation plan. Soil survey information provides the base for nearly every phase of the Soil Conservation Service program.

During the early years of soil survey activities, chief attention was given to the farmer's uses of the survey. But so much information is gained in making a soil survey that it serves a great many other purposes besides those required by agriculture.

The published survey is used to make soil and land use studies for selecting and developing industrial, business, residential and recreational sites, for locating probable sources of gravel and other construction material, for evaluating soil and ground conditions for highways, airports, and pipelines, and for making preliminary estimates of the soils in planning agricultural drainage systems, farm ponds, irrigation systems, and diversion terraces.

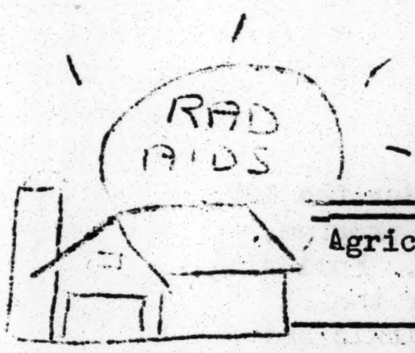
Rural Development Soil Survey Examples

- In Danbury, Connecticut, city officials, using soil survey information, prepared a master layout to allocate housing, industry, schools, shopping centers, parks, and roadways for 30,000 additional residents expected in the future. With soils information, they were able to identify and locate areas that were poorly suited for housing and other types of construction.

- Soil survey information is being used by planning commissions and public health officials along the lake frontage in Hillsdale and Branch Counties, Mich., and elsewhere to help prevent further water pollution problems.

- City officials of Stamford, Connecticut, learned through soil survey information that they could turn a 30-acre swamp into a recreation center, instead of a dump as they had planned.

- The SCS made a detailed soil survey and special legend of the City of Wixom, Mich., for use in designing a city sewer system, determining location of installation, and needs for site borings.



THE CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

As a part of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, the Congress authorized the Department of Agriculture to commit up to $10 million to assist farmers in the conversion of cropland to conservation and other income-producing uses.

Since this amount was not sufficient to conduct such a program on a national basis, a total of 41 counties in 13 States were selected as test areas. In these areas, primary emphasis was given the conversion of cropland to grass and trees.

In addition, one or more test projects aimed at the conversion of cropland to an approved type of recreation use are being developed in each State.

Program Responsibility: The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including State and county ASC committees, have responsibility for the program. In addition, farmers who plan to participate in the program must develop a farm conservation plan in cooperation with their local soil conservation district, with technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service. Farmers who participate in either phase of the program may receive adjustment payments, cost-sharing payments, technical assistance, and in some States, forestry incentive payments.

Adjustment Payments Are Not Income Payments, but are designed to assist farmers in shifting cropland to alternate income-producing uses. The amount of assistance is based upon such factors as land productivity, type of conversion being made, use to which the land is being converted, changes in operating costs, and increase in value under the new use.

Conservation cost-share payments provide a means for the public to share with farmers part of the cost of conserving and improving valuable soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreation resources.

Farmer-Agency Agreements: In the cropland conversion program, needed conservation practices must be agreed upon by the farmer and the Soil Conservation Service technician. The county ASC committee will then determine which of these practices is eligible for cost-share payments.

In most cases, conservation practices and rates of cost-share payment under the cropland conversion program are similar to those already established under the Agricultural Conservation Program in each State and county. Practices and payment rates under the ACP may vary from one State or county to another. However, the following are types of practices most commonly approved for cost-share payment: tree planting; establishing and improving cover crops; contour strip cropping; replacing minerals; constructing dams; developing sod water ways; farm ponds; water management; stream bank protection; and wildlife conservation practices.

New Practices: Where new practices, not normally available under the ACP, are needed to meet the requirements of the cropland conversion program, county ASC committees may authorize payment for such practices. Following are categories of special practices which may be approved under the recreation phase of the program; Establishment of areas for picnic and sports, camping and nature recreation, hunting and shooting, fishing, summer water sports, and winter sports.

Test Findings: During the test period in 1963, 2,800 farmers in 128 counties signed agreements to convert 129,000 acres of cropland to other income-producing uses. Conversions included 114,000 acres to grass, 8,300 acres to development of recreational facilities, 5,900 acres to trees, and 256 acres to wildlife habitat. Recreational developments included facilities for fishing, hunting, boating swimming, hiking, camping~~, skiing, and similar~~ outdoor activities.

Time Limits: Agreements with farmers are for periods of either 5 or 10 years, depending upon the type of land being converted and type of use after conversion.

HHFA PROGRAMS FOR SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING

Housing and Home Finance Agency
Community Facilities Administration

A COORDINATED PROGRAM

The Congress has enacted--in Housing Acts of 1956, 1959, 1961 and 1962--legislation which authorizes a wide range of Federal aids in housing for the elderly. These Acts provide for:

- direct Federal loans to private, nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and certain public agencies to provide rental or cooperative housing for elderly families and elderly persons;
- Federal assistance to local housing authorities for the construction of specially designed low-rent public housing units for occupancy by older persons (As a result of the Housing Act of 1937, low-rent public housing has been available for occupancy by low-income families of all ages.);
- mortgage insurance for both profit and nonprofit rental projects specially designed for the elderly;
- liberalized mortgage insurance to assist older people to finance the purchase of their own homes; and
- mortgage insurance for privately-owned nursing homes.

Administration of these programs is a responsibility of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.... The programs, however, are administered by three HHFA constituent agencies: The Community Facilities Administration, the Public Housing Administration, and the Federal Housing Administration.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

CFA makes low-interest long-term loans to private, nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and public agencies (except local housing authorities receiving Federal funds exclusively under the Housing Act of 1937) for new rental housing for lower middle-income persons, 62 years of age or older. Housing sponsors must show they are unable to obtain necessary funds from other resources upon terms and conditions as favorable as those under CFA's program.

The CFA direct loan program is intended to create housing for those older persons whose incomes make them ineligible for public housing, but who cannot afford the rents charged in the private market.

Loans for 100% of the development cost may be obtained by eligible sponsors for a maximun of 50 years at a below market interest rate - currently 3-5/8 percent.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

PHA administers the Federal program for low-rent public housing and furnishes financial, technical, and management assistance to local housing authorities for new or remodeled dwelling units specially designed for use by elderly persons. These units may be in public housing developments for younger families, or in separate developments for the elderly.... the cost of such units may exceed--by as much as $1,000 per room ($1,500 in Alaska)--the limits established for regular units. The annual Federal contribution to the local housing authorities may be increased by as much as $120 for each unit occupied by the elderly if necessary to permit low rentals and still operate on a solvent basis.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

RENTAL PROJECTS

FHA insures mortgages for financing the construction and rehabilitation of rental accommodations for the elderly. A rental housing project may be eligible for FHA mortgage insurance if it contains eight or more units of new or rehabilitated housing specifically designed for occupancy by persons 62 years of age or older.

The mortgage loan can be repaid over the number of years approved by FHA (usually 40 years) and can bear interest at not more than the rate prescribed by FHA, currently 5¼%....Projects may include mutifamily structures, row houses, semi-detached or separate dwelling units (provided they are grouped in a contiguous project) for both families and single persons. Dining facilities, community rooms, infirmary rooms for short-term illness can be included in the projects.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOME PURCHASES

FHA is authorized to insure a lender against loss on a mortgage for a house purchased by a person 62 years of age or over. The down payment may be paid by friends, relatives, or a corporation--if approved by FHA. Thus, if an elderly person should be unable to qualify as an acceptable mortgage risk, FHA may still insure the loan--provided a qualified third party becomes a cosigner of the mortgage.

The Housing Act of 1961 permits insurance of a loan up to $25,000 for purchase of a single family home....the loan to be repaid over a period as long as 35 years in the case of a new house (30 years for an existing house).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ...

Write or visit the Office of Housing for Senior Citizens, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES FOR RURAL INDUSTRIES FROM UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Purpose: To provide technical and related information for optimum development of rural industrial activities based on products and processes for farm commodities related to the Department's program of Utilization Research and Development (UR&D).

Eligibility: RAD Committees, Technical Action Panels, and other groups concerned with formulating proposals in the Rural Areas Development program.

Types of Assistance:

1. Background discussions of the wide range of UR&D products and processes that have been successfully commercialized as a basis for stimulating consideration of local potentials.
2. Pre-project evaluation of promising local situations relating to types of processing in the broad fields (see below) in which UR&D results may play a role.
3. Assistance with project proposals in development and review stages.
4. Technical advice in start-up of UR&D products and processes.

UR&D Fields of Work and Examples of Successful UR&D Products and Processes:

Cereals and Forages

1. Processed feeds
2. Wheat and rice "convenience" foods
3. Frozen bakery products
4. Improved rice drying
5. Useful products from corncobs

Cotton and Wool

1. Flame retardant cotton outer garments and household cotton products
2. Weather resistant (outdoor use) cotton products
3. Stretch and bulky cotton products
4. Wash-wear cotton products
5. Cotton opener-cleaner (equipment)
6. Cotton opener-blender (equipment)
7. Loom device for weaving water- and weather-resistant cotton fabrics (equipment)
8. Easy-care woolen products
9. Permanent creases for wool products

Fruits, Vegetables, and Tree Nuts

1. Pre-peeled potatoes
2. Stabilized shelled tree nuts
3. Sweetpotato flakes
4. Dehydro-frozen fruits and vegetables.
5. Belt-through drier (equipment)
6. Cucumber pickle products
7. Peach products
8. Full-flavor fruit juice concentrate (includes 7-fold apple juice and others)
9. Country cider
10. Dehydrated fruit and vegetable powders
11. Dry bean "instant" products
12. High-moisture dried fruits
13. Dehydrated fruit and vegetable products (piece)
14. Industrial uses for nutshells and fruit pits

Oilseeds

1. Vegetable oilseed "foots" for processed feeds
2. Improved color of cottonseed oil
3. Tung oil products
4. Fermented soybean food products
5. Soybean flour for food uses
6. Foamed plastics for insulation and building uses

New and Special Plants

1. Maple syrup and products
2. Naval stores products (paper, size, etc.)
3. Products of sugarcane bagasse
4. Feed meal from mustard seed

Poultry, Dairy & Animal Products

1. Dehydrated egg products
2. Improved frozen poultry products
3. Leather products (glutaraldehyde tannage)
4. Animal fats in feed products
6. Yeast from cheese whey
7. Dried cottage cheese whey

Miscellaneous

1. Frozen pre-cooked food products
2. Emergency foods for civilian defense use (Bulgur wheat wafers, etc.)

Questions Most Frequently Asked UR&D RAD Representatives:

1. What kinds of manufactured products can be made from the agricultural commodities presently grown in this particular area? What are their market possibilities?

2. What processing facilities (equipment, buildings, grounds, storage and handling, etc.) are needed to make a specified manufactured product? What are the costs for such facilities?

3. How many different kinds of products can be made in a given plant, with only minor modifications in space and facilities? What provision should be made for increasing plant output in the future?

4. What are the requirements for water, waste disposal, fuel, electricity, and other utilities?

5. What kinds of labor and skills are needed to establish and operate a particular processing plant?

6. How much capital -- both fixed capital and operating capital -- is needed for a specified processing plant?

7. What assistance can UR&D give in formulating plans for a specific processing plant? Where can other needed assistance be obtained?

Who to Contact for More Information and for Assistance:

Agricultural Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT

Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training
U.S. Department of Labor

More than 120,000 Americans have been approved for Government financed free training programs since MDTA was launched in August of 1962. Of the first 17,000 who finished this training (through September 30, 1963), 70% have found jobs - 75% of the men and 63% of the women.

Recent amendments to this 1962 Act make it an even more flexible tool in preparing workers from farms and small towns for new job opportunities, both in thier own localities and elsewhere.

Q. Who administers the program?

A. The Department of Labor, through State Employment Services, is responsible for testing, counseling, selection for training and subsequent placement. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for the training, through State vocational education and other appropriate public and private agencies.

Q. What free services are available?

A. Testing, counseling, referral to training, training, in many cases a money allowance during training, in some cases additional subsistence payments of commuting costs, remedial basic education courses, placement help in finding jobs, and financing costs of moving to new jobs.

Q. Who is eligible?

A. For training, anyone is eligible who is unemployed or under-employed and who cannot reasonably be expected to secure appropriate full time employment without training. Workers belonging to farm families with less than $1,200 annual net family income are considered unemployed for purposes of this Act.

Q. What are the money allowances during training?

A. Cash payments are authorized up to $10 a week more than the average weekly unemployment compensation in the State where the training is done. These allowances can be paid for 52 weeks, except in cases where basic education courses (for example, literacy and arithmetic training) are required. In these cases a further 20 weeks of money allowances is authorized. Special provisions cover payments to youth.

Q. Who is eligible for these payments?

A. Unemployed persons who have had at least two years of gainful employment, and who are either heads of families or heads of households, or who are members of a household in which the head of the family or household is unemployed.

Q. What about youth?

A. The general rule is that only one person in any one household may be receiving training allowances at a given time. But youth selected for occupational training and further schooling--because they can't get jobs without such special help--may nevertheless be paid allowances of up to $20 a week. If these youths (17 or older) did not graduate from high school, they must have been out of school for at least one year.

Q. What about additional subsistence or commuting payments?

A. In appropriate cases (where training is held in facilities not within commuting distance) payments for subsistence of up to $35 a week (rate of $5 a day) or transportation (up to 10 cents per mile) can be made.

Q. Who decides who will be trained and in what occupations?

A. The Department of Labor through the local office of the State Employment Service. This office is required to make an official estimate that there is "a reasonable expectation" of jobs in the field for which training is offered. Training has been conducted for dozens of different types of jobs.

Q. Is all training in public schools?

A. Not necessarily. Institutional-type training is done in ma ny settings, and in addition there are specific provisions for on-the-job training, in cooperation with public and private agencies, employers, trade unions and other industrial and community groups. Such paid on-th-job training may be supplemented by classroom-type insturction.

Q. Can persons selected for training earn money on the side?

A. Yes, up to 20 hours work a week.

Q. What about costs of moving to places where jobs are?

A. This is a new experimental feature of the Act, and costs from now until June 30, 1965, are limited to 2% of the total spent under the Act. Grants of up to half of all costs in moving families and household effects and loans of up to the total cost may be made if there is a bona-fide offer of a permanent job at the new location. Only "involuntarily unemployed" persons who can't find work in their own communities and who are competent to perform the job elsewhere can be so aided.

Q. Who are the best persons to contact for more information?

A. The nearest office of the State Employment Service and the State vocational educational authorities.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 -- PL 88-210

Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Purpose: This historic new Act authorizes Federal grants to States for improving existing vocational education programs, to develop mew programs, and to provide part-time employment for youths who need income to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis. The Act also authorizes training and retraining for persons of all ages, including those with special educational handicaps, suited to their needs, interests, job opportunities, and abilities.

Funds: The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for grants to States: Fiscal year 1964 -- $60 million; 1965 -- $118½ million; 1966 -- $177½ million; 1967 and each fiscal year thereafter -- $225 million. Availability of funds depends upon annual appropriations. After 1964 they will be on a matching basis.

State Eligibility: In order to receive its share of the funds under Section 3 (a) of the Act, a State must submit through its vocational education board a State plan for administering the funds which meet certain criteria prescribed in the Act.

Uses of Funds: A State's allotment under Section 3 (a) may be used for:

1. Vocational education for persons attending high school.

2. Vocational education for persons who have completed or left high school (drop-outs) and who are available for full-time study in preparation for jobs.

3. Vocational education for persons (other than those receiving training allowances under the Manpower Development and Training Act, ARA, and the Trade Expansion Act) who have entered the labor market but need training or retraining to achieve job stability or advancement.

4. Vocational education for persons who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps which prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational education programs.

5. Construction of area vocational education school facilities, including the department or division of junior colleges, community colleges, and universities providing vocational education in no less than five fields not leading to baccalaureate degrees.

6. Teacher training and supervision, program evaluation, special demonstrations and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, State administration and leadership.

In addition, 10 percent of grants under Section 2 shall be made to colleges, universities, State boards and other agencies for research and training programs, and experimental or pilot projects to meet special vocational education needs of youth--particularly those in depressed communities who have handicaps preventing them from succeeding in other vocational education programs.

Amendments to Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Vocational Education Acts

The following applies to the vocational education program under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the George-Barden Act of 1946 as amended, and supplementary vocational education acts notwithstanding anything in those Acts to the contrary:

1. Any portion of any allotment under the Smith-Hughs Act, the George-Barden Act amended, or supplementary vocational education acts may be transferred to or combined with (a) other allotments under the above-mentioned Acts or (b) the allotment under Section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

2. Funds for agricultural education maybe used for vocational education in any occupation involving knowledge and skills in agricultural subjects, whether or not such occupation involves work of the farm or of the farm home, and such education may be provided without directed or supervised practice on a farm.

3. Funds for home economics education may be used for vocational education to fit individuals for gainful employment in any occupation involving knowledge and skills in home economcis subjects; and at least 10 percent of home economics allotments for fiscal year 1966 and thereafter must be used only for vocational education to fit persons for gainful employment in occupations involving knowledge and skills in home economics, or transferred to another allotment under Section 10 (a), or both.

4. Funds for distributive education may be used to prepare for gainful employment any person over 14 years of age who has entered upon or is preparing to enter upon such occupations. Such education need not be provided in part-time or evening schools. This now permits pre-employment training. Heretofore, distributive education Federal funds for use at the high school level have been available only for cooperative programs. At the adult level, they have been available only for extension courses.

5. Funds for trade and industrial education may be used for pre-employment schools and classes organized to fit for gainful employment persons over 14 years of age who are in school. Such schools and classes may be operated for less than 9 months per year and less than 30 hours per week, and without the requirement that a minimum of 50 percent of the time be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis if the pre-employment training is for single-skilled or semi-skilled occupations which do not require training or work of such duration or nature. Moreover, it is no longer necessary that one-third of any amounts allotted for trade and industrial education be applied to part-time schools or classes for workers who have entered upon employment.

See the following fact sheet for information on Residential Schools and the Work-Study Program provided by the new Act.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND THE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 -- PL 88-210

Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(This fact sheet is a supplement to fact sheet No. 15 entitled The Vocational Education Act of 1963. It provides detailed information on two significant aspects of the new Act.)

Work-Study Programs

Purpose: The Vocational Education Act of 1963 authorizes special funds for four years, beginning on July 1, 1965, to conduct experimental work-study programs for students. The purpose is to provide part-time employment to full-time students in vocational education programs who would be unable to continue their full-time schooling without a source of income. Funds appropriated for work-study programs are to be used to pay salaries of vocational education students employed in public agencies.

Use of Work-Study Funds: The Act prescribes that authorized work-study programs shall:

1. Be administered by the local educational agency and made reasonably available (to the extent of available funds) to all youth in the area served by the agency who can meet the requirements of the next paragraph.

2. Provide that employment under such work-study programs shall be furnished only to a student who (a) is or has been accepted for enrollment as a full-time student in a vocational education program which meets standards prescribed by the State board and the local educational agency for vocational education programs, (b) is in need of the earnings from such employment to commence or continue his vocational education program, and (c) is at least 15 years and less than 21 years of age at the beginning of his employment under the work-study program.

3. Provide that no student shall (a) be employed under such work-study programs for more than 15 hours in any week in which his classes are in session, (b) or for compensation exceeding $45 per month in any month or $350 in any academic year or its equivalent unless: The student is attending a school which is not within reasonable commuting distance from his home, in which case his compensation may not exceed $60 in any month or $500 for any academic year or its equivalent.

4. Provide that employment under such work-study programs shall be for the local educational agency or some other public agency or institution.

5. Provide that, in each fiscal year during which such programs remain in effect, such agency shall expend (from sources other than Federal funds under this section) for the employment of its students (whether or not in employment eligible for assistance under this section) an amount that is not less than its average annual expenditure for work-study programs of a similar character during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which its work-study program under this section is approved.

Residential Vocational Schools

Purpose: Funds are authorized for four years beginning July 1, 1965, to make grants for the consturction and operation of residential vocation schools which would provide room, board, vocational training, and paid employment to strate the feasibility and desirability of residential vocational education schools for certain youth of high school age.

Grants may be made to State boards for vocational education, to colleges and universities, or, with the approval of State boards, to local public schools or school agencies. In making such grants, the United States Commissioner of Education shall give special consideration to the needs of large urban areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed.

State Eligibility: In order to qualify for funds, a State must submit through its vocational educztion board a State plan for administering the funds which meet certain criteria prescribed in the Act.

Funds Authorized: The following amounts have been authorized, but not yet appropriated, for work-study programs and residential schools for four fiscal years beginning July 1, 1965:

Fiscal year 1965 --	$30,000,000
Fiscal year 1966 --	$50,000,000
Fiscal year 1967 --	$35,000,000
Fiscal year 1968 --	$35,000,000

For More Information -- contact your local school authorities, State board of education or State board of vocational education, or the Vocational Education Division, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

November 16, 1964

MEMORANDUM

NOV 20 1964

TO: SOUTHERN STAFF AND CHAPTERS

RE: RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

FROM: CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

At a staff meeting in late summer, members of the southern staff expressed the feeling of a need for a full time research department to gather necessary information for the CORE Southern Program. Early in October, Judi Nusbaum began to work on the research program in the Southern office. At about the same time, Bill Yates was doing research on Louisiana at CORE's Baton Rouge office. Since that time most of the research has been centered around Louisiana problems; however, the department's work is now beginning to expand into other states. The following information is a general outline of the activities of the research department so that persons concerned will have an idea of the information available from that department.

1. Judi Nusbaum is responsible for gathering and organizing information on agriculture, governmental programs, statistics on farm population, etc. She will also work on any special rural problem that is requested.

2. Bill Yates is responsible for material on governmental and political structure of the states, and information on industry (government contracts, etc.) and employment.

3. Presently most of their work is given to the South Central-Area; it will broaden as requests are received from Eastern States.

4. Information is, of course, available to chapters as well as staff, to the other areas as well as the South. (However, all research is limited to the South.)

5. New Orleans fortunately offers resources for research---libraries, governmental agencies, etc.---that are adequate to present needs. Research staff will maintain contact with others sources by mail or, when necessary, by personal visits.

6. In addition to gathering information, research staff members are building an index of source materials. At some time in the future they will be asked to prepare a list of publications and agencies which will likely prove helpful to chapters and to staff members in the field. This list will be circulated throughout the area so that many problems may be researched on a local level.

7. Requests for information should be addressed to the Research Department at this office.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Proposal for Research Department in the Southern Regional Office of CORE

Submitted by Southern Staff

CORE's projected expansion in Southern states and the development of a viable and sophisticated movement in the South requires extensive research and investigation if they are to be at all effective. We must understand all aspects of the system and the power structure we are attempting to overcome; this is a job too massive and long-term to be done by field staff alone. The brunt of the burden must be taken by an office with a paid full-time staff with the specialized training required, located in a community that has access to college libraries, federal offices, etc. We therefore Strongly recommend that a Research Department be added immediately to the Southern Regional Office, staffed by at least three or four trained persons. The location is ideal in terms of facilities available. We suggest that an effort be made to recruit these persons from local colleges and universities as well as from academic centers in the North and West.

The Research Dept. must, first of all, keep abreast of current studies being made by a variety of research agencies -- e. g. Southern Regional Council, S. N. C. C. Research Dept., National Core Office research. The relevant portion of this material should be made available to Southern staff. Moreover, Research personnel can serve as guidance counselors to field workers in the areas of their specialties.

Where this information is not already available, primary research is needed immediately for each of the states in which Core has staff in the following areas:

1) Economic structure of state as a whole as well as of each county or parish.
    a) Industries
    b) Crops
    c) Economic leaders
    d) Labor unions, leaders, etc.
    e) Welfare, etc.

2) Political structure of state and county or parish.
    a) Governmental structure and public officials (data on each)
    b) Power structure
    c) Anatomy of local extremist groups
    d) Democratic Party structure, officials, and policies (relation to national party, etc.)

3) Federal programs and assistance available.
    a) Agriculture
    b) Employment
    c) Public Health
    d) Education (especially, adult education)

The Research Dept. must become an integral part of our total program. In some form the Dept's information should be distributed to field workers in all areas on a regular basis (through newsletters, etc.). Every staff meeting ought to include a briefing from the Department. The Department also ought to work closely with workers developing training sessions for staff workers and local leaders.

This department should have a core of full-time workers who are free to travel, both for their own research needs and in order to visit projects and develop and implement ideas with the staff and community leadership. This should consist of three or four people in the beginning; the people can be volunteers who come to work in the South for a few months or a year. Besides full-time staff, however, indigenous resources can be utilized. The Research Dept. should tap the agriculture, law, political science, sociology and medical schools of Southern collegess especially the Negro colleges. There are both faculty and students at these colleges who would give their time and skills to supply the staff's need for information in the areas listed above.

Overall direction and coordination of this department should come from one staff director. We suggest that the Core SEDF provide a full-time director for this project

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER - MAY 1964

C.S.E.P. 38 Park Row, N.Y.C. 38
CO 7-6270

The CORE Southern Education Project, which started 7 months ago as CORE Books for Mississippi, collected and shipped over 30,000 books to that state to help set up newly formed interracial educational centers. We are pleased to announce that educational centers are functioning in Canton and Meridian, Mississippi, and plans are being made to open additional centers in other cities in Mississippi, Lousiana, and South Carolina.

Having fulfilled the immediate book needs of our pilot centers, we have expanded our activities to include giving assistance to other Southern states and other areas of work. Under the name CORE Southern Education Project we have organized a campaign to collect and ship greatly needed equipment for the new CORE centers. Needed are typewriters, mimeograph machines, phonographs and records, movie projectors and films, tape recorders and sewing machines. The C.S.E.P. Committee, which is composed of National Office clerical volunteers under the direction of Benjamin A. Brown of the CORE Staff, has sent out hundreds of letters to equipment manufacturers, dealers and trade unions asking them to contribute equipment. The following is a report of contributors and where the equipment was shipped by the Committee:

CONTRIBUTOR	ITEM	SHIPPED TO
Gestetner Corp.	Electric Mimeograph	New Orleans CORE Center
Addo Machine Co.	Electric Mimeograph	Meridian, Miss., CORE Center
A. B. Dick Co.	Manual Mimeograph	Plaquemine, La., CORE Center
Textile Workers N.Y. JoinT Board	Electric Mimeograph	Canton, Miss., CORE Center
" " "	Electric Mimeograph	National Office - N.Y.C.
CORE National Office	Manual Mimeo (exchange)	Sumter, S.C., CORE Center
Anonymous Teacher	Manual Phonograph	As Yet Unassigned
Mrs. Edna Slatkin	Tape Recorder	Meridian, Miss., CORE Center
Vanguard Record. Society	120 records	As Yet Unassigned
Lib. of Recorded Masterpieces	100 records	" " "
Local 10, A.C.A.	$25.00	To defray shipping costs
American Newspaper Guild	Typewriter	Destined for New Orleans, La.
Contemporary Records	Promised Records	
Capitol Records	Promised Records	
Toy and Novelty Workers Union	$50.00	For shipping costs

Projects being planned by C.S.E.P.: Margie Hopp is working on plans for our Summer Art Exhibit to raise funds and to project new art talent. Art Students League instructor, Mr. Charles Alston, has agreed to serve as Art Advisor for the exhibit. Artists interested should call Margie Hopp at RE 4-6398 for details. A Summer cocktail party is in the works.

CORE Southern Education Project Committee: JAMES BALDWIN, Honorary Chairman. Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman; Robert Daniels, Vice Chairman; Mary Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer; Sarah Morgan, Socials Secretary; Carol Goslin, Art Director; Margie Hopp, Assoc. Art Director; Corresponding Secretaries: Marjorie Johnson, Shirley Barad, Nancy Becker, Kathryn Lissak, Peter Windsor, Robin M. Pitchford, Emma Davis, Elsie Freeman, June Corbett, M. S. Todd, Samuel K. Akesson, Adult Education Advisor.

ATT.
GORDON
MARVIN
Jim F.

From Ben Brown

File:

CORE SOUTHEREN EDUCATION PROJECT

LIST OF
PAINTINGS
DRAWINGS
LITHOGRAPHS
AND
SCULPTURES

PUT ON EXHIBIT AND STORED IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1964

ARTIST	TITLE	TYPE	PRICE
1. Joyce Cadoo 27 St. Marks Place, N.Y.C. 3	"Thelma"	color woodcut	$65.00
2. Dorothy Koppelman	"Man and Rocks"	etching	$50.00
3. June Hildebrand	"California Field"	woodcut	$20.00
4. June Hildebrand	"Withered Leaf"	woodcut	$10.00
5. Robert Rafteo	untitled	lithograph	$40.00
6. Joyce Cadoo	"Prumavera No. 2"	woodcut	$45.00
7. Lester Beal		drawing	$25.00
8. Lester Beal		drawing	$25.00
9. Lester Beal		drawing	$25.00
10. Lester Beal		drawing	$25.00
11. F.B. Modell		drawing	$50.00
12. Munroe 132-39 158th St. Springfield Gardens, N.Y.		painting	$35.00
13. Zulema Daminovich 1 W. 67th St. N.Y.C.	"Sheer Space"	serigraph	$50.00
14. Zulema Daminovich	"Empty Space"	serigraph	$50.00
15. Ashley King, to be returned. 352 W. 56th St. N.Y.C. 19 Konrad	one painting and three drawings		
16. Richard Rapport	"Women"	lithograph	?
17. Geoffry Hendricks	"And Waves Surging"	woodcut	$45.00
18. James Mellon Return to Terrain Gallery, 39 Grove St. N.Y.C.	"One Self"	etching $ aquatiat	$60.00
19. Micheal Ponce de Leon 30 E. 14th St. N.Y.C.	"Summer Horizons" Two prints	lithographs	$40.00
20. Barbara Newcomb	"Skeleton City"	engraving	$70.00

21.	Barbara Newcomb	"Red Rocks"	engraving	$60.00
22.	Gomez	"Still Life"	etching	$45.00
23.	Frank Modell		drawing	$50.00
24.	June Leaf Frumkin Gallery	"Swimming Hole"		$125.00
25.	Louise Fitzhugh Hung	"On Eating A Peanut"	watercolor	$75.00
26.	Louise Fitzhugh Hung	"Help"	drawing	$75.00
27.	Louise Fitzhugh Hung	"Rockport, Mass.	drawing	$75.00
28.	Louise Fitzhugh Hung	"Hindsight"	drawing	$75.00
29.	Elaine McKnight	"Sampan"	woodcut	$50.00
30.	Dr. Michael Stein	two reproductions		?
31.	Logael	untitled	painting	?
32.	Ansei Uchima	"Rain in the Mountains"	woodcut	$30.00
33.	Ansei Uchima	"Flow and Grass"	woodcut	$45.00
34.	Sylvia Wald	"Winter Grave"		$75.00
35.	Chaim Koppleman	"Lanterns in Granite"	aquatiat	$50.00
36.	Louis Lozowick	"Old Willow"	lithograph	$30.00
37.	Robert Schuler	"Mississippi, U.S.A.	print	$40.00
38.	Gerson Lieber	"The Nest"	etching	$27.50
39.	Renie Gay	Title ??	woodcut	?
40.	Lena Gurr	"Evening at Home"	serigraph	$18.00
41.	Lena Gurr	"Home Sewing"	serigraph	$20.00
42.	Rappaport	"Landscape with Figures"		$40.00

43.	Rappaport	"Women"	?
44.	Norma Morgan	"Limestone King"	?
45.	Leiber	"In the Park"	$40.00
46.	Robert Bero	"Claws"	$50.00
47.	Robert Bero	"Quarry"	$50.00
48.	Robert Bero	"Brambles"	$50.00
49.	Hugh Thomas	"Hugh"	$15.00
50.	Richard Rappaport	"Landscape"	?
51.	Fitzhugh	"Rockport, Mass.	$75.00
52.	Fitzhugh	"Revolution No. 2"	$100.00
53.	Joyce Koshennahi	"Still Life"	$100.00
54.	Stinenson	"Don't You Hate Winter Crossings?"	
55.	Fitzhugh	"Too Late"	$150.00
56.	P. Roony 411 E. 9th. St. N.Y.C.	"U.S.A."	
57.	Joyce Koshenmakin	untitled	$100.00
58.	Dr. Robert Klieman	"Portrait"	$50.00
59.	Dr, Robert Klieman	"Midsummer Night Dream"	$80.00
60.	Metzher	"Two Oranges and Apple"	$200.00
61.	Jerome Buros 248 Garfield Place Building	"Interior"	$200.00
62.	Renei Gay 2086 2nd Avenue		
63.	M. Suet	"Mabel"	$300.00
64.	Elaine Wesley	"Still Life"	$200.00
65.	Elaine Wesley	"Thinking Man"	$150.00

66.	Geoffrey Hendricks	"Iona"		?
67.	Elly	"Girls"	oil	$500.00
68.	Dr. Robert Kleeman 6645 Broadway, Bronx, N.Y.	"The Clinic"		$75.00
69.	M. Svet	"Mabel"		?
70.	Clune	"The Citizen"		?
71.	Margaret H. Whorf			
72.	Robert Conover 263 E. 7th St. N.Y.C. 9			
73.	Sasson Soffer			
74.	Wesley	self portrait	oil	$150.00
75.	Edward Renouf	untitled	sculpture	$350.00

AN URGENT APPEAL

CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtland 7-6270, Extension #33

May 24, 1965

Dear Friends,

The CORE Southern Education Project has joined the campaign just launched by National CORE to help raise funds to finance our Southern Summer Programs in Mississippi, Louisiana and other deep South states. In the past we have asked to you contribute books, typewriters, mimeographs and phonographs. We thank you again for all that you did in helping the C.S.E.P. equip 11 CORE community centers and 36 freedom schools. Every time that you read something in the newspapers about CORE demonstrations in the deep South you can be assured that your contributions are helping to enlighten and mobilize new masses in Negro communities. Now we ask your support in CORE's drive to raise $265,000 in our national campaign. The National Office and the New York City CORE chapters have set a citywide goal of $25,000 to be raised during our CORE SOUTHERN FREEDOM SUMMER fund drive. To begin on Tuesday, June 1st, this campaign is aimed at reaching deep into the grass roots of every community of our five boroughs.

The CORE Southern Education Project has challenged the N. Y. C. chapters to compete with us. We ask your support to help us come out on top in this contest. Specifically, we ask you to do one of three things to help in this crucial fund drive: 1) pick up cannisters from the C.S.E.P. at National CORE (beginning on Saturday, May 29th at 12 p.m.) and circulate them among your friends, neighbors, co-workers; 2) organize a fund-raising party in your home or office; 3) arrange with your union, church, synogogue or fraternal group to have a fund-raising affair. When your plans are made fill out the enclosed form and let us know. We are enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for the return of your fund collection.

Remember, the CORE SOUTHERN FREEDOM SUMMER fund drive begins officially on Tues-Day, June 1st, but you can pick up your cannister on Saturday, May 29th between 12 noon and 3 p.m., and you can start making your fund-raising plans NOW.

We are counting on your cooperation and support, so please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Education Project

Robert Daniels, Vice-Chairman, Ashley King, Vice-Chairman, Mary Buckley Brown, Secretary-Treasurer. Committee: Pamela Day, Marilyn Einhorn, Carol Goslin, Virginia Talarico, Virginia Hood, Samuel Akesson, Laraine Fox, David Holderidge, Mary Battle, Carol Hammond, Norman Goodwin, Rose Gordon, Rhoda Pauley, Priscilla Alexander, Delores Fleet, Alex and Nina Perkins, Mary Jo Moore, Vivian Lamont, Gertrude Morris, Gertrude Morris, et. al.

BAB:mjm
Encl.

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE SOUTHERN FREEDOM SUMMER FUND DRIVE
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Brown:

This is to inform you that I (we) are planning a fund-raising party for CORE on ____________________ at my (our) home () office () union () church () synogogue () fraternal organization () shop () which is located at __________________________________.

() Please send us a speaker if one is available.

Name____________________ Address____________________
Organization________________ Telephone____________________

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

37

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
IN THE
SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

April, 1965

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

The exclusion of Negroes from the administration of justice in the state courts of the South has long been the subject of serious criticism and concern. But little attention has been given to the extent of exclusion of Negroes from the federal courts of the South.

One obvious reason is that, in the conflict between state and federal law on basic Constitutional questions of the past two decades, the state courts have with frequency appeared as the antagonist of the Negro Southerner, and the federal courts frequently as his protector.

This protection has come, however, largely through the overriding decisions of federal appellate courts. As federal jurisdiction is extended, the role of the federal courts becomes ever more vital to the national effort to achieve full justice. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 enlarges the responsibility of the federal courts, including district courts, many of which in the past have been highly protective of segregation. The voting bill now before Congress seeks to by-pass these courts. New federal legislation to protect citizens against the Klan and other dispensers of death and ruin will, however, almost certainly increase the reliance on the district courts of the South for the protection of individual life and liberty.

Pressures to move civil rights issues out of the streets and into the courts continue. The question has to be asked (and it has always had its pertinency in criminal cases) -- what kinds of courts will handle them?

The federal court system in the South, guided by the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals, has slowly demonstrated the ability of a frankly white-dominated institution to deal justly with the broad, crucial questions of race. But now, not just the logic and principles of these very decisions, but all the practical understanding of human dealings that is implied in the term, "jury of his peers," requires a closer look at the racial composition of the courts themselves, as administrators of justice to the individual as well as guardians of principle.

This report deals with employment practices and jury composition of the southern federal courts. It is based on such documentation as there is available plus interviews with lawyers practicing in the federal courts of each state.

States covered by the survey are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas in the Fifth Circuit; North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia in the Fourth; Tennessee in the Sixth, and Arkansas in the Eighth Circuit. Each state contains from two to four U. S. District Courts. Data on the Courts of Appeals refer only to their offices and operations within these eleven states.

Clerical records of the federal government do not designate race of court employees, and there are no compilations of statistics on racial composition of juries. No systematic examination of each court in each state was attempted. Respondents for the most part relied on memory and general knowledge. Results of such a survey are not definitive or finally authoritative; there is room for minor errors and oversights. But such a survey does reveal general patterns, and it is with these that we are concerned. If more detailed and precise research is stimulated, that is good; but the immediate purpose is a new awareness of the need to improve the situation.

I. EMPLOYMENT

The broad patterns regarding the role of Negroes in the federal courts under study in this survey can be summed up in the following statistical table:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Circuit Court Judges	12*	12	0
District Court Judges	65	65	0
Referees in Bankruptcy	55	55	0
U. S. Commissioners	253	253	0
U. S. Clerks	28	28	0
Deputy U. S. Clerks	321	321	0
U. S. Attorneys	29	29	0
Assistant U. S. Attorneys	158	153	5
Jury Commissioners	109	109	0
U. S. Marshals	29	29	0
Deputy U. S. Marshals	165	156	9
Secretarial and Clerical	364	**	**

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number, from observation, is quite small.

The above table may possibly overlook some Negroes in some positions. But it cannot be far from the exact numerical situation.

The circuit court and district court judges are appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. So are the United States attorneys and marshals. The clerks of the respective courts are appointed by the judges. The judges also appoint U. S. commissioners, jury commissioners, and the referees in bankruptcy. The clerks select their own deputies and clerical assistants, subject to approval of the judges. Assistant U. S. attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General authorizes marshals to appoint deputy marshals.

Exclusion of Negroes from the top positions in the system obviously has the practical effect of virtually eliminating them from lesser positions. The influence on appointments and hiring by southern office-holders through political party patronage channels can't be overlooked.

Of the nine Negro deputy marshals there are two in Alabama, one in Mississippi, two in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, two in Tennessee, one in Virginia. Of the five assistant United States attorneys, one is in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, two in Texas, one in Virginia. This is at best tokenism.

In no state are Negroes serving in the positions of importance and highest responsibility except in token numbers as deputy marshals and assistant U. S. attorneys, and in four states -- Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana -- in none of these positions at all.

In lesser positions, a Negro clerical worker was noted in Alabama, a bailiff in both Florida and Georgia, court criers in Virginia and South Carolina, and two secretaries in Texas. Again, some may have been overlooked, but not enough to change the general picture.

In nearly every state, employment of Negroes in custodial jobs was noted. Use of Negro employees designated as "criers" or "messengers" as valets, chauffeurs, and the like was reported. In Georgia, such an employee's duties were described as helping the judge with his robes, bringing his books, and driving for him.

A respondent in Alabama said: "If it were not for the lone Negro deputy marshal, the District Court in Birmingham would look like the County Courthouse." A respondent in Virginia, when asked if he were describing Negro employment in addition to a deputy marshal and two criers as "negligible," replied: "non-existent." Instances were cited in Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia of Negroes turning down appointments or jobs. Strenuous opposition was encountered to appointment of the three Negroes in responsible jobs in North Carolina. This came from various sources, including political ones.

II. JURY SERVICE

Negroes are called and do serve on petit and grand juries in the southern federal courts. Estimating and evaluating the degree to which they do is of course not an exact science. One respondent's "tokenism" might be another's "substantial numbers" or another's "fair amount."

But for the very most part, lawyers interviewed in each of the eleven states were not satisfied that Negroes are serving on juries to the extent that they should be.

In Alabama, a typical jury panel was described as five or six Negroes among 110; Negroes occasionally serve on grand juries. An Arkansas respondent said he and others estimated that out of double panels of 40 to 50 persons, three or four might be Negroes, and out of a single panel of 24, one or two might be Negroes. In most cases in Arkansas, lawyers consider Negroes as "ciphers" who will go along with the majority, but they are said to dismiss Negroes when opposing counsel has been active in civil rights. There is a general understanding in Arkansas, a respondent said, of the need to avoid the appearance of systematic exclusion. In Florida, one sees "as many Negroes as women" on jury panels; their service was termed "more than token," but less than reflective of Negro population. Negroes were said to be called "fairly" for jury duty in Louisiana, but more than average numbers are eliminated by challenge or excuse from serving on the jury. The same was said of South Carolina. Mississippi's situation was described as "token." So was Tennessee's, Georgia's, and North Carolina's, with recognition in the latter of some improving efforts. In Texas, the estimate ranged from "token" to "substantial numbers," with more of a conflict of opinion among respondents over whether enough Negroes serve than in other states. A Virginia respondent said that from five to seven Negroes might be on a panel of 30, from two to five on a grand jury. A respondent said the number serving on federal juries throughout the state is "not sufficient."

The respondents described two problems involved in getting satisfactory numbers of Negroes on federal juries. One is whether or not enough Negroes are called for jury service in the first place. The other is whether among those called, even if it is a "fair" number, enough Negroes get through the various processes of attrition to do what really counts--actually serve on a jury.

One often cited reason for a smaller number of Negroes called for jury duty is the lack of knowledge of the Negro community on the part of the mostly white court personnel. (All southern jury commissioners are white.) Prospective jurors are generally selected by a procedure described by the Judicial Conference of the United States in The Jury System in the Federal Courts, September 1960. It involves getting persons of substance to recommend those who might be selected. Often, only white persons make these recommendations. Even the Negroes who make them might not be persons of knowledgeable acquaintanceship in the Negro community. They are often the Negroes who happen to come into contact with white persons.

A Tennessee respondent said officials go to persons such as the presidents of chambers of commerce for names for jury lists. Use of state jury lists was reported in parts of Georgia and Virginia. Use of voter registration lists -- which are notoriously low in the number of Negroes -- was reported in Mississippi.

Some respondents singled out individual district courts where genuinely conscientious efforts seem to be made, with varying degrees of success, to get representative numbers of Negroes on the jury lists. These included the Middle District of Florida, the Atlanta Division of the Northern District of Georgia, the Middle District of North Carolina.

The lawyers interviewed were inclined to attribute the high amount of attrition among prospective Negro jurors mostly to racial circumstances, partly to other causes.

Peremptory challenges by opposing attorneys account for some of the attrition, particularly where the case involves Negroes. Negroes, in the view of defense attorneys, value Negro life and welfare, it seems, more highly than whites. Another reason often cited is economic, and it applies to large numbers of whites as well. Hourly wage earners (unless they have a union contract or other agreement guaranteeing compensatory pay) and persons of low income generally are unable to give up the working time (and pay) that jury service entails. So they get excused if they can. Negroes in disproportionately large numbers, compared with whites, are hourly wage earners and low-income workers in the South. A respondent in Mississippi commented that most

Negro hourly workers there could probably earn more serving on a federal jury.

*****

The broad findings of the study show that a Negro involved in federal court action in the South could go from the beginning of the case to the end without seeing any black faces unless they are in the court audience, or he happens to notice the man sweeping the floor.

The problem of the personnel of the courts seems easily and obviously remediable. More Negro appointments and hiring are needed. There are reports of political and other opposition when conscientious efforts are made to accomplish this. There are also reports of instances where Negroes turned down appointments or jobs. Negro attorneys are in short supply in the South, but the survey does not indicate by any means that their number or that of other qualified persons has been fully called upon.

The courts seem out of line with the fair employment hiring practices of federal agencies, not to mention the spirit and philosophy of the civil rights statute.

But the employment practices of the court system is not the only, or even the largest, issue. The responsibility for the appointment of federal judges and the U. S. attorneys is the President's. At its 1964 Annual Meeting (November 20-21) the Southern Regional Council adopted and conveyed to the President a resolution which said in part:

> It is our strong conviction that only men of the highest professional competence and the fullest devotion to the declared principles of the Constitution should be charged with the judicial responsibility of enforcing federal laws in the South. It is our further conviction that no appointment contrary to these qualifications however strongly urged by state or Congressional spokesmen, can satisfy the new politics of the South. In a situation where plain talk is desirable, we would report as plainly as we can that the progressive leadership of the South, both Negro and white, would find the appointment or promotion of any judge of well-authenticated segregationist views to be a severe blow to regional, national, and democratic interests.

The problem of jury service is more complex. If the impressions of respondents in this survey are correct, then a great many more Negroes need to be called and to serve on southern federal juries. The widespread reports of non-use of low income and hourly income workers on southern juries raise questions beyond racial considerations. One may not only ask if it is possible under present circumstances to get a federal jury of peers for people who are not white, but also for persons who, regardless of race, are not middle-class.

Proposals have been made to select jury lists much as public opinion poll samples are chosen -- at random in such numbers from lists of all qualified persons so as to get a true cross-section of the community in terms of the various socio-economic factors, including race and income level. Some such fresh approach seems needed.

There is an urgency to this. The goal of non-discriminatory selection of juries is to assure that only the facts and evidence of the case will affect outcome of a trial. It would be just as much a tragedy if public clamor and legal maneuvering over exclusion of Negroes from juries were to become a factor in the outcome of a trial as when this results from discriminatory bias in the composition of a jury.

Reform of the basic institutions of American society is compelled by the logic of the civil rights movement. What began as an effort to correct the most glaring inequities of racial discrimination requires that the general structure of inequity be overhauled, looking toward the ideal of liberty and justice for all.

########

c. Aug. 1964

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL NEWSLETTER

CORE Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

NEGRO BOY DIES IN MONROE DUMP

A sixteen year-old boy drowned in the Monroe city dump two weeks ago when he fell into a water-filled hole. The dump is outside the city limits. but is part of a Negro community that extends on both sides of the city line. Dan Rosenberg, author of this article, is a CORE volunteer working in Monroe.

The Monroe city dump is a large hole located in the heart of the Negro section of the city. Here the garbage of a city of 60,000 is burned in the open air. Black clouds often rise from the dump and spread out over the nearby Negro homes bringing filth and even worse stench than usual. On a recent windy day, garbage flew long distances and landed on houses, in yards, and on the streets.

People come to the dump to get their food - food that is probably much, much worse than the food of those people we Americans send CARE packages to in other countries. These people must come because of an inadequate welfare program and the refusal of the city to participate in Federal programs designed to alleviate the pain of an empty stomach.

The dump is not fenced in - although Negro schools and houses are nearby. There are pools of water in many places. Sixteen year-old Frank Perry jumped into what looked like a mudpuddle but turned out to be a 6-16 foot deep hole. He will never love a woman or have a child. He will never love a woman or have a child. There was no warning sign and when the police finally arrived a long time later, there was still a mud - puddle. a child might step or fall into, and weeks later it is the same - no fence, no warning.

And so a breeding place of insects and disease, a filthy blight in the Negro neighborhood, and a death-trap for the careless continues. When concerned Monroe residents went to City Hall after Frank Perry's death, they were told the dump might be moved - in a few years. As always, the loss of Negro life means little or nothing to those who rule, and we in Mobroe must act to protect the lives of our people.

Ferriday

A MINISTER CARRIES A MESSAGE FROM THE KLAN

Since the Ferriday project opened at the end of June, harassments, arrests, and intimidations have plagued the project. The following is an abbreviated incident list:

June 28 CORE workers thrown out of house where he had been living because local family succumbed to outside pressure to oust CORE.

July 3 CORE workers beaten while canvassing. Two Negroes climbed out of the Sheriff's car and attacked workers on the street.

July 4 White nuns from Milwaukee, who have been working with a Negro priest, were thrown out of a white hotel by the manager. The priest received threatening phone calls saying the hotel would be bombed if the nuns did not leave.

July 5 Klan shot into COFO house in Natchez (Miss.) where Ferriday CORE workers are staying.

July 6 While cancassing, workers were passed by a carful of whites they believe to be Klan members. Soon after, a truck came up from behind and rammed into the back of the CORE car.

July 8 Canvassing separately, two CORE workers heard of a plot (having to do with a deserted house) to do away with them that day.

(continued on page -)

CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS BEATEN IN JONESBORO JAIL

JONESBORO— Two white civil rights workers were beaten in jail here last week by a third white prisoner released by police a few hours after he was placed in jail.

Charles Fenton, of Nyack, New York, and Nick Lawrence of New York City, suffered injuries as a result of a beating by a tall heavy-set man brought to jail 11:30 p.m. July 27 and released before 4:00 the next morning.

Fenton was badly bruised because of the kicking he received. The parish coroner, who examined the prisoners in jail, treated him for possible broken ribs.

Lawrence suffered a cut over his left eye as a result of the attack with a frying pan.

Fenton and Lawrence, along with James Potts and Reverend Sanders Thomas, both of Jonesboro were arrested during a demonstration at the Jonesboro jail protesting the treatment given fifteen civil rights demonstrators arrested four days earlier during a grocery-store picketing.

Lawrence is a CORE photographer, who was taking pictures of the demonstration when he was arrested for disturbing the peace. Mr. Potts was the first Negro to attend Louisiana Tech. He gained admittance to the state-supported school in February as a result of suits filed on his behalf by CORE attorneys. He now receives a CORE SEDF scholarship.

Potts was arrested for disturbing the peace and for resisting arrest. At the time of his arrest, he was singing freedom songs with several other people, across the street from the demonstration.

Potts was released from jail early July 28, after students from Grambling College, which he had attended before enrollment at Tech, collected enough money to pay a bondsman. Three days after his release, Potts was expelled from Tech.

School officials claim that a recent Louisiana statute requires them to expell from the school any student who is arrested and held in jail.

Reverend Thomas was arrested while preaching on the steps of the courthouse. He was released soon after his arrest.

CORE LAWYERS ACTIVE IN FIVE LOUISIANA PARISHES

CORE lawyers have begun civil rights cases in five Louisiana parishes. Three are school integration suits, one is an annexation suit, and one is related to police protection for civil fights demonstrators.

School integration suits have been filed in East Feliciana and in West Feliciana, where parents of Negro children have asked Federal courts to order the parish school boards to operate integrated schools.

Parents of Negro children in Monroe, Ouachita parish, have filed a suit to stop the parish school board from selling bonds and using the money to construct segregated schools.

In Iberville parish, several Negro citizens of Dupont Annex, outside the city of Plaquemine, have filed a suit asking that the annex be added to the city, and that city services be provided.

In late July, CORE attorneys and the United States Department of Justice accused Bogalusa and Washington parish police officers of ignoring a Federal court order to protect civil rights demonstrators. Judge Herbert W. Christenberry of New Orleans found the Bogalusa Chief of Police and the Commissioner of Public Safety guilty of refusal to obey this order.

Mr. Murphy Bell is the CORE lawyer in Baton Rouge, while the firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie handles CORE cases in New Orleans.

Well now black boy wit de head so big,
Da brain so small and da pretty processed wig,
What yah gonna do 'bout them thing down south,
Where dey hang a black boy for opening his mouth.
Is yuh gonna run and hide like yuh always dune,
And let dem good white folks hang your son.
None of your kin folks would blame yuh if yuh did,
I mean, who gives a damn 'bout some black kid.

Yeah, always talkin' 'bout the way he beats yah back,
And how yah shoulders blisters from dat cotton sack,
But yah let him go right on havin' his way,
'Pending on da lawd to give him his pay.
Yah damn worn out body should be hung from a rack,
Dying for de white man in front of a cotton sack.

You're damn dumb fool who never went to school,
Yah never was a man, just mister charley's tool.
Tell yah black boy wit de mouth so big,
De brain so small, and de pretty processed wig;
Though your head is big, and yah mouth is bigger,
From head to toe yah just the white man's nigger.

Henry Robert Austan
Bogalusa, La. April, 1964

* * *

ALEXANDRIA PARENTS CHARGE STATE SCHOOL WITH DISCRIMINATION

Parents of Negro children and Negro workers at Pinecrest State School outside Alexandria have filed complaints about discrimination at the school.

Pinecrest State School is a large, federally and state supported, segregated hospital-school for the mentally handicapped. Negro employees tell stories of unbelievable cruelty on the part of white employees toward Negro patients, such as: the stealing of milk allotted for Negro children, taking clothes given by parents for their children, replacing these new clothes with the used garments from the white section, general and blatant neglect of sanitary and hygenic practices on Negro retarded patients, physical punishments, etc.

The illegal job discrimination and segregated facility complaints only scrape the surface of the mountain of racial injustices existing in Pinecrest State School.

But these complaints *are* a beginning; and CORE workers Paul Trainor and Teddy Stewart have tirelessly talked and written to compile an impressive brief of complaints. Copies have been sent to the school superintendent, to Louisiana state officials, and to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington.

Farmer's Crystal Ball?

FLORIDA POLITICIAN CHANGES TUNE

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA-- Monday, July 26, CORE national director James Farmer said during a news conference, "Many politicians will find their consciences moved greatly if they are fighting for their political life."

The next day former state senator Scott Kelly announced that he would run for governor in 1966. He ran in 1964 as a conservative, opposed to the civil rights bill, and repeatedly told audiences that if the Florida legislature ever passed a civil rights law while he was governor, he would "veto it, veto it, veto it."

However in making his announcement July 27, Kelly said he would enforce the civil rights law, and that he plans to abide by it in his private life. Kelly also said that he would have already appointed a bi-racial committee in St. Augustine and that he was going to appoint a bi-racial campaign advisory committee.

As Farmer observed July 26, "One way to a man's conscience is through the ballot box."

NEGROES PICKET FLORIDA GOVERNOR ON SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENT

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA-- Monday, July 26, about 75 Negro citizens of Jefferson County, Florida, picketed Governor Haydon Burns at the state capitol for his appointment of a white woman to the county school board.

The previous week the Negroes had petitioned the Governor for appointment of a Negro to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a board member. The petition pointed out that the school board was all white even though the county is 5[illegible]% Negro.

The pickets were joined by James Farmer, national director of CORE, who carried a sign that said, "Democracy, Representation - Burns Ignores Both."

NEGRO CANDIDATE LOSES IN FLORIDA, ANNOUNCES PLANS TO CHALLENGE ELECTION

MADISON, FLORIDA-- Sumpter James, Jr., the first Negro to run for public office in Madison County, Florida, lost his bid for the post city commissioner of the City of Madison.

Running against incumbent Gordon Williams, James lost in the official tally by a vote of 621-510 in voting held July 27. However, a Negro poll-watcher counted only 706 voters entering the city's lone polling place, located in the fire department section of the building also housing the city hall and police department.

The suspiciously high number of "official"voters, along with a number of apparent election irregularities, have caused Mr. James to announce that he plans to contest the election.

The night before the balloting, James Farmer, national director of CORE, spoke at a mass meeting attended by 400 people, and urged Negroes to vote for Mr. James. He told the audience, "Once you get the vote and use it, the whole South will change."

Mr. James faced several difficulties during his campaign. He was told, for example, that he could spend only

(continued on page 6)

FERRIDAY

WHITE MINISTER CARRIES A MESSAGE FROM THE KLAN (continued from page 1)

July 12: CORE workers visited by Chief of Police who equated canvassing with soliciting, and told them to stop breaking the law.
July 15: Klan sent message to workers (via local white minister) to get out of town by Saturday. An unusual number of people driving by the Freedom House.
July 15: About midnight, whites in a green pickup stopped in front of the Freedom House, threw eight glass gallon jugs full of flammable liquid and four lit railroad flares. No flares landed in the house.

July 16: Two workers picked up by Natchez police for "suspicion of vagrancy."
July 20: Workers arrested for bloacking traffic and disturbing the peace. At the same time, two other workers were attacked by white man, who was later pointed out by workers to police. No arrests were made.
July 20: Whites drove through the Negro neighborhood shooting. Soon after, street lights went out. Phone service became extremely bad; people were unable to call the police about the shooting.

July 25: Unarmed Negro man killed and his 11-year old son wounded by Ferriday police when neighbors called them in to stop family quarrel.
July 26: CORE worker was tried without lawyer, without jury. Witnesses against him not sworn in. Found guilty of bloacking traffic and disturbing the peace. Fined $50.

****

NEGRO FARMERS RUNNING FOR ASCS COMMITTEES

Negro farmers are running for positions on local ASCS committees in nine parishes-- but in five of these some men have been nominated by white farmers to present opposition to men nominated by Negro farmers.

Negro farmers are on the ballot in Caldwell, Claiborne, East Feliciana, Iberville, Madison, Ouachita, Point Coupee, St. Helena, and St. Landry parishes.

White farmers have placed Negroes on the ballot in West Feliciana parish. Other Negro farmers are angry about this, and plan to conduct a write-in campaign since they believe the men nominated are under control of the whites.

In Caldwell parish, the ASCS committee placed the names of two Negro men on the ballot without informing the men.
Fifteen Negro candidates have been placed on the ballot in various communities of Point Coupee parish. Seven of these were nominated by Negro farmers, eight by local white "leaders." An observer from the Department of Agriculture arrived in the parish August 6 and conducted a very brief "investigation." He talked to the clerks in the parish ASCS office, but was not interested in considering the complaints about the election submitted by Negro farmers.

In Claiborne parish, three of the seven Negro candidates were placed on the ballot without their knowledge. They were nominated by white farmers.

FEDERAL VOTING REGISTRARS AND CORE WORKERS BEGIN REGISTRATION DRIVES IN FIVE PARISHES

Federal voting registrars have begun work in three Louisiana parishes and are expected to enter six more soon. Students from Southern University in Baton Rouge have also begun voter-registration efforts in five Louisiana parishes where CORE workers are already active.

Federal agents are registering Negro voters in East Feliciana parish in the sixth Congressional district, East Carroll in the fifth district and in Plaquemines parish in the first district. Registrars are expected to arrive soon in Bienville, Claiborne, and Webster parishes of the fourth district, Ouachita and West Carrollin the fifth district, and West Feliciana in the sixth district.

During the first day of activity the registrars enrolled about 150 Negro voters in East Feliciana, 150 in East Carroll, and 70 in Plaquemines. Large numbers of voters were also registered in CORE parishes in which registrars were not assigned, where old requirements were eliminated.

The Southern University students have volunteered to work with CORE during the month of August and the first week of September, the period between the end of summer sessions and the beginning if fall semester. Southern is the largest Negro University in the country.

In Webster parish, there are 7,000 eligible Negro voters, but only 875 were registered at the end of March, 1965. Claiborne parish had 166 registered Negro voters, and 5,000 Negroes eligible.

Ouachita parish had 1,800 registered Negro voters, 16,400 eligible. 185 Negroes were registered in East Feliciana, where 6,000 Negro citizens were eligible. West Feliciana, which requires re-registration after every presidential election, had only 25 registered Negro voters at the end of March, of 3,500 eligible.

The Congressman in the fourth district is Joe D. Waggoner, while Otto Passman holds the seat in the fifth district, James H. Morrison in the sixth and Lionel Hebert in the first.

Morrison and Hale Boggs were the only two of the state's eight Congressmen who voted for the voting rights bill last week.

NEGRO MEN BEGIN PARTICIPATION IN WOODWORKERS UNION IN TALLULAH

Negro men working in the Chicago Lumber Mill in Tallulah have begun to participate in union meetings.

Local V-439 of the International Woodworkers of America has about 75% Negro membership, but all its officers are white. At the last union meeting, a Negro man was elected to the grievance committee and two others were nominated to be delegates to the international convention in Canada this fall.

NEGRO CANDIDATE IN FLORIDA

(continued from page 4)

$25 on his campaign, although state law allows $300. Several days before the election, the city clerk and the chief of police said they did not know whether he was allowed to have poll-watchers. A check with CORE attorney John Due in Tallahassee showed clearly that he was permitted to use poll-watchers.

AGENDA FOR THE SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1964

Registration - From 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Film - 8:00 p.m. "WALK IN MY SHOES"

Freedom Banquet - 7:30 p.m. Speaker James Farmer

Entertainment by local CORE chapter at 9:00 p.m. (Get aquainted Party)for members attending the Conference December 11-13th.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1964

Registration - 8:00 to 9:00 A.M.

Housing - 9:00 to 10:30 a.m. Isaac Reynolds

Employment 10:30 to 12:00 Bruce Baines

Lunch 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Education 1:30 to 3:00 Richard Haley

Publicity & Fund Raising 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Ed. Hollander

Voter Registration 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Isaac Reynolds

Dinner 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. Local CORE will serve all meals Saturday - each meal will cost $1:00

Freedom Rally 7:30 p.m. (memorial Aud.)Speakers Jim Farmer & Dave Dennise

Sunday, December 13, 1964

Federal Program 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. Juidth Nusbsum

Politics & Civil Rights 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Dave Dennise

All persons attending the conference can stay at the San Ann Motel, 4910 2nd Ave. Dallas, Texas Tel. HA 83701. Rooms will cost $2.50 a night per person with three people assign to a room. A single room with one person in it will cost $5.50 per night.

Our Chapter will have______people representing us and we will need____rooms for Friday___Saturday______.
Please fill out the above form and return it to Bruce Baines or Rev. Earl Allen c/oDallas CORE 2525 Forrest Ave. Dallas Texas no later than December 1, 1964

The schedul of the workshops will probably change

1964

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

HOUSING-EMPLOYMENT-EDUCATION-VOTER REGISTRATION WORKSHOP

SECTION I — HOUSING

The aim of this workshop is to train participants in the use of CORE techniques in combatting discrimination in housing and the development of new techniques leading toward the realization of an open occupancy policy and/or slum removal. The achievement of slum clearance and open occupancy requires the turning away from approaches which have led to tokensism and the concentration upon methods which will place the responsibility for changing slum conditions and segregated housing patterns upon the property owners, governmental officials, financiers and realtors who have created them. Bearing in mind the scope of the problem, CORE requires a carefully constructed program. This workshop is primarily to state problems and to raise questions. To the extent that suggestions are made, they should not be construed as expressing a firm position. Futher, many of the techniques to be discuss here have been used in other areas of the country. It should be emphasized, especially with regart to tactics, any programs use should include considerable flexibility and allowances for local variations. It is hoped that this workshop will be useful as a concrete starting point for the formulation of demands to be made of public officials and to suggest chapter tactics. We would like to present this workshop in the context of five basic techniques.

I. REASEARCH

A housing committee should investigate all local and state laws affecting housing, VA,F.H.A., and conventional loans, and finance houses.

II. INVESTIGATION

A. Testing may be done by CORE members or applicants

I. Obtaining of Applicants

1. Sources used

(a) realtests (Negro real estate brokers)

(b) Churches

(c) projects: operation windowshop

(d) direct methods: first gain confidence of tenants through meetings, housing clinics, etc.

(e) forming public opinion through public solicitation in areas of high mobility or relocation from public projects (urban renewal) using leaflegs, stands on street corners, public address systems.

2. Handling process

(a) contact possible applicant and make sure to mention CORE, and that there may be a demonstration but that he does not have to take part in it if he doesn't want to.

(b) interview with form similar to appendix I; note that personal information is needed to ascertain eligibility for dwelling and certainty of discrimination.

B. General Information

- 1. Specifics
  - (a) from Negro Community
    - 1. % of Negroes in neighborhood
    - 2. general econom level
    - 3. mobility
  - (c) from white community
    - 1. artificial barriers
    - 2. property available
  - (c) Evidence
    - 1. pictures of slum conditions
    - 2. compartive scale of rent
    - 3. amount of money spent in slums by welfare
    - 4. health and fire hazards
    - 5. analysis of tax money loss on slums
- 2. Means of obtaining specific information
  - (a) Survey
    - 1. of white and Negro communities
  - (b) public and private organizations
    - 1. neighborhood clubs
    - 2. Urban League
    - 3. NAACP
    - 4. National Committee against Discrimination in Housing 426 W. 58 St. New York, N. Y.

III. Negotiations

Negotiations become necessary only after proof of discriminatory practices has been established through the investigation, and testing procedures. A negotiating team is appointed including one person who shall be designated as the spokesman, one person to be the recorder and the applicant where possible. This team should become thoroughly informed on all facets of the case at hand and determine a list of demands to be presented.

The approach which seems most effective is one in which the focus of the demands rests on not only a statement and/or a publication of a fair housing policy, but a demand that specific steps be taken to implement such a policy, responsibility for the implemenntation rests with the owner of the property in question. The presence or knowledge of an applicant may be helful, but not necessary to these proceedings. In the development of community contacts and organizational contacts, a CORE chapter might well inform these sources of any housing problem on which it is working.

In the actual proceedings a few mechanical rules might be adhered to and these are the followings: The spokesman should sit nearest the agent, and it there is an applicant, said applicant should sit on the far side of the spokesman away from the agent. After introducing all parties the spokesman should then state the name of the organization and proceed to state clearly the specific evidence of discrimination. Following this a statement of demands should be made. The purposefulness of the team will help the agent realize that he cannot maneuver around the point and make a personal or moral discussion of the proceedings. Endeavor to keep the session short. If it seems vital to consult over a point, the team can always step out a few moments for consultations. It cannot be reiterated too often that the purpose of the talks are around a drastic change in policy and clear and distinct evidence of a need for this change should be present.

IV. **APPEAL TO WIDER PUBLIC**

A. Discrimination is widely practiced, and members of minority groups are often reluctant to face rebuff and discouragement is seeking housing. "Operation Window Shop" or "Open Door"

1. may be directed at urging people to move out of ghettoes and familiarize themselves with housing market.
2. may be aimed at securing applicants
3. requires considerable publicity, learleting (see appendix III)
4. urge large numbers of people to get out on same day or same weekend and look at housing whether they plan to rent or buy immediately or not.

B. Purpose of "Operation Windowshop" or "Open Door" is to acquainted people of minority groups with the types of housing available in other areas, so that we get in the habit of exercising our right of free choice.

V. **DIRECT ACTION**

A. Decisions should be made by the group that demonstrations will occour and continue until some satisfaction has been reached.

B. Investigation shoul be complete beforehand.

1. Who owns building
2. Where office is located
3. Where owner lives
4. Where demonstration is going to occur - - physical layout
5. Other real estate holdings, etc.
6. Plans to get into or onto site of demonstration
7. Access to site of demonstration after demonstration begins.

C. Rent Strikes - Slum Housing

1. Strategically, action will in the first instance organiz the tenants, that is organize support. This is by far the most important strategic reason for the action program. The organized support will then make itself felt either through futher action at the ballor box, or in political clubs. Concentration of support is an important strategic objective. In each area, where there is more than one group subject to discrimination, every effort must be made to align all such groups. In Texas the combination of Negroes and Mexicans could be unbeatable in many cities. We also may anticipate that additional support will come in if emphasis is placed on the slum problem, rather than the racial aspect of the problem.
2. establish a method to collect rent money and have it held in escrow in a local bank.
3. prepared new temporary housing for people befor strike begans.
4. clean houses and area as much as possible befor demanding landlord and city to make improvements.
5. have a "Mr. Clean Day" and collect trash and garbage and dump it at city hall or landlords home.
6. prepare tenants and those who advocate and support rent strikes for jail and violence.
7. lawyers should be made aware of action and evidence because of the possibility of filing a law suit.

VI. SPECIALIZED AREAS

A. Federal Housing

B. The Real Estate Industry

C. discuss the coming civil rights law covering housing.

VII. URBAN RENEWAL

A. Urban renewal is a large part of the great housing problem. 80% of the persons in the United States who have been affected by renewal programs are Negroes. Too often urban renewal has meant Negro removal from one ghetto to another. Regardless of how liveral or conservative city planning boards may be, such agencies seldon have the time to determine with sufficient throughness, neighborhoods interest and needs. Frequently neighborhoods are aroused after a plan is already developed by city agencies. The neighborhood is then place in the position of expressing its interests from a defensive position. The interest of people in an area to be "renewed" would more likely be heeded if they were initiating the plan for redevelopment themselves and the city and private investorts reacting.

Residential patterns set during urban renewal will endure fro decades and changes not made in the planning stage will not normally be change by picketing during the construction stage. This has been amply proven by the low number of changes in construction of ghetto school and the failure to cause their relocation into more desirable areas which could enhance its chance for intergation.

B. We suggest that every chapter assign someone or appoint a committee to serve as a watch dog.

C. the formation of organizations within and of the Negro and other groups subject to discrimination for the purpose of formulating renewal programs which will serve their best interest.

SUMMARY

A chapter undertaking a serious housing campaign will probably find that, other than participating in major demonstrations, it will have time for little else until there is a through-going tenants' ogranization. One reason is that if the drive is at all successful, people will come to the chapter from buildings and areas not yet organized requesting intervention. Generally speaking, if the chapter is able to achieve an intial success, it should be able to spread rent strikes as fast as it can add people to do the necessary work.

The above statements are not to be taken as "the answer", but as suggestions. We hope that you will have suggestions and criticism that you may send to me at the Southern Regional Office in New Orleans 2209 Dryades St. 70113.

The increase emphasis in terms of manpower needs and labor demands in skilled occupations has open new doors of employment. These doors have not open for nonwhites. Nonwhites have historically been barred from the skilled occupations and the training programs which are a prequisite for entrance into many of these jobs. Higher rates of unemployment among nonwhites, particularly Negro and Mexcians youth necessitate a program with demands designed to create substantial employment opportunities. With these historical facts and necessary needs in mind, we present and ask that you take part in formulating plans which we hope will be solutions.

I. Know your goal and have specific demands of firms or employers.

II. Procedure

A. Investigation

1. specific knowledge needed to determine which firm to choose and project.
2. size of operation from - chamber of commerce, directory of corporations, Standard and Poors, etc.
3. number of Negro clientel
4. power structure - chamber of commerce business directory, etc.
5. qualifications
6. labor union's power

B. Means of obtaining this knowledge

(a) inspection (office and door count); whites expecially effective

(b) public channels

1. Labor Unions, Urban League, CORE's research dept., NAACP
2. Catholic Charities Employment Service, state commission on civil rights (Oklahoma)
3. City state, Federal and private employment services
4. employees, employers, newsparpers, personal friends, etc.

C. Negotiations

(a) Written request for negotiations is best to insure record of attempt and to secure confrontation. Appointment may be made by phone or in person. Make clear that you are adking for a meeting with CORE. Be firm. Try to obtain specific time and date.

(b) Appoint leader of negotiating team. Select a note taker. Determine line of approach before confrontation, making certain every member of team understands the demands. Don't contradict each other during negotiations. If division or confusion becomes apparent in team, recess negotiations.

(c) Make concrete specific demands placing major responsibility for resolving discriminatory situation upon employer.

(d) Be prepared to deal with defenses and objections of employer with specific facts.

(e) Maintain point of focus, which is the resolution of discrimination by the posing of demands.

(f) Written summary should be kept for record with copy being sent to employer.

D. Appeal to public befor demonstrations began

(a) Identify organization, tell what you are trying to do, how you ar doing it and why.

(b) Use mass media - press, radio, television, if possible

(c) Leaflet area in whcih firm is located and Negro community

E. Direct Action Techniques

(A) Boycott

1. consider how widespread and common a marker there is for items sold.
2. check to determine if there are purchasing alternatives to item and/ or firm boycotted
3. have clear dirct reason for boycott with termination point dependent on meeting of specific demands
4. boycott are most likely to be effective when object of boycott is directly responsible for discrimination
5. canvas to determine community reaction. boycott more likely to be sucessful if firm has large nonwhite clientel and is located in or near area where group discriminated against lives.

(b) picket, sit-in, stand-in, etc. In action identify who you are (what organization); by using devices appropriate to action - eg. picket signs leaflets, posters, press releases and statements.

SECTION III EDUCATION

Here program development is of great importance. There is in city school systems, almost no interest in or sensitivity to the problems of segregation. There is very little thinking on how to remedy the situation, even if the will to do it exists. This throws a large burden on the shoulders of civil rights groups. We cannot merely say, "Set the existing situations straight," without pinpointing what is worng, and indicating how it can be remedied. In fighting the education battle we need to educate both the educators and the community - and that is the role we hope to present here today.

I. Information needed befor starting an action campaign.

A. What is the racial balance of the community?

B. What is the racial distribution, school by school, of pupils, teachers, and administrative staff?

C. What are the pupil-teacher ratios, school by school?

D. What are the achievement levels, school by school?

E. What percentage of high school students drop out before graduation, school by school? What percentage go on to college or stable employment after graduation?

II. Information on programs and proposals that may already be in progress.

1. How much is spen per pupil per year?
2. Are there any programs in compensatory education?
3. What efforts have been made to develop a building program designed to desegregate?
4. What efforts have been made to desegregate pupils and teachers in present facilities?
5. Does teaching materials reflect racial and ethnic differences (Negro History)
6. What type of ability and achievement tests are used?
7. What efforts have been made to intensify vocational and other guidance to encourage Negro youth?
8. Is there an established ability track system used, based on these test scores?

III. Remedial Programs

1. Community Tutoring Centers We need to do much more in involving high school youth, dropouts and neighborhood people. Teachers and college students may be used in such a program, with special attention being giving to retired teachers and college students.

2. Community Awarness
Gathering information in the community on the specific educational and economic inequalities effecting the Negro and then making the community aware. (students, minsters, civic clubs, social clubs, teachers, PTA and the white community.

3. Financial Awarness

Every effort should be made to discovery if any school bond issues are being planned and if so with which company and if its a local or national company.

4. Demonstrations

Sit-ins, study-ins and boycotts

(a) Drastic renovations are needed in the above mention demonstrations. Sit-in and study-ins should only be the beganning. Within a few days the group should be prepared to hold mass school-ins with parents and students at white schools that would last until an agreement has been reached.

(b) Where books are furnshed by the school and are found to be worned, old and inferior there should be mass dump-ins at city hall of the books. Books should also be displayed at Churches and at some strategially place in the heart of the city.

(c) Boycotts should never be started unless there is a plan to have the students and parents and those teachers involved in the boycott to be active at a freedom school or picketing or being active in someway.

As you can see by the suggestion of tutoring centers, we do not expect demonstrations to solve the problems by themsleves. We must develope new aspirations. The idea of using doctors, minsters, etc. as achievement models needs to be replaced. This can best be done by using retired teachers, college students, and neighborhood people who can offer more concrete examples of aspiration and achievement.

APPENDIX I

C.O.R.E. APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANTS

Name________________________________Age__________time available____________

Address____________________________phone___________ ____________

Occupation____

Employer____

Length of time at present job________years,___________months____________

If married:

Spouse's name______________________________Age____________

Occupation____

Employer____

Number of children__________________Ages__________________

Total monthly income $__________________________________

Length of time at present residence__________years________months_______.

Length of time in city__________________years__________months__________.

Location of desired housing: general area -- north, east, etc., and street - - -

______________________________ ______________________________

Present owner: __________yes, __________no

Present monthly payments: mortgage $____________; rent $____________.

For prospective renters, what monthly rent (including utilities) can be afforded (check one):

up to $40____
up to $50____
up to $60____

up to $70_____
up to $80_____
up to $90_____

up to $100_____
up to $110_____
up to $120_____

up to $130_____
up to $140_____
over $150_____

For prospective buyers, what can be afforded (check one):

price bracket:
up to $9,000______
up to $11,000______
up to $14,000____
up to $18,000____
up to $22,500________
over $25,000________

down payment:
up to $900______
up to $1,000______
up to $1,400____
up to $1,800____
up to $2,500________
over $3,000________

monthly payments:
up to $60_____
up to $70_____
up to $80_____
up to $90______
up to $100______
up to $110______
up to $125____
over $125____

Can make down payment now________; in 3 months__________; in 6 months____________

Comments:

C[illegible] APPENDIX II

CORE TEST FORM FOR HOUSING

1. Name of development or apartment________________________________

2. Address______________________________Telephone____________

3. Realty handling sale or rentals________________________________

4.

Name of tester	Telephone	Applicant	Control
____________	________	________	__________
____________	________	________	__________

5. Date____________________Time__________________ _________

6. Type of housing; apartment building__________________

apartment development________________

housing development_________________

other (describe)____________________

7. Name (s) of person(s) you spoke with____________________________

Their position: management____________________

real estate agent________________

other(describe)__________________

8. Rentals:

a. Monthly rent______________________________

b. Who pays for utilities_________________________

c. Size of apartment______________ _____________

d. Furnished_______unfurnished______Stove_____Refrigerator_____

e. Apartment number or letter you were shown____________

f. How many vacancies now________________________

g. Date available for rent________________________

(Be sure to include other comments)

9. Sales:

a. Price_____________________________________ _

b. Financing: FHA & VA_________; what bank, insurance compan or other agency is furnishing mortgage_____________________________

c. Mortgage terms______________________________________

d. Name of builder____________________________________

e. Size and description of house(s)________________________

10. Other comments(include everything and use other side to complete answers)

February 11, 1965

TO: MARVIN RICH

FROM: CHAS. CURRIER

COST OF NEW ORLEANS ~~STAFF CONFERENCE~~ Workshop Jan 21-24

TRAVEL:

Cox, Reverend B. Elton	(High Point, N.C.)	$ 38.68
Gordon, Spiver	(Quincy, Florida)	47.00
Kaslo, Greg	(Quitman, Miss.)	11.35
Levy,Eva; Rich, Marvin	(-----------?----)	304.08
Mississippi CORE	(Jackson, Miss.)	55.00
Moore, Ronnie	(Baton Rouge, La.)	9.90
Morse, Joseph	(Meridian, Miss.)	59.32
" "	(" ")	14.50
Ooiman, Jo Anne	(Canton, Miss.)	75.00
Rollins, Judy	(Alexandria, La.)	+ 10.59
	TOTAL:	$ 625.42
		91.15
		$ 716.57

ROOM RENTAL:

Room Rental, YMCA		$ 310.00
Room Rental, YWCA	(January 23, 1965)	25.00
Room Rental, YWCA	(January 24, 1965)	+ 20.00
	TOTAL:	$ 355.00

SPECIAL:

Mrs. Devine:

Reimbursement for ticket from Washington, D.C. Paid to Dave Dennis	$ 66.15
Return travel from HighPoint to Washington, D.C.	+ 25.00
TOTAL:	$ 91.15

Party:

Party Rental	(Mr. Hays)	$ 46.00

Food:

Food: January 24, 1965		$ 473.95
Food: January 24, 1965		+ 26.05
	TOTAL:	$ 500.00

Miscellaneous:

CORE Southern Regional Office, Misc. Bills	46 $ 101.14
	$ 147.14

GRAND TOTAL: $ 1,718.71

put in So. Office

file → Place in sep. manila folder ←
SO. STAFF WORKSHOP
5-31-65

So. Staff Wkshop
5-31-65
Ross

16 organizers + Ross
2 Organizers - Bruce Thomas + Heberle
8 Non-degree trainees incl. Anna Mae Wms, Ian Mitchell, Ian Schecter

6 MS. in Social Work

Feb 15, 1964
Began 6 org's., 4 in Pub. housing, 2 outside

1. Canvassing } 2 months
2. House meeting }
3. Org. mtgs
Bylaws com. } 1-2 months
Voter Reg. "
Action "
4. Unite organizations - beginning now

5.

Tape sessions

Pam Smith
Joel Rubenstein
Willie Ellis

AGENDA

CORE SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

Mount Beulah, Mississippi　　May 31 - June 2, 1965

Monday, May 31

9:00-11:00 AM　Registration and Housing.

11:00-12:30 PM　General Session: Introduction to Mount Beulah, rules, etc.

2:00-5:00 PM　WORKSHOPS

A. Community Organization: Methods, problems, outside resources; inquiry into CORE efforts in local level group organizing.

Discussion leader: Mr. Fred Ross, Field Coordinator for Community Organization Project of Syracuse University.

B. Title 11 of the Economic Opportunities Act: (Community Action Program/CAP). The scope and detail of CAP; how CORE can utilize Title 11 in local projects.

Discussion leader: Mr. Louis Mitchell, Southern Field Representative of U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

C. CORE Policies and Problems: This "omnibus workshop" allows room for discussion of any phase of CORE's program and methods at any level. Listed discussion leaders are George Wiley, Richard and David Dennis; every participant is a potential resource person.

6:30-9:30 PM　General Session on Title Vl of the Civil Rights Act of 1964: This deals with nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. To be discussed: What it means; how to use it; local examples drawn from staff.

Discussion leader: Mr. Louis Mitchell.

Tuesday, June 1

9:30 AM-12:30 PM　WORKSHOPS

2:00-5:00 PM　Recreation

6:30-9:30 PM　WORKSHOPS

Wednesday, June 2

9:30 AM-12:30 PM **General Session On Political Organization:** This is an effort to broaden and clarify our thinking and policy on political involvement of CORE; of the Southern Negro and his political potential; of party politics, of FDP, of many other aspects.

Discussion leader: Mr. Robert Parris of Birmingham, Alabama.

2:00-5:00 PM **Political Organization, continued.**

6:30-8:00 PM **WRAP-UP.**

MEAL SCHEDULES

Breakfast:	8:00-9:30 AM
Lunch:	12:30-2:00 PM
Dinner:	5:00-6:30 PM

CORE Staff Meeting 2/7/66 | (all room)

Michael Robinson

Monroe LA. + Joe Morse + Isaiah Thigpen

George Smith Jr. 513 - 25 Ave Meridian, Miss

Henry Brown - East & West Fel. Clinton, La.

Annie Johnson - 119 Cedar St, Jonesboro, La.

Candy Davis - 505 W. Green St, Tallulah, La.

Christine Wright East & West Fel. Clinton, La.

Canton, Miss C. O. Chinn

X & Mrs. Annie Devine 832 Luty St. Canton, Miss

X & Mrs. Monette Travis 832 Luty Ave. Canton, Miss

X & Suzanne Marson Rt 3 Box 116 BRANDON, Miss.

X Dorothy GAthright 513 - 25 AVE Meridian, Miss.

~~Gerald Bradson~~ + P. Roney Mendenhall, miss.

~~Doris Castle~~ ~~Southern Office (2209 Dryades St)~~

~~David Dennis~~ ~~Southern Office (2209 Dryades St)~~

~~[illegible] Chandler~~ ~~National Office~~

Artis Ray Dawson 310 South 5th street, Ferriday, La.
Concordia Parish

X George Merrith - 119 Cedar St. Jonesboro, La.

Spiver W Gordon Tallahassee, Florida, Freedomland

Richard Thomas

X Jannie Edward ~~[illegible]~~ Burnett + Charles Anderson

X Isaiah Thigpen Meridian Miss.

Joe Morse 5-13 25th Ave. ; Meridian, Miss.

John Zippert 412 Westwego St. Opelousas, La.

X Ahmed Saud I. El. K. Abboud Najha 310 S. 5th St. FERRIDAY, La.

John Hamilton 545 Marx Av. Bogalusa

Ellie Scott - 600 Frazier St. Minden, La.

S. Gordon
W. Cirley
J. Zippert
J. HAmitlon
#3

G. Smith
I. Hingkin
J. Moore
Wm. Najha
12

F. McKissick
H. Callander
C. O. Chinn
#4

D. GAThRiGhT
M. TRAVis
S. MAXON
#19

E. Scott
R. Thomson
C. Anderson
J. Bennett
#5

G. Merritt
M. Robinson
A. DAWSON
#8

C. DAVis
A. Johnson
M. Devine
C. WRighT
#11

Mason's Motel Staff Meeting 2/7-8/66
Person's attending CORE Staff Conference in New Orleans.

1. Michael Robinson - Monroe Louisiana
2. George Smith - Meridian, Mississippi
out 3 [redacted] - Clinton Louisiana
O.K. 4. Annie Johnson - Jonesboro, Louisiana
5. Candy Davis - Tallulah, Louisiana
6. Christine Wright - Clinton, Louisiana
7. Mrs Annie Devine - Canton, Mississippi
O.K. 8 Mrs. Morette Travis Canton Mississippi
9. Suzanne Marson. Brandon, Mississippi
10. Dorothy Gathright Meridian Mississippi
11. Curtis Dawson Ferriday, Louisiana
12. George Merrith Jonesboro Louisiana
③ 13. Spiver Gordon Tallahasse, Fla.
14. Richard Thomas
15. Charles Anderson
16. Jamie Edward Bennett.

Smith leg

SOUTHERN CORE STAFF AND LOCATIONS

Baines, Bruce	SW general
Berger, Sharon	Monroe, .
Bernard, Marion	Baton Rouge
Bernstein, Debbie	New Orleans
Brown, Henry	Monroe
Brown, Emerson	S. Carolina
Castle, Oretha	Monroe
Chaffee, Lois	Jackson
Chinn, C.O.	Canton
Collier, James	Clarke County
Cortez, Catherine	Monroe
Cox, B. Elton	N. Carolina
Culpepper, Alvin	Monroe
Daniels, Sydney	Quincy
Dennis, Dave	New Orleans
Devine, Annie	Canton
Dukes, David	Quincy
Duncan, Karen	Canton
Edwards, Claudia	Monroe
Fenton, Charles	Jonesboro
Fusco, Liz	Jackson
Geison, Laura	Quincy
Glenn, Randy	Carthage
Gordon, Spiver	Quincy
Haley, Richard	New Orleans
Hewitt, Theodis	Harmony
Hollander, Edward	New Orleans
Jewett, Richard	Jackson
Johnson, Joyce	Baton Rouge
Johnson, Kenneth	Baton Rouge
Jones, Sadie	Quincy
Kramer, David	Baton Rouge
Miller, Steve	Clinton
Moore, Ronnie	Baton Rouge
Morse, Joe	Meridian
Nusbaum, Judi	New Orleans
Ooiman, JoAnn	Canton
Raymond, George	Canton
Reynolds, Isaac	New Orleans
Robinson, Frank	S. Carolina
Rollins, Judy	Alexandria
Schiffman, Alan	Philadelphia
Shupenko, Mary Ann	Jackson
Smith, George	Meridian
Smith, Jerome	New Orleans
Suarez, Matt	New Orleans
Tinsley, Richard	Philadelphia
Valentine, Tom	Dallas
Watts, Sandra	Meridian
Wechsler, Stuart	Quincy
Weinberger, Elaine	Meridian
Weinberger, Eric	Meridian
Wright, Christine	Clinton
Wright, Frank	Meridian
Wright, Judy	Meridian
Wright, Martha	Rankin
Yates, Bill	Clinton

South Reg.

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE./ 2209 DRYADES ST. / NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name ________________ DATE ________________

FULL GIVEN NAME ________________ RACE ________ AGE ________

BIRTHDAY ________________ WHERE WERE YOU BORN? ________________

What is your home address? (not your project) ________________

____

What other cities have been your hometown

________________ FROM ________________ TO ________________

________________ FROM ________________ TO ________________

________________ FROM ________________ TO ________________

Currently receiving financial support from:

_____ National CORE _____ Mississippi CORE _____ COFO Subsistence _____ SNCC

_____ Personal (savings, family, etc.) _____ None _____ Other-What? ________

_____ Supporting group- Name of organization ________________

Person you deal with ________________

Address ________________

____

How much do you receive? (if other than national CORE or SNCC)$ ________ every ______

How much longer do you expect to work in civil rights in the south?

____

When did you join CORE staff or start Southern Civil Rights work? ________________

Where are you working now? ________________ WHICH PROGRAM? ________________

Other places you have worked as CORE staff:

Location ________________ FROM ________ TO ________ PROGRAM ________

Location ________________ From ________ To ________ Program ________

Location ________________ From ________ To ________ Program ________

Other civil rights experience and activities. Please give specifics such as dates, cities, organization, type of activity, arrests, etc.

____

____

____

____

EDUCATION HISTORY **From-To** **Grad?** **Major or field**

High school____________________

CITY & STATE____________________

COLLEGE____________________

CITY AND STATE____________________

OTHER____________________

CITY AND STATE____________________

Employment history (do not include civil rights work, do include military service)

From__________To__________Firm____________________

Their kind of business____________________City and State__________

What kind of work did you do?____________________

FROM__________TO__________FIRM____________________

Their Kind of business____________________City and State__________

What kind of work did you do?____________________

From__________To__________Firm____________________

Their kind of business____________________City and State__________

What kind of work did you do?____________________

Persons to contact in case of emergency:

Name____________________Relation to you____________________

Address____________________Home phone____________________

____________________Business phone____________________

Persons to contact in case of emergency:

Name____________________Relation to you____________________

Address____________________Home phone____________________

____________________Business phone____________________

Hometown, campus, or other newspapers, radio and TV stations which might be interested in your activities:

Please list civic, religious, campus or other groups which might be interested in your work and your project; give a person to contact and an address if possible

Distinctions/Comments: Please use this space to add to any previous answers, and/or to make, and/or to list any distinctions you have had the good luck or misfortune to acquire, such as student body president at school, first Negro mayor of Birmingham, Merit Scholarship winner, etc.

(Please Fill Out Back Of This Sheet)

4

How many times have you been arrested?__________________

How many times for civil rights work?__________________
(If you were taken into custody at any point count it and list it below, even if you were bailed out or had your fine paid before you were booked and put in a cell)

CIVIL RIGHTS ARREST RECORD

DATE	CHARGE	PLACE	BAIL	HOW LONG IN JAIL	CURRENT STATUS - on appeal, fine paid (how much), number of days served on sentence, etc.

(W. 3.)

(7) John, Hamilton	Bogalusa, La.
(3) John Zippert	Opelousas, La.
Dr. Najha —	Ferriday, La.
Eddie Scott	Minden La.
C. O. Chinn	Meridian, Miss.
Joe. Morse	Meridian, Miss.

Viet-Nam Committee, to meet tonight.

1. John Zippert
2. Hamilton John
3. Mike Robinson
4. Charles Anderson
5. Dr. Najha
6. Suzanne Maffson

Non-Violence Committee

1. Maffson
2. Travis
3. Gathright
4. C. O. Chinn

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 15, 1964

MEMORANDUM
TO: NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
FROM: DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION, JIM McCAIN, DIRECTOR

RE: SUMMER TASK FORCE

We are running into problems with the recruitment of the Summer Task Force. We had hoped that the bulk of the workers for the summer would be people with actual CORE nonviolent direct action experience. Unless we get a response from the CORE chapters we will not be able to have the experienced people that we need. We are hoping that you can help us find these people.

Enclosed are a couple of applications (your chapter should have additional ones). We would appreciate your contacting any people you know (especially Negroes) and urging them to apply immediately.

Thank you.

MEMO

TO: To All CORE Chapters DATE: April 2, 1965

FROM: Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director

RE: Summer Project Workers URGENT

Four areas of CORE's Southern Region are planning concentrated efforts during Summer 1965. Volunteers and Task Force workers are needed in order to carry out the projects successfully, and we are requesting your help to build this work force.

Because of the other projects being planned for next summer by FDP, SNCC, SCLC and many others, it has become obvious that we must make a concert effort to involve people in CORE's program. Ourprimary problem is our financial inability to hire as many Task Force workers as we need, and must rely heavily on self--supporting or individually sponsored volunteers to staff CORE projects throughout the South.

CORE chapters can be of tremendous assistance in this area. Work could begin now to raise funds specifically for the purpose of giving subsistence support to project volunteers, and to set up workshops to acquaint members and interested parties with our summer plans. Some members, particularly students, may well be interested in working on one of the projects for the summer--and may even have the resources to support themselves in many cases. Your chapter, or a member of your chapter, might have contacts in your community who could come down or subsidize another worker's coming down.

Expenses on an average project run to $15-25 a week--a maximum of $250 for the ten-week summer project duration. We are also in need of cars, particularly for voter registration work, and would like as many volunteers who can to bring onw down. Needless to say, funds are needed for everything--but our most vital need is of people.

We are planning a major "big push" in Louisiana, that will require approximately 60 self-supporting volunteers, and 40 Task Force people who will probably come from the Southern Campuses. It will require about 25 volunteers cars, along with the regular project cars. The success of the project is vitally important in terms of movement progress in the state--and in the South. Remember that the whips of both House and Senate in Washington are duly "elected" officials of this state, segregationists, and part of a statewide political machine that has made it impossible for the Negro community to have a voice in what happens to it. Powerful bosses like Leander Perez must be dealt with, and the only way to succeed in this is with massive Negro registration, political activity, education, and significant changes in the economic structure of the state. None of this can be accomplished through the efforts of a handful of CORE staff people, although that is exactly what has made the progress that thus far exists. However, a"big push" is definitely needed if we are to make actual, significant social change. And this "big push" requires a "big" number of dedicated people to carry it out.

Northern Florida has made tremendous gains in Negro registration in a few areas--for instance, when CORE workers began a voter registration project in Gadsden County in January, 1964, there were 465 Negroes registered to vote, there are now more than 5,000. A community center has been developed in Chattagoochie that is supported and operated by local people, and many other programs have been initiated. This summer, freedom schools, adult education programs , voter registration gains in other areas any many other such programs sorely needed by the Negro community could be successfully developed--but workers are needed to organize them. The project needs 25 volunteers, and of course as many cars as possible, to carry on the program planned.

South Carolina is concentrating on voter registration and political education, in an effort to defeat Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. The present staff has asked for about 35 volunteers to make concrete progress in this direction this summer. North Carolina, too, is concentrating on these areas and has asked for about 15 volunteers.

With your help, we might provide the projects with the personnel they need for the greatest possible gains.

If you would like more details on the projects or needs, can raise funds to support workers, or can enlist volunteers aid, please get in touch with Debbie Bernstein at the Southern Regional Office. Enclosed is a copy of the Task Force application form, which we are also using for volunteers for the summer; please reproduce it and distribute it to interested people. Applications should be in by May 5, 1965 to give us sufficient time to process them and notify applicants. Information brochures on the projects coming up will be available soon--they are presently being printed in New York.

Be sure to let us know if and how you can help.

In the name of Freedom.

David Dennis

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/ds
Enclosure

File - ~~Bard Col~~
Reg. Off.

May 5, 1965

Mr. Andrew Leeds
Box 101
Bard College
Annandale-On-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Leeds:

Thank you for your letter of April 20th requesting information on CORE'S summer Voter Registration Drive in Louisiana.

Our Southern Regional Office is handling the recruitment for this program and we have forwarded your letter to them. You should be hearing from them shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Dept.

NM:bar

[illegible]

April 20, 1965

refer to Ronnie moore

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

APR 2 1 1965

Dear Sir:

Some Bard students have expressed an interest in CORE's planned summer voter registration drive in Louisiana. We are only familiar with the drive, though, through press reports. In order that we may learn more about the program, we would appreciate your sending us information concerning the drive(dates, places, expenses, qualifications, etc.). Some students would, then, possibly volunteeer for the program.

Bard Racial Activity Committee plans to make a twofold commitment this summer: 1) by having students work in Northern ghettos; and 2) by having students work in rural areas of the South.

By sending us the requested information, we will be able to implement our plans as swiftly and correctly as planned. Thank you for your co-operation.

Sincerely,

Andrew D. Leeds

Box 101
Bard College
Annandale-On-Hudson, New York

1 COPY

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE / 2209 DRYADES STREET / NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

INFORMATION SHEET FOR TAPE NO. 52

This tape is a recording of an interview with Rev. Joseph Carter in Laurel Hill, Louisiana. On October 17, 1963 Rev. Carter became the first Negro registered to vote in West Feliciana Parish in the 20th Century. Nathaniel Smith (whom Rev. Carter refers to in the interview) lives in the house next to the Masonic Hall. While this interview was being made Smith's cows and pigs wandered around Rev. Carter and Ed Hollander. It is also Smith's rooster that you may hear in the background at several points. The Odtober registration drive Rev. Carter refers to was in October, 1963. This interview was made in May, 1964.

There is one happy footnote to this tape. The Princeville Canning Company relented in the fall - after CORE had called a national boycott against its products - and agreed to buy the sweet potatoes of all the Negro farmers in the Parish. (See September-October 1964 CORE-lator)

Please give us your comments and suggestions on the "preformance record" sheet.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE / 2209 DRYADES STREET / NEW ORLEANS, LOUISISIAN 70113

INFORMATION SHEET FOR TAPE NO. 54

Speed: 7½ ips Time: 22 minutes Reel: 5 inch, one side only

This tape is a recording of the memorial service for murdered civil right workers James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman held on August 16, 1964 at the site of the burned down Mt. Zion Methodist Church outside Philadelphia in Neshoba County, Mississippi. The church was burned on June 15 and on June 19 the three workers went to investigate the burning. Chaney and Schwerner had been making trips to that area for some months and had held meetings in the church. It has perhaps not been made clear by the mass news media that only Goodman was a summer volunteer. Schwerner and Chaney, both CORE staff members, had been working in the eastern part of the 4th congressional district since January. The memorial was attended by several hundred people, most of them residents of Neshoba County. The Mt. Zion Church. The memorial was held 12 days after the bodies were found and Mt. Zion is only five miles from that spot. After the invocation, the first speaker is Ben Chaney, James' 12 year old brother. You will notive that at one point in his talk he says "I want them (Sheriff Rainey and his doputies) to hear this good." He says this because the Sheriff is standing on the sidelines listening.

In early August, shortly after the bodies were discovered, COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) sent a number of workers into Philadelphis to establish the Neshoba Project under the leadership of CORE national vice chairman Rudy Lombard. The project is now staffed by four CORE task force workers and a volunteer. The programs include voter registration (several successful freedom days have been held at the Neshoba County Courthouse in Philadelphis), freedom registration and participation in all aspects of the Freedom Democratic Party (Philadelphia had a 90% vote in the freedom ballot in November). A community center, library and welfare program (distrubution of food, clothing, vitamins medical supplies, etc.) have been set up and are being run by local citizens. A freedom school is operating with classes for both children and adults. It currently offers math, French, and Negro history. An agricultural program is under way to increase the amount of federal aid to farmers in the county and possiblo to form cooperative among farmers.

The minister who gives the introduction at the beginning of the memorial service is Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland. On October 16, 1964, Rev. Kirkland became the first Negro registered in the registration drive. Previously there had been only four Negroes registered in the entire county. As the project continues the CORE workers hope to add many new voters to the books. Rev. Kirkland had taken the registration test five times since 1952 but the white officials failed him on all those attempts. He is chairman of the Neshoba County Movement's Executive Committee and his house in the rural Longdale Community is but half a mile from the site of Mt. Zion Church,

The ability of CORE to carry on an expand such projects in Mississippi and across the South depends to a great extent on the support we receive from outside the south. We ask that you and the persons who hear this recording help in some way.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE / 2209 DRYADES STREET / NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

INFORMATION SHEET FOR TAPE NO. 55

Speed: 7½ ips Time: 32 minutes Reel: 5 inch, one side only

This tape is a recording of an interview with Steve McVoy, a CORE task force worker on the northern Florida project of CORE. The interview covers the registration drive (conducted from July to November, 1964) and its effect on Gadsden County. The drive in that county is one of the most successful in the entire south, particularly in the deep south, despite severe obstacles such as beatings and cross burnings. The interview was conducted on the open back porch of the freedom house in Quincy and in the background you may hear birds, a yelping dog, a train and other outdoor sounds.

The address Steve gives near the end of the recording is: Route 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida.

March 25, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

We in CORE believe that our voter education efforts have begun to bear significant fruit. We are well pleased with the results in rural Louisiana where after a difficult start significant numbers are registering. We are hopeful about West Feliciana Parish which is one of two remaining parishes where no Negroes are registered. There have been requests from a number of neighboring parishes to provide assistance.

The South Carolina program continues to do well. Our staff members are now in Fairfield and Spartanburg Counties. The local groups in the other counties are maintaining a continuing program. You know of the situation in Kingstree. Here again there have been requests from neighboring areas for assistance.

Dade County has presented a unique problem and opportunity. There are no obstacles to registration except history and lack of organization. Our success in the face of so many past failures in this community should be followed up intensively. We would also like Brevard County.

For the coming year we would hope to work all areas now assigned to us in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Additionally, in South Carolina we would like to work the entire 2nd Congressional District. We now are assigned Sumter County in this district. We have received repeated requests from leaders in Orangeburg and Richland Counties for aid. We have not responded to these requests but would like to do so. We would also request the entire 5th Congressional District. We are now assigned Fairfield and York Counties. We have had particularly urgent requests from Chester and Kershaw Counties.

In Louisiana we would like to request the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, St. Bernard and Plaquemines. These neighbor our present area and there is good potential.

Ronnie Moore and Weldon Rougeau have received requests from these parishes and would like to respond positively. As you know, the Gubernatorial election will come late in the year.

In Florida, we would like to work Leon County in addition to Dade County. We have strong student groups at the University and believe that we could do an effective job. As indicated we would like Brevard County as well.

We would like to work Holmes, Yazoo and Madison Counties in Mississippi. We would work independently or under COFO. However, we would prefer a limited area where work patterns, approach and general responsibility would be CORE's. At present, Dave Dennis works with COFO (though not paid for through VEP) in much of the state and the situation is anomalous.

If granted this additional territory it would be manned by members of CORE's Task Force and supervised by our existing voter education staff. Task Force workers have been training in North Carolina for some months. They are long-term subsistance workers who are trained and disciplined. Most of them are southern. The 11-months just past have been a testing period for us. We believe that we have developed methods that will work. In addition we have recruited and trainied an excellent staff that has secured the confidence of Negroes in the areas they have worked. We believe that these efforts will produce significant changes in the registration figures in the year to come.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

MEMO TO: Wiley Branton, Director Voter Education Project

SUBJECT: CORE Voter Education Program

FROM: James Farmer, CORE National Director

CORE is prepared to carry on an aggressive and dynamic voter registration program during the coming year in three Southern states: South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. This program will emphasize increasing the registration of Negroes and their participation in the general elections in urban communities as well as in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration efforts would work with existing action organizations, churches and civic groups. These Southern states represent a significant portion of the hard core of the South.

We could begin operations in South Carolina and in Louisiana immediately. Tom Gaither, who we would want to head our operation in Mississippi will not be available until May 30th.

Staff: Staff for this voter education project would work under the general supervision of James T. McCain, Director of Organization. As you know, McCain is one of the most experienced and affective persons in the field of voter registration in the deep South. It is our plan to have two professionals and one clerical operating in Louisiana, three professionals and one clerical inSouth Carolina and one professional in Mississippi.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last few years these groups have been responsible fof registrating approximately 17,000 out of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made possible through the activities of James T. McCain and Tom Gaither as well as a network of volunteer workers throughout the state.

In the past, CORE has not been able to keep the professionals at work consistently on voter registration. Frank Robinson has been newly added to our staff to work exclusively on voter registration in South Carolina. In addition, we believe that we can hire two extremely competent individuals who are now working as volunteers on the campaign.

The CORE group in Baton Rouge has been working on voter registration for the last several months. They have secured a list of Negroes who registered in the parish and now are going door-to-door and trying to persuade those who have not yet registered to do so. The group has no office and should have professional and clerical assistance if it is to be truly effective on a long-range basis.

In Mississippi, CORE would operate primarily in Jackson. We would utilize existing office space but carry on a sustained and effective campaign under professional guidance.

It is our feeling that voter registration efforts to be effective must be professionally handled, must involve an office -- meeting room, active publicity, door-to-door solicitation of potential registrants, training of the potential registrant, transportation to the poll, adequate record keeping and a sustained effort to insure that those registered do actually participate in the election itself. This requires an office, open at regular hours, clerical assistance and a professional working with volunteers throughout the community.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrest on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign,(we are prepared to do this immediately), and general administrative services such as bookkeeping, auditing, public relations, etc.

The total expenditure of $73,350 is approximately 10% of the CORE budget for current fiscal year (ending May 31, 1962) and will be a smaller percentage of the budget of the succeeding fiscal year. This is not so large that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework; we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that in can be met from funds available.

One final note. A CORE registration campaign would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citizenship. We register both to secure better community services and to assert out own essential dignity.

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voter Registration Program

	South Carolina	Mississippi	Louisiana	Total
Rent	200	600	600	1,200
Salaries				
Professional	11,700	5,200	8,000	24,900
Clerical	3,000			6,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	4,500	1,500	3,000	9,000
Mimeo, printing, supplies	3,500	500	2,500	6,500
Phone	500	200	500	1,200
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				9,550
			TOTAL ----	73,350

*Defense against minor harrassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expenses of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

make file
WATS line

The following is an edited version of CORE's Louisiana WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) Report, June 28 - July 4, 1965. At least twice each day, CORE workers throughout Louisiana are contacted by the state project office in Baton Rouge. In editing these reports, the only attempt made was to eliminate repetition, while trying to give to the reader some sense of the day to day life of CORE's program.

Edited Version of Louisiana CORE's WATS Line Report, June 28 - July 4, 1965

Bienville Parish

June 28, 1965

9:30pm
Marian Kramer: Group went today to check on the Registrar's requirements. While inside the courthouse, Marian noticed a deputy sheriff copying down the license plate number of their car (New York plate). The group was followed by this same deputy all the way to Gibsland. They found out later that this deputy is the husband of the registrar. Unable to lose him, they stopped at a Negro house to use the phone. While on the phone, they saw the deputy's car driving back and forth in front of the house. They called the Baton Rouge office. Got back into the car, and were followed all the way to Shreveport.

June 29, 1965

9:50pm
Marian Kramer: We went to Gibsland today and talked with Rev. Chetherod. He invited us to next week's Voters' League meeting. He is very much in favor of an ASC (Agriculture and Soil Conservation) program for Negroes in his parish. A Mr. Smith, who has worked on voter registration, is trying to find housing for us.

We discussed the lack of a union for Negroes at the only large company in Gibsland.

Caddo Parish

Shreveport
June 29, 1965

3:00pm
Mike Burns called from the city jail to report that he, Dan Paik and Eddie Scott had been picked up for "investigation of burglary". They have not been charged.

At the time they were stopped, they were coming out of a Walgreen's after eating there.

4:45pm
Stanley Robinson, the LCDC lawyer in Shreveport called to say he visited them and they looked fine. Robinson talked to Commissioner who said they would be booked or released this afternoon.

6:45pm
Stanley Robinson called and said there is nothing new to report; the three are still being held.

June 30, 1965

1:45am
Dan Paik: The group is out of jail. They were released without ever being charged. The two restaurants they were testing will be discussed

with the lawyers.

Dan says he made a mistake which he regrets deeply: he was carrying the files and reports in the car at the time they were picked up. The police made copies of everything.

July 1, 1965

8:55pm
We have no office and no place to live. Eddie Scott has no money and he needs check immediately.

July 2, 1965

9:00am
Quiet night
Going canvassing today. Car in bad shape. Can we afford to have it fixed?

7:15pm
Dan Paik called from the Shreveport city jail to report that he, Mike Burns, and Eddie Scott had been arrested for vagrancy, with bond set at $502.50 each. Could somebody bring books this time?

7:20pm
Jesse Stone, attorney in Shreveport, advises us that he would not be able to do anything about changing the charge against them until Tuesday and that we should post bond as soon as possible.

July 3, 1965

10:00am
Jesse Stone says he believes the Shreveport bondsman will not get the workers out of jail, and if we could send him 10% of the total bond plus $10, he could get them out. Their bond has been reduced to $102.50 a piece.

k2:30pm
Dan Paik: We got out of jail an hour ago. We are OK despite the fact that Eddie Scott (the only Negro) was roughed up by the police.

We need the title of the car; we can't find it. Also need to get Louisiana plates. The present ones from Wisconsin have to be changed once some kind of residency is established.

Concordia Parish

Ferriday
June 28, 1965

7:00pm
Michael Clurman returned to Ferriday and was told by the people he had stayed with that he couldn't live there any longer. He says they were visited while he was away and were succumbing to pressure. Father Thompson knows his problem and has not offered to house him for the night.

He will spend tonight in Alexandria, returning to Ferriday tomorrow to look for more housing.

June 29, 1965

10:00 am
WORKERS HAVE NOT ARRIVED AS OF THIS HOUR.

July 3, 1965

8:45pm
We were beaten up slightly by two local Negroes at the request of the sheriff. Gave reports to FBI. Community witnessed beatings and seemed enthusiastic when we began canvassing only an hour after incident. Negro head start program not meeting requirements.

July 4, 1965

2:45pm
Jim Brown called from Natchez, Miss., where he and Mike are staying at the COFO Headquarters. He said they canvassed briefly today until they spoke with Father Thompson this morning who said that nuns (white) from Milwaukee who are working with him and staying at a local hotel were thrown out of the hotel by the manager - also Father received threatening phone calls saying the hotel would be bombed down if they didn't get out. They are presently staying at the Rectory and Father is next door.

3:00pm
Called Father Thompson who verified above and said that the FBI was contacted yesterday concerning beating of Mike and Jim. They came also today concerning threats to nuns. He said he would talk to city police today and the mayor tomorrow. Said he was alright. Encouraged CORE calls and interest.

East and West Feliciana Parish

July 2, 1965

11:15am
We need to know when the deadline for Field Fellowships (a program sponsored by CORE SEDF designed to allow southern Negro students to work for CORE during their summer vacations) is. Also, is East and West Feliciana eligible for 100% under the poverty program? Is "Community Development Incorporated" a chartered organization? We understand it is sponsored by the White Citizens Council.
We will be in Baton Rouge tonight.

9:50pm
We are attempting to set up a CAP (Community Action Project of the Office of Economic Opportunity) more representative of the community than the one now existing, which is essentially white. West Feliciana too is trying to set up a Headstart program as the white community already has one. We are checking into the misuse of Community Fund which was set up to aid Negroes who lost jobs due to participation in the movement.

July 3, 1965

6:50pm
Mimi Feingold: Five boys and three girls were testing in the downtown restaurants in St. Francisville (West Fel.). The five boys went into the Oaks Cafe and were beaten by 10-12 white men. Two were hurt very badly and are now at the doctor's office being treated. They called Mimi in Clinton and she advised them to make a complaint to the sheriff's office as soon as possible. She gave them the hot line number in the Baton Rouge office and they will be calling in soon.

6:55pm
Fred Tayton: Davis Noflin, Alvester Gilmore, Jesse Gilmore, Sampson Gilmore, and he were attacked while testing the Oaks Cafe in St. Francisville.

The five boys entered the cafe, ordered five cokes, and were attacked by 8-10 white men, some of whom they could identify.

Alvester and Sampson were beaten to the ground. Alvester has a bad cut on the back of his head and is bleeding profusely. Sampson was also beaten badly; no bleeding. Fred will notify the New Orleans FBI; and will call us as soon as he knows more about the condition of the two beaten boys. They are being treated at a Dr. Gould's office.

July 4, 1965

11:00am
People in West Feliciana would like for Ronnie (Moore, director of CORE's Louisiana Project) to come to one of their meetings - not necessarily as a speaker, but to observe. If not Tuesday night coming up, then the next.

Iberville Parish

June 28, 1965

11:10pm
Kenny Johnson: Today we worked in Ward 2, talking to people about their problems. Of greatest concern to them were 1. sewerage, and 2. recreation, and streetlights. I feel these are all related to annexation. The Negro sections of the city of Plaquemine are not part of the city itself, although surrounded by it. This means that municipal services are not available to them. If included in the city, Negroes would comprise % of the population. They are % of Iberville Parish's population. Will be setting up more meetings all during the week. We are mainly working in the "back-of-town" area. We visited one Headstart installation today. There were too many teachers and too few kids in it. Intend to visit other installations during the week. We met the Negro Agricultural Agent for this parish. However, in this area, ther are only a few part-time Negro farmers.

June 29, 1965

11:10am
No incidents last night. Today's activities are a continuation of

yesterday's. Problem: TRANSPORTATION!! must have transportation to work wards. A minister in fifth and sixth wards would like the workers to work that area.

11:10 pm
Kenny Johnson: Continued to work in the second ward. Would like to work other wards. Spent today talking to people about their problems: especially unemployment. Our work will continue in the second ward - sewerage. Tomorrow we will do a survey on outhouses.

July 1, 1965

11:20 pm
Today we canvassed in Seymourville Annex. We are trying to set up a local community conference to talk about what the community feels are its most serious problems, namely; sewage, streetlights, and employment. We are also checking into the legal procedure we can follow in order to have Seymourville and Dupony Annexes incorporated into the city of Plaquemine.

Claiborne Parish

June 28, 1965

9:20 am
Unable to reach Pamela Smith who's supposed to have the report.

11:45 am
Pamela Smith: Pam checked with the registrar today, talked with her but could get no clear information out of her. However, while there, four Negroes came to register. The Registrar passed two, one needs to return tomorrow for the citizenship test, and the other needs residence proof. The Registrar has been giving trouble with residence requirements, being inconsistent in dates required on documents, etc. Headstart Program: Mr. Rhodes, the director of Claiborne Parish Headstart, has not followed Judy Fleiss' (CORE project director for Operation Headstart, a pre-kindergarten program of the Office of Economic Opportunity) directions, has gone to see Haley by himself today. He is meeting at 9:30 tomorrow with the committee and the power structure.

Jerry Robinson will be working on ASCS (Agricultural Soil and Conservation Service. Through this service local crop quotes are set. Negroes traditionally have been excluded from this federally run local election. CORE workers are seeking to encourage Negroes to participate - by voting and by seeking office - in these elections.), and related programs, and requests all information available on these matters from us and from Judith Nusbaum (Research Director in CORE's Southern office,) New Orleans. Judi specializes in ways to use federal programs. in New Orleans.

June 29, 1965

9:20 am
Pamela Smith: Headstart Program; Meeting tonight, 7:00 pm, of the steering committee.

Arrest last night - Please have LCDC (Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, a new legal aid group, most active on the "firing line" in the South, organized through the leadership of CORE's general counsel, Carl Rachlin.) lawyer in by July 5th, 10:00 am, City Hall, Mayor's office.

Workers plan to observe the headstart program closely until it gets into full operation.

Voter registration will go fine as long as CORE workers stay away from the Registrar.

Plan to work in on employment ASCS.

Request: Would like to have Judicial and Senatorial maps, Parish Division map.

July 1, 1965

11:10 am
Registrar took a vacation with the permission of the police jury. Therefore, Pam Smith called the police jury, and they informed her that the president of the police jury had the authority to give the Registrar permission for a vacation. She placed a call to the president, but was unable to reach him. He's to return the call.

9:34 pm
Churches for Headstart Program approved. The program will probably begin Monday.

Dr. Lossey spoke to local doctors about treating civil rights workers. They will treat them only in emergency.

July 2, 1965

9:20 am
Nothing special happened. Have information to give FBI: 1. Phone tapped, 2. 20 false arrests, 3. 30 land disputes.

Going to Monroe to try to find a mimeograph machine. There is no LCDC lawyer in the area - want to know if there is one in Shreveport.

Jackson Parish

July 3, 1965

9:42 pm
Went to a show in Jonesboro and sat on white side. No incident.

July 4, 1965

2:40 am
No special plans for the day. $145.00 past due rent. Community went to mayor's office about street signs on the street. He promised to have the signs up within a week. The week will be up this Monday. Mail dilemma - deliveries are not made in the Negro community. If mail deliveries are not made in the Negro community, the postmaster plans to halt mail in the white community.

Madison Parish

June 25, 1965
8:30 pm
In the last two days, there have been many incidents resulting from testing. Service has become quite bad, and today at Bloom's Drug Store, a girl was nearly thrown out and verbally threatened with her life by employees. For these reasons, the people have decided to begin picketing tomorrow morning. Gary believes there is a city ordinance which limits picketing to two persons per building. At 9:15 pm the New Orleans office of the FBI was informed of tomorrow's plans (Monroe office closed).

June 30, 1965

10:03 am
Harold Ickes: Got a group together who is interested in integrating a school, Jr. and Sr., will also make an attempt to integrate the lower grade (not sure . Plan to talk to children and parents to attack the local school board. Harold and Scott spent most of the day talking to people on the other side of the track. They are going to demand action from the mayor (who is the president of the local bank) on the use of their tax money.

A meeting is planned with a farmer preacher - will go about the countryside meeting his friends. His interest is ASCS. We plan to talk to other farmers about this also. There are no sharecroppers.

The local registrar has gone on vacation, but will back soon. We are trying to get a great number of people down to the registrar's office.

10:30 pm
We checked into Headstart and how board was selected for Anti-Poverty program. Send us more information about the bill. Tried small organizational meeting. No incidents today. Send us a copy of the 1964 CR law. Do banks fall under Title VI? Does CORE fall under Title VII?

July 2, 1965

10:00 am
Group of local people at grocery store were getting paid 50¢ per hour - got together and talked to the owner who upped it to $1.00 per hour. Give us more info on Minimum Wage Law. Talked with farmers about ASCS all day yesterday - general enthusiasm about upcoming election - want to try to get someone on board - will call a general meeting. Mike Lesser of the Program Dept. (in CORE's Southern Office) indicated he'd like to be there; when will he be back so plans can be made?

Last night we went to a meeting of mill workers who complained of discrimination in wages, facilities and hiring. Men also came from Pepsi Cola with similar complaints. We need answers to the following questions:

Will Title VII cover a lumber mill employing 400 men?
How do you go about filing a suit in such a case?

Our new address is : Moe's Tire Shop, 601 West Green, Tallulah, La.

July 3, 1965

10:00 am
Canvassing today; we have almost enough interested people to hold a community conference. We intend to put out our newsletter today. We need money.

10:21 pm
Distributed the Newsletter today. Sanitary workers employed by the city feel they are getting gyped on wages. We will check into it.

July 4, 1965

10;12 am
Quiet night. Are on our way to church.

Ouachita Parish

June 28, 1965

10:10 pm
Steve Miller: Today we ran off leaflets for Wednesday nights's meeting. Laid the groundwork for a possible CORE chapter.

Talked to kids about reactivating an old chapter.

We contacted a minister in Pastrop interested in civil rights, but very frightened.

June 29, 1965

9:50 am
We ahve a young man very interested in working full time for CORE. Please send a (CORE Shcolarship, Education and Defense Fund) Field Fellowship application up. Quiet night last night.

July 1, 1965

9:50 am
Quiet night. We need more people on this project.

10:08 pm
Tonight we had a preliminary ASC meeting. We will also be having a meeting to discuss organizing apprentices to join skilled labor union.

We are trying to start a youth CORE chapter, and are still checking into the Headstart program here.

Can Mike Robinson be put on the task force until his Field Fellowship check comes in in three weeks? Money is tight.

July 2, 1965

10:30 am
Quiet night. Need more volunteers. Are interested in working in white community - any ideas?

July 2, 1965

12:04
Many harrassing calls for Robinson. A young local Negro was chased by a car after leaving Picadilly restaurant which was recently integrated.
We set up a meeting for taking statements from people on segregated facilities. Meeting also set for ASC.

Pointe Coupee Parish

July 1, 1965

11:00 am
Workers in Baton Rouge
Last night, they went to a meeting of the City Improvement League. Topic was industrial development. Two-thirds of those present were Negro. Whites there were young and angry at foot-dragging city officials who seemed interested only in keeping their offices. But the Civic Improvement League seems to have no real direction and is not definitely militant.

7:19 pm
Spent the day working in the office, did canvassing, checked with the courthouse about city limits. Talked to two Negro policemen, one of whom was very cooperative. Kent Hudson went to City Hall to see the records. He was refused because CORE is "a communist conspiracy" - he was advised to see the records by Murphy Bell. City Hall said they would not allow it until suit was filed. Believe our phone is tapped. (Murphy Bell - CORE lawyer).

July 4, 1965

11:00 pm
Talked today to Mr. Caulfield; arranged five meetings on ASCS. There is a group of active farmers who will organize and run people for office.
Kent Hudson in Baton Rouge.

Rapides Parish

Alexandria
June 28, 1965

10:45 pm
We will begin picketing Food Mart on Thursday.
We have a place in Pineville for the Community Conference on July 10th
The School Board has agreed to let their buildings be used for the Negro Headstart program here.
We tested seven places this afternoon.

June 30, 1965

11:10 am
Canvassing for Rapides Community Conference.
Youth group meeting: 30 persons attended. Each is willing to picket.

We are trying to get information on the VA hospital and the hospital for the retarded.

July 1, 1965

10:45 pm
Picketed Food Town successfully. Have conference tomorrow with lawyer.
Paul Trainor was hit in the elbow by a Klansman, not seriously hurt.
We would like information about Samtown. Please send standardized forms
Title VI of Civil Rights Law

July 3, 1965

10:20 am
Have meeting with kids in Pineville set up through Mrs. Hines.

10:37 pm
Distributed material on non-violence in Pineville.
Hunter met with people in Samtown 17-21 years old.

St. Landry Parish

June 30, 1965

4:15 pm
Eunice: We'd like a doctor from the Medical Committee on Human Rights for a medical survey in Eunice.
The people object to the colored signs in the doctor's waiting room.
What can be done about this?

What kinds of books are available for high school discussions on the Negro in American history and literature?

Today we visited the Headstart Installation in Eunice. There is a parents' meeting set up for July 26th; we're trying to move it up.
We still await information on Title II of the Anti-Poverty Law.

July 2, 1965

11:55 am
Sheriff Jim Clark of Selma is speaking tonight in Opelousas, sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

Joel & Co. are going accompanied by Mr. Norton, head of the local NAACP.

Please get rim for tire.

8:50 pm
We continued distributing leaflets for a meeting to be held Thursday.
Some members fo the project went to hear Clark speak. They are there now.

9:15 pm
We returned in a hurry, but safely.

Washington Parish

Bogalusa
June 29, 1965
2:30 am Mike Jones reported that the home of Fletcher Anderson, a witness

in their present court case, has been shot into a number of times. There is reason to believe that it was the city police who did the shooting. No one hurt.

9:30 am
The following is the News Release Mike Jones gave the press:

"On the night of June 28, men approached the house of Fletcher Anderson about 12:30 am. They kicked the door and demanded he open up. He asked them to quit kicking the door and asked who it was. Policemen, the men replied. Mr. Anderson asked them to go away and they fired six or seven shots into the house. During the shooting, Mr. Anderson called the police. They told him they could not help him because he had been in New Orleans that day to testify against the police department of Bogalusa. Mrs. Anderson was in the hospital with friends.

After the incident was over, Mr. Anderson went to the hospital to stand guard by his wife in case the same men or others intended to harm her too."

June 30, 1965
10:30 am
Everything quiet. Plan to picket today.

10:50 pm
Picketed Columbia Rd., and Plaza Shopping Center. No police protection. About 60 whites shot at pickets with sling shots and marbles. There were 40 pickets.

July 1, 1965

10:30 am
Mike Jones went to New Orleans today. Negro community filed suit against police brutality. Court sessions began on Monday and resumed today.

8:15 pm
New Orleans hearing going well; judge sounded as though injunction would be granted, a strong, enforced injunction. Judge said all witnesses would remain under Federal subpoena until "this is over." Therefore, FBI must protect them until subpoena is lifted.

Klan called today and threatened to kill any witnesses who returned to the city, and Deacons have been running themselves crazy escorting people in and out of Bogalusa. Tense.

Picketed today without incident. Police were present, but there was a lot of heckling.

July 2, 1965

11:35 pm
Picketed without incident. We heard that civil rights worker was beaten up and is being treated in New Orleans. We have not been able to confirm report.

July 3, 1965

10:30 am
Got in touch with New York and Boston to get people and money.

VAL
COLEMAN

WATS LINE
REPORT

June 28 - July 4, 1965

Public Relations Dept.
C. O. R. E.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

BIENVILLE PARISH

June 28, 1965

9:30am
Today, we are making a trip to Acadia to visit the Office of the Registrar of Voters.
We are having a problem with our car; it has been assigned to two parishes. Marion will call tonite to talk to Ronnie.

9:30pm
Marian Kramer: Group went today to check on the Registrar's requirements. While inside the courthouse, Marian noticed a deputy sheriff copying down the license plate number of their car (New York plate). The group was followed by this same deputy all the way to Gibsland. They found out later that this deputy is the husband of the registrar. Unable to lose him, they stopped at a Negro house to use the phone. While on the phone, they saw the deputy's car driving back and forth in front of the house. They called the Baton Rouge office. Got back into the car, and were followed all the way to Shreveport.

June 29, 1965

9:30am
Quiet night. Will go to Jonesboro today, and to Gibsland to talk to Rev. Chetherod.
Will also be looking for housing.

9:50pm
Marian Kramer: We went to Gibsland today and talked with Rev. Chetherod. He invited us to next week's Voters' League meeting. He is very much in favor of an ASC program for Negroes in his parish. A Mr. Smith, who has worked on voter registration, is trying to find housing for us.

We discussed the lack of a union for Negroes at the only large company in Gibsland.

July 1, 1965

9:30am
Yesterday we talked with Rev. Tobin. Had a meeting with community people who said they were interested in starting a CORE chapter, and wanted to become involved with Voter Registration, ASCS. There were about fifteen very enthusiastic people.
Had a quiet night.

9:40pm
We spent today writing our field reports. We also drove three people to the registrar's office.

Bienville cont'd

July 2, 1965

9:30am
No incidents during night.
Taking people to the registrar's office today.
And finishing up field reports.

9:20pm
We no longer have a car and it is quite difficult to function without one. Spent most of today on paperwork.

July 3, 1965

9:32pm
Today we went to Monroe to get more Voter Registration forms. We are going to begin concentrating on this Monday.

CADDO

PARISH

Shreveport
June 28, 1965

No phone. Workers cannot be reached; they will call in when they can.
Workers were evicted yesterday. They are Dan Paik, Eddie Scott, and Michael Burns.

June 29:

8:40am
Dan called to report a quiet night. They still have no phone where they can be reached

3:00pm
Mike Burns called from the city jail to report that he, Dan Paik and Eddie Scott had been picked up for "investigation of burglary". They have not been charged.
At the rime they were stopped, they were coming out of a Walgreen's after eating there.

4:45pm
Stanley Robinson, the LCDC lawyer in Shreveport called to say he visited them and they looked fine. Robinson talked to Commissioner who said they would be booked or released this afternoon.

6:45pm
Stanley Robinson called and said there is nothing new to report; the three are still being held.

June 30:

1:45am
Dan Paik: The group is out of jail. They were released without ever being charged. The teo restaurants thev were testing will be discussed with the lawyers.
Dan says he made a mistake which he regrets deeply: he was carrying the files and reports in the car at the time they were picked up. The police made copies of everything.

9:29pm
Today spent talking to Attorney Jesse Stone and to community people. Canvassing tomorrow.

July 1:

9:25am
No incidents during night.
Checked out an apartment last night; no luck. Will be looking for housing today.
And will start door-to-door canvassing in Greenwood today.

Caddo cont'd

July 1, 1965

8:55pm
We have no office and no place to live. Eddie Scott has no money and he needs check immediately

July 2, 1965

9:00am
Quiet night
Going canvassing today. Car in bad shape. Can we afford to have it fixed?

7:15pm
Dan Paik called from the Shreveport city jail to report that he, Mike Burns, and Eddie Scott had been arrested for vagrancy, with bond set at $502.50 each. Could somebody bring books this time?

7:20pm
Jesse Stone, attorney in Shreveport, advises us that he would not be able to dao anything about changing the charge against them until Tuesday and that we should post bond as soon as possible

July 3, 1965

10:00am
Jesse Stone says he believes the Shreveport bondsman will not get the workers out of jail, and if we could send him 10% of the total bond plus $10, he could get them out Their bond has been reduced to $102.50 apiece.

12:30pm
Dan Paik: We got out of jail an hour ago. We are ok despite the fact that Eddie Scott (the only Negro) was roughed up by thr police.
We need the title of the car; can't find it. Also need to get Louisiana plates. The present ones from Wisconsin have to be changed once some kind of residency is established.

CONCORDIA

Ferriday
June 28, 1965

10:00 a.m.
No project. However, I did talk to James Brown (Bumer) in Bogalusa. They return to Ferriday Tuesday, June 28, 1965.

7:00 p.m.
Michael Clurman returned to Ferriday and was told by the people he had stayed with that he couldn't live there any longer. He says they were visited while he was away and were succumbing to pressure. Father Thompson knows his problem and has not offered to house him for the night.
He will spend tonight in Alexandria, returning to Ferriday tomorrow to look for more housing.

June 29, 1965

10:00 a.m.
WORKERS HAVE NOT ARRIVED AS OF THIS HOUR.

July 3, 1965

8:45 p.m.
We were beaten up slightly by two local Negroes at the request of the sheriff. Gave reports to FBI. Community witnessed beatings and seemed enthusiastic when we began canvassing only an hour after incident. Negro head start program not meeting requirements.

July 4, 1965

2:45pm
Jim Brown called from Natchez, Miss., where he and Mike are staying at the COFO Headquarters. He said they canvassed briefly today until they spoke with Father Thompson this morning who said that nuns (white) from Milwaukee who are working with him and staying at a local hotel were thrown out of the hotel by the manager - also Father received threatening phone calls saying the hotel would be bombed down if they didn't get out. They are presently staying at the Rectory and Father is next door.

3:00 pm
Called Father Thompson who verified above and said that the FBI was contacted yesterday concerning beating of Mike and Jim. They came also today concerning threats to Nuns. He said he would talk to city police today and the mayor tomorrow. Said he was alright - Encouraged CORE calls and interest.

CLAIBORNE
PARISH

June 28, 1965

9:20 am
Unable to reach Pamela Smith who's supposed to have the report.

11:45 am
Pamela Smith:
Pam checked with the registrar today, talked with her but could get no clear information out of her. However while there, four Negroes came to register. The Registrar passed two, one needs to return tomorrow for the citizenship test, and the other needs residence proof. The Registrar has been giving trouble with residence requirements, being inconsistent in dates required on documents etc.
Headstart Program: Mr. Rhodes, the director of Claiborne Parish Headstart, has not followed Judy Fleiss' directions, has gone to see Haley by himself today. He is meeting at 9:30 tomorrow with the committee and the power structure.
Jerry Robinson will be working on ASCS and related programs, and requests all information available on these matters from us and from Judith Nusbaum in New Orleans.
The address of the new Freedom House, where Pamela is staying, is 946 Minden Highway. Jerry is at Dodd's, and Richard is with the Pitts. All mail is still to be forwarded to Dodd's.
The new phone number is 927-3031.

June 29, 1965

12:30 am
A Deacon, Harvey Mallory, was arrested around 12:15 am from the porch the CORE Freedom House while sitting with a shotgun, guarding Pam Smith. Two city officers, Williams and Tuggles, presented a warrant charging Mallory with (1) disturbing the peace while walking up and down the highway, (2) right of way and (3) carrying a loaded shotgun. The bond is set at $100.
Harvey is a member of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, has been very active in using the newly desegregated restaurants in the town of Homer. He has been convicted before for "disturbing the peace" for a sit-in. Pam feels the police, etc. are anxious to put Mallory in a mental institution, and they might beat him tonight.
(We called the FBI in New Orleans) (Joseph Simone)

3:30 am
Bond posted ($100) for Deacon Harvey Mallory by:

Parish Civic League	......$70.00
Willis James Morris	......$20.00
Pamela Smith	......$10.00

He will be arraigned in City Hall July 5th at the Mayor's Office at 10:00 am. An LCDC lawyer would be appreciated.

9:20 am
Pamela Smith:
Headstart Program: Meeting tonight, 7:00 pm, of the steering committee.
Arrest last night- Please have LCDC lawyer in by July 5th 10:00 am-City Hall--Mayor's Office.
Workers plan to observe the headstart program closely until it gets into full operation.
Voter registration will go fine as long as CORE workers stay away from the Registrar.
Plan to work in on employment ASCS
Request: Would like to have Judicial and Senatorial maps, Parish Division map.

11:20 pm
Pamela Smith:
There has been some mention of protesting false arrests,because of Mallory's arrest. On the way to Minden, Richard Thompson was passed by two diesel trucks. While they were passing him, his right butterfly window was broken.
Headstart: The steering committee has decided to ask for the resignation of Rev. Rhodes as chairman. They will interview the new director tomorrow.
One church was ok'd today. LCDC lawyers didn't know if they could get to Homer or not.

June 30, 1965

9:20 am
Quiet night.

July 1, 1965

11:10 am
Headstart meeting with Father McKnight and SCEA headstart director for a change in the directors. They did not except.
People are being stopped by police officials and given tickets for false complaints.
An FBI agent came to see Harvey Mallory. He seemed quite uncooperative.
Medical Committee doctor is on his way to talk to doctors in this parish.
LCDC is going to have an attorney sent up here Monday (week from Monday). Tried to get the trial postponed for a later date but we were refused.
Registrar took a vacation with the permission of the police jury. Therefore, Pam Smith called the police jury and they informed her that the president of the police jury had the authority to give the Registrar permission for a vacation. She placed a call to the president but was unable to reach him. He's to return the call.
Policemen are still circling the block asking

questions.

9:34 pm
Churches for Headstart Program approved. The program will probably begin Monday.
Dr. Lossey spoke to local doctors about treating civil rights workers. They will treat them only in emergency.

July 2, 1965

9:20 am
Nothing special happened. Have information to give FBI: (1) Phone tapped, (2) 20 false arrests, (3) 30 land disputes.
Going to Monroe to try to find a mimeograph machine.
There is no LCDC lawyer in the area-want to know if there is one in Shreveport.

July 3, 1965

9:20 am
Headstart will open on Tuesday-All four churches being used have been approved by the fire and health inspectors. The Governor has also approved.
Checked on renting mimeograph machine-will cost $15 per mont. Ask Ronnie if alright.
Harvey Mallory's arraignment is July 12th. John Sommers will represent him, an LCDC lawyer.
People are ready to file suit for desegregation of schools-proper people are being contacted.

9:47 pm
Our project needs a boost. We would like to have Rudy Lombard speak at a mass meeting next week.

July 4, 1965

9:30 am
Had a staff meeting last night. Plan to work in areas other than Homer.

9:15pm
Arraignment for Harvey Mallory should be tomorrow.
On July 5th, we will start canvassing for ASCS.

EAST & WEST FELICIANA PARISH

June 28, 1965

10:00am
Phone is tapped. Nurse to be sent there but hasn't arrived yet.

12 midnitht
Mimi Feingold: We are working primarily on Headstart; things are going in the same direction but moving very slowly. Beginning interest in CAP program. Also reactivating the Community Relief Fund, which has money in the bank but whose administering committee has been inactive. I don't know if people have suffered yet but probably will this summer.

June 29, 1965

10:50 am
Workers are talking to people in the community. Will send in a weekly report because of the interferences on the line.

June 30, 1965

10:50am
Attended meeting in West Feliciana. Community organization is very active.

11:24 pm
Would like report on questions asked this morning. Would like evening call around dinner time or omitted.

July 2, 1965

11:15am
We need to know when the deadline for Field Fellowships is. Also, is East and West Feliciana eligible for 100% under the poverty program? Is "Community Development Incorporated" a chartered organization? We understand it is sponsored by the White Citizens Council.
We will be in Baton Rouge tonight.

9:50pm:
We are attempting to set up a CAP more representative of the community than the one now existing, which is essentially white. West Feliciana too is trying to set up a Headstart program as the white community already has one. We are checking into the misuse of Community Fund which was set up to aid Negroes who lost jobs due to participation in the Movement.

July 3, 1965

10:40am
Quiet night. Canvassing and visiting sources today - will give full details in Field Report.

East and West Feliciana cont'd

July 3, 1965

6:50pm

Mimi Feingold: Five boys and three girls were testing in the downtown restaurants in St. Francisville (West Fel.). The five boys went into the Oaks Cafe and were beaten by 10-12 white men. Two were hurt very badly and are now at the doctor's office being treated. They called Mimi in Clinton and she advised them to make a complaint to the sheriff's office as soon as possible. She gave them the hot line number in the Baton Rouge office and they will be calling in soon.

6:55pm

Fred Tayton: Davis Noflin, Alvester Gilmore, Jesse Gilmore, Sampson Gilmore, and he were attacked while testing the Oaks Cafe in St. Francisville.

The five boys entered the cafe, ordered five cokes, and were attacked by 8-10 white men, some of whom they could identify.

Alvester and Sampson were beaten to the ground. Alvester has a bad cut on the back of his head and is bleeding profusely. Sampson was also beaten badly; no bleeding.

Fred will notify the New Orleans FBI; and will call us as soon as he knows more about the condition of the two beaten boys. They are being treated at a Dr. Gould's office.

July 4, 1965

11:00am

People in West Feliciana would like for Ronnie to one of their meetings - not necessarily as a speaker but to observe. If not Tuesday night coming up, then the next.

IBERVILLE
PARISH

June 28, 1965

11:10 am
Quiet night. No report.

11:10 pm
Kenny Johnson: Today we worked in Ward 2, talking to people about their problems. Of greatest concern to them were (1) sewerage, (2) recreation, and streetlights. I feel these are all related to annexation. Will be setting up more meetings all during the week We are mainly working in the "back-of-town" area. We visited one Headstart installation today. There were too many teachers and too few kids in it. Intend to visit other installations during the week. We met the Negro Agricultural Agent for this parish. However, in this area, there are only a few part-time Negro farmers.

June 29, 1965

11:10 am
No incidents last night. Today's activities is a continuation of yesterday's. Problem: TRANSPORTATION!! must have transportation to work wards. A Minister in 5th and 6th wards would like the workers to work that area.

11:10 pm
Kenny Johnson: Continued to work in the second ward. Would like to work other wards. Spent today talking to people about their problems: especially unemployment. Our work will continue in the second ward - sewerage. Tomorrow we will do a survey on outhouses.

June 30, 1965

11:15 am
Will talk with Mr. Harlow (principle of one of the local schools here). Going to Seymoureville to talk to members of the community. Will check the Headstart project.

Reported in person. Went in Seymourville Annex. Headstart Program checked again. Now has 200 attending after slow start.

July 1, 1965

2:30 pm
Plan to continue work today in Seymourville (community in 2nd ward). Talking to people about their problems. Meeting is planned next.

11:20 pm
Today we canvassed in Seymourville Annex. We are trying to set up a local community conference to talk about what the community feels are its most serious problems, namely; sewage, streetlights, and employment. We are also chacking into the legal procedure we can follow in order to have Seymourville and Dupony Annexes incorporated into the city of Plaquemine.

IBERVILLE PARISH CONT'D

July 2, 1965

12:30 pm
Quiet - no news.

11:30 pm
We spent the day in Donaldsonville trying to get Mike Clurman's driving license. We also talked to the community about annexation and sewage.

July 3, 1965

11:10 am
They are on their way to Baton Rouge.

JACKSON PARISH

June 28, 1965

9:40 am
Kendra Harris: 3 members of the community are going to see the mayor about the sewage problem. A young Negro boy was shot in the leg last night by a Negro policeman and later his step father was arrested. Both incidents had no apparent reason. Atleast no one knows the reason. There was a mass meeting Sunday, another one will be held Wed. night. The Doctors are in Jonesboro now. They plan to go and see the Sheiff concerning their efforts to contact channel 6 television station, N.O. to do a documental on open sewages in Jonesboro. A Dump truct driver for the city - Leon Cowans was fired from his job. No reason. However, his children have been active on the picket line. Alvin Potts - employee of Continental Cans; a member of the Negro Union there. On July 7 the white and Negro Unions are to merge but will not because their wages aren't the same whites. Therefore, the Negroes are now in the process of negoiating with the employers for a 5¢ raise. They are presently making $2.17 an hour. They want 8 hours a day for 6 days a week. The Negroes are calling a meeting tonight at 5:00 pm. If their wishes are not granted they will strike!! The people would like to have a lawyer come in and investigate. IN THE NEXT PHONE CONVERSATION PLEASE HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LAWYERS - number, name, etc.

10:00 pm
Dorothy Banks: We will have complete report on shooting incident tomorrow morning. A committee went to see the Mayor today about the lack of mail delivery in the Negro neighborhood; he said he would see about it by the end of the week. We are expecting lawyers in tomorrow.

June 29, 1965

9:40 am
Will distribute leaflets for meeting tomorrow night - 7:30 pm.

10:45 pm
Dorothy Banks: We distributed leaflets for tomorrow night. We will set up Voter Registration classes next week. Will probably be a mass meeting on Sunday.

June 30, 1965

9:40 am
Quiet night.

July 1, 1965
9:45am
Mass meeting held last night - good outcome. Two (2) Negro members of the integrated United Citizens Council were there - Negro community has been unwilling to work with with them previously. Considers them Uncle Toms. The two members spoke and an arrangement was reached where Negro members of the VCC would go to the mass meetings will go to VCC meetings (next one July 12). Both groups are working on police brutality.

JACKSON PARISH CONT'D

July 1, 1965

10:03 pm
No report. Talked to Headstart people. They seemed friendly and cooperative.

July 2, 1965

9:40am
Waiting for Sanitation Director, Sylvester, to clean up sewers. Have given him a week. United Citizens Council - had meeting but no one went because of a dance.

9:35 pm
Went to restaurants in Jonesboro. Service not friendly but present.

July 3, 1965

9:42 pm
Went to a show in Jonesboro and sat on white side. No incident.

July 4, 1965

2:40 am
No special plans for the day. $145.00 past due rent. Community went to mayor's office about street signs on the street. He promised to have the signs up within a week. The week will be up this Monday. Mail dilemna - deliveries are not made in the Negro community. If mail deliveries are not made in the Negro community the postmaster plans to halt mail in the white community.

MADISON PARISH

June 25, 1965

8:30 pm
In the last two days, there have been many incidents resulting from testing. Service has become quite bad, and today at Bloom's Drug Store, a girl was nearly thrown out and verbally threatened with her life by employees. For these reasons, the people have decided to begin picketing tomorrow morning. Gary believes, there is a city ordinance which limits picketing to two persons per building. At 9:15 pm the New Orleans office of the FBI was informed of tomorrow's plans (Monroe office closed).

June 30, 1965

10:03 am

Harold Ickes: Got a group together who is interested in integrating a school, Jr. and Sr., will also make an attempt to integrate the lower grade (not sure). Plan to talk to children and parents to attack the local school board. Harold and Scott spent most of the day talking to people on the other side of the track. They are going to demand action from the mayor (who is the president of the local bank) on the use of their tax money.
A meeting is planned with a farmer preacher - will go about the countryside meeting his friends. His interest is ASCS. We plan to tlak to other farmers about this also. There are no sharecroppers.
The local regitrar has gone on vacation, but will back soon. We are trying to get a great number of people down to the registrar's office.

10:30pm
We checked into Headstart and how board was selcted for Anti-poverty program. Send us more information about the bill. Tried small organizational meeting. No incidents today. Send us a copy of the 1964 CR law. Do banks fall under Title VI? Does CORE fall under title VII?

July 1, 1965

10:00am
Quiet night. No report.

12:12pm
Labor force meeting. One person present. No report.

July 2, 1965

10:00am
Group of local people at grocery store were getting paid 50¢ per hour - got together and talked to the owner who upped it to $1.00 per hour. Give us more info on Minimum Wage Law. Talked with farmers about ASCS all day yesterday - general enthusiasm about upcoming elction - want to try to get someone on board - will call a general meeting. Mike Lesser of the Program Dept indicated he'd like to be there; when will he be back so plans can be made?

Madison cont'd

Last night we wnet to a meeting of mill workers who complained of discrimination in wages, facilities and hiring. Men also came from Pepsi Cola with similar complaints. We need answers to the following questions:

Will Title VII cover a lumber mill employing 400 men?

How do you go about filing a suit in such a case?

Our new address is: Moe's Tire Shop, 601 West Green,
Tallulah, La.

9:57pm
Harold Ickes talked to ASCS. He also talked to the sheriff and the people in the community

July 3, 1965

10:00am
Canvassing today; have almost enough interested people to hold a community conference. We intend to put out our newsletter today. We need money.

10:21pm
Distributed the Newsletter today. Sanitary workers employed by the city feel they are geeting gyped on wages. We will check into it.

July 4, 1965

10:12am
Quiet night. Are on our way to church.

OUACHITA
PARISH

June 27, 1965

2:30am
Michael Clurman called to report the arrest of Bob Mason, a volunteer, and Walter Lowny, an LCDC lawyer. The charge against Mason is disturbing the peace; his bail is set at $150.00. Lowny's charge is not known; his bail is $100.
F.A. Morgan Bonding Company contacted at 2:35am from the Baton Rouge office.

5:30am
Jesse Gomez and Edna Baker fooled around until 5am before they let us know that the boys could not be bailed out until 8am.

Steve Miller was arrested Saturday night in Monroe for running a stop sign. He was released when he posted $8 bond. Steve says he definitely did not run the stop sign. He feels these arrests were caused by many new cars and CORE workers around the Town House restaurants on Saturday night(workers were in from Ferriday and Jonesboro).
Steve Miller will ba at the Ouachita Parish jailhouse at 8am to meet Mason and Lowny.

2:00pm
Bob Mason and Walter Lowny were bailed out around 11:30am. Also bailed out (at $150 each) were two Monroe Negro girls arrested with Mason and Lowny: Ella Mae Crow and Florence Mae Duncan. The charge against Lowny was driving without a license; against the other three, disturbing the peace.

June 28, 1965

9:50am
Quiet night last night.
Please call at home when phoning at night.

10:10pm
Steve Miller: Today we ran off leaflets foe Wednesday night's meeting. Laid the groundwork for a possible CORE chapter. Talked to kids about reactivating an old chapter.
We contacted a minister in Bastrop interested in civil rights, but very frightened.

June 29, 1965

9:50am
We have a young man very interested in working full time for CORE. Please send a Field Fellowship application up. Quiet night last night.

Ouachita Parish cont'd

June 29, 1965

9:40pm
Walter Lowny: Went to get information on apprenticeship program in this area, no luck. Talked with local people to see if farmers had applied for ASC loans. We printed and distributed leaflets complaining about garbage collecting in the Negro area (it is only collected once a week). We also complained about the location and condition of the garbage dump.

June 30, 1965

9:55am
Quiet night

9:55pm
Walter Lowny left today
Had a mass meeting about garbage. Few attended because ill informed.
Arranged meeting with NAACP over ASCS election. FBI man Cox nosed around.
Looked for Freedom House; did office work. Requested package mailed to Jonesboro.

July 1, 1965

9:50am
Quiet night. We need more people on this project.

10:08pm
Tonight we had a preliminary ASC meeting. We will also be having a meeting to discuss organizing apprentices to join skilled labor union.
We are trying to start a youth CORE chapter, and are still checking into the Headstart program here.
Can Mike Robenson be put on the task force until his Field Fellowship check comes in in three weeks? Money is tight.

July 2, 1965

10:30am
Quiet night. Need more volunteers. Are interested in working in white community - any ideas?

12:04pm
Many harrassing calls for Robinson. A young local Negro was chased by a car after leaving Picadilly restaurant which was recently integrated.
We set up a meeting for taking statements from people on segregated facilities. Meeting also set for ASC.

July 3, 1965

9:50am
Quiet night. Meeting today with people from skilled labor union about complaints under Title VII. Also with people about ASC.

9:55pm
Continued canvassing for ASC.

July 4, 1965

9:50am
Went to several churches today speaking on ASCS program to farmers. Will be in Baton Rouge tonight to discuss ASC with Herman Carter in the Program Dept.

POINTE COUPEE
PARISH

New Roads

June 28, 1965

11am
Workers in Baton Rouge for the day

June 29

11am
Plan to canvas for meeting that is to held; will go to Lettsworth to pick up Mr. Caulfield.

11pm
Billy Brooks: Tonight we had a rally with about 70 people attending. We held workshops on ASCS and Community Organization. People most concerned with integrating places downtown. The people wanted another CORE chapter; Ruby Jean-pierre was elcted chairman. They will have a fund raising dance om July 11th.
During the day we canvassed for the rally tonight.

June 30

11:00am
Canvassing planned
At 2pm today, there will be a meeting with outstanding leaders of the community: NAACP President, PTA, The BIG 10

11:35pm
9-12 today - canvassing. Then meeting. Canvassed about industrial development meeting. Attended said meeting. Will be in Baton Rouge tomorrow.

July 1, 1965

11:00am
Workers in Baton Rouge
Last night, they went to a meeting of the City Improvement League. Topic was industrial development. 2/3 of those present were Negro. Whites there were young and angry at foot-dragging city officials who seemed interested only in keeping their offices. But the Civic Improvement League seems to have no real direction and is not definitely militant.

7:19pm
Spent the day working in the office, did canvassing, checked with the courthouse about city limits. Talked to two Negro policemen, one of whom was very cooperative. KentnHudson went to City Hall to see the records. He was refused because CORE is "a communist conspiracy" - he was advised to see the records by Murphy Bell. City Hall saod they would not allow it until suit was filed. Believe our phone is tapped.

Point Coupee cont'd

July 2, 1965

11:30am
Staff meeting this morning. Tried to discover what we were doing wrong and how we might better communicate with eachother. Kent Hudson will work on the ASCS and anything pertinent, going to the courthouse again to get information. Billy Brooks will work on getting people to the July 10th Community Conference in Alexandria.

10:55pm
We worked today on ASCS. Would like to have all available information. Two meetings have been set up for Monday and Wednesday with interested farmers. We have found a farmer very interested in running for office.
Send us information on incorporation into the city
We were stopped by police for having improper muffler.

July 3, 1965

10:44pm
Talked to farmers today about ASCS.

July 4, 1965

11:00am
Kent Hudson plans to spend the day catching up on some undone work and talking with some of the community. Brooks is in New Orleans.

11:00pm
Talked today to Mr. Caulfield; arranged five meetings on ASCS. There is a group of active farmers who will organize and run people for office.
Kent Hudson in Baton Rouge.

RAPIDES
PARISH

Alexandria
June 28, 1965

10:20am
Planned demonstration was called off; Mrs. Hines decided to train students until school opens.
Workers (Paul Trainor and Archie Hunter) plan to test today.
A meeting is planned with youths in Pineville for tomorrow. There will be a meeting tonight of the Total Communityn Action Committee (8pm).
The people are willing to work.

10:45pm
We will begin picketing Food Mart on Thursday.
We have a place in Pineville for the Community Conference on July 10th
The School Board has agreed to let their buildings be used for the Negro Headstart program here.
We tested seven places this afternoon.

June 29

10:30am
Will distribute leaflets for demonstration today.
Will pay the School Board in Pineville a visit tomorrow.
Will talk to Wilbert Griffin and other community people for more support.

June 30

11:10am
Canvassing for Rapides Community Conference.
Youth group meeting: 30 persons attended. Each is willing to picket.
We are trying to information on the VA hospital and the hospital for the retarded.

11:02pm
No further report. Picket tomorrow.

July 1

10:45pm
Picketed Food Town successfully. Have conference tomorrow with lawyer. Paul Trainor was hit in the elbow by a Klansman, not seriously hurt.
We would like information about Samtown. Please send standardized forms Title VI of Civil Rights Law.

July 2

11am
Quiet night. No report

July 2, 1965

10:24pm
School Board will reconvene to reconsider opening of Headstart. Injunction attempted on grounds that public schools in Louisiana cannot be used for other functions. School Board pickets planned.
We are speaking at two churches Sunday to work up momentum on Headstart hang-up.

July 3

10:20am
Have meeting with kids in Pineville set up through Mrs, Hines.

10:37pm
Distributed material on non-violence in Pineville.
Hunter met with people in Samtown 17-21 years old.

July 4

10:20pm
Spoke in two churches today. Loafed for the rest of day.
Considering renting a apeaker to put on a car and ride around Smatown to round up support. Will probably do this on Tuesday.
Paul speaking in Orleans Quarters to about 50 people.

ST. HELENA

PARISH

Greensburg
June 28, 1965 Workers in Baton Rouge

June 29
8:30am
Plan to work on integration of first grade.

June 30

11:45am
We were stopped by the sheriff. No incident.

7:10pm
Voter registration. Recruitment for Community Conf.
Want information on birth contral clinic.

July 1

8:30 am
Quiet night. No report.

6:30pm
Littile interest in Community Conference. Same with ASCS.

July 2

9:02pm
Want to know what happened to complaints registered last summer on public accomodations.
Also, what happened to suit that was filed when David Howard was beaten last year?

July 3

7:01pm
Spent the day talking to people about the Community Conference.

July 4

8:30am
Nothing much planned for today. East Feliciana workers supposed to visit us.

ST. LANDRY

PARISH

Opelousas

June 25, 1965

Joel Rubenstein: The four of us were stopped in Eunice and questioned pertaining to the tire rim.
No incident.

June 26, 1965

9:30am
We are going to desegregate a church in Opelousas with a member of the NAACP. We will be going to Belview for a meeting with farmers after mass.
All four of us will be going to a meeting with the Crusade for Justice in Latwell.
We still have no phone; will have to call in.

June 29, 1965

8:40pm
Our new mailing address is 210 South St. George St., Eunice.
A community action program is being discussed. Can you send us more information on Title II?
Products suggested by CORE staff for local Negro farmers to produce in co-op: frozen crawfish, frogs legs, armadillo meat, puffed rice, or rye bread. Most of staff agreed upon rye bread.

June 30, 1965

4:15pm
Eunice
We'd like a doctor from MCHR for a medical survey in Eunice.
The people object to the colored signs in the doctor's waiting room. What can be done about this?
What kinds of books are available for high school discussions on the Negro in american history and literature?

Today we visited the Headstart installation in Eunice. There is a parents' meeting set up for July 26th; we're trying to move it up. We still await information on Title II of the Anti-poverty Law.

The name of the bread produced by the co-op will be "Judah P. Benjamin Olde Confederacy Rye Bread".

Today we canvassed the Washington area. A community meeting is set up for Monday night.

July 1, 1965

7:15pm
Jack Watlington needs a dentist appt. early Wednesday.
We want 10,000 lbs. of caraway seeds.
No report.

St. Landry cont'd

July 2, 1965

11:55am
Sheriff Jim Clark of Selma is speaking tonight in Opelousas, sponsored by the White Citizens Council.
Joel & Co. are going accompanied by Mr. Norton, head of the local NAACP.
Please get rim for tire.

8:50pm
We continued distributing leaflets for a meeting to be held Thursday. Some members of the project went to hear Clark speak. They are there now.

9:15
We returned in a hurry, but safely.

July 3, 1965

7:20pm
Canvassed on ASCS. Set up meeting and speaking engagements.

WASHINGTON PARISH

Bogalusa

June 29, 1965

2:30am

Mike Jones reported that the home of Fletcher Anderson, a witness in their present court case, has been shot into a number of times. There is reason to believe that it was the city police who did the shooting. No one hurt.

9:30am

The following is the News Release Mike Jones gave the press: "On the night of June 28, men approached the house of Fletcher Anderson about 12:30am. They kicked the door and demanded he open up. He asked them to quit kicking the door and asked who is was. Policemen the men replied. Mr. Anderson asked them to go away and they fired 6 or 7 shots into the house. During the shooting, Mr, Anderson called the police. They told him they could not help him because he had been in new Orleans that day to testify against the police department of Bogalusa. Mrs anderson was in the hospital with friends.

After the incident was over, Mr Anderson went to the hospital to stand guard by his wife in case the same men or others intended to harm her too."

5:00pm

A delegation from Bogalusa will leave for the convention on Wednesday. Included are Rayan Burris and Joseph Sarton James Brown is in Bogalusa, but has not been in contact with Mike Jones.

June 30

10:30am

Everything quiet.
Plan to picket today.

10:50pm

Picketed columbia Rd. and Plaza Shopping Center. No police protection. About 60 whites shot at pickets with sling shots and marbles. There were 40 pickets.

July 1

10:30am

Mike Jones went to New Orleans today. Negro community filed suit against police brutality. court sessions began on Monday and resumed today.

8:15pm

New Orleans hearing going well; judge sounded as though injunction would be granted, a strong, enforced injunction. Judge said all witnesses would remain inder Federal sobpoena until "this is over". Therefore FBI must protect them until subpoena is lifted.

Klan called today and threatened to kill any witnesses who returned to the city, and Deacons have been running themselves crazy escorting people in and out of Bogalusa. Tense.

8:15pm
Picketed today without incident. Police were present, but there was alot of heckling.

July 2, 1965

11:35pm
Picketed without incident. We heard that civil rights worker was beaten up and is being treated in New Orleans. We have not been able to confirm report.

July 3, 1965

10:30am
Got in touch with New York and Boston to get people and money. Joan and Barbara wil go canvassing today; others will stay at the Freedom House.

9:19pm
Quiet day. No report.
Found out that civil rights worker reported beaten was Thomas Tucker - and he is in Charity Hospital in Bogalusa, not in New Orleans. Dr. Salenger is there now.

July 4, 1965

10:35am
Last night a couple of whites stopped in front of the Freedom House asking directions to a certain cafe. Workers feel it was more to it than just the question. But there was no incident. The Deacons toured the area all night.
All workers going to New Orleans for the day.

WATS LINE
REPORT

July 5 - July 11, 1965

Public Relations Dept.
C. O. R. E.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

BIENVILLE
PARISH

July 5, 1965
9:44 am
Will go to Voter Registration clinic today. Might go to Ringo to scout. The Voter Registration clinic will be held at Mr. Blankenship.

9:30 pm
Went to Lucky today and talked with Rev. Tobin concerning Voter Registration and possible hpusing for the workers in Lucky. Rev. Tobin says he can't find any housing for them there and also that Negroes there don't seem at all interested in any civil rights programs.

July 6, 1965
9:28 am
Today there is to be a Voter Registration clinic at Mr. Blankenship's house. Tonight there is a Voters' League meeting in Gibsland that we are going to attend.

July 7, 1965
9:30 am
Will have two meetings today; youth - 4:30pm, adults - 8 pm. Three ladies are ready to go to the registrater. Need money for gas. Need voter registration forms.

7:12 pm
Were to have meeting with students to form CORE group. Only three attended. Tonight we are going to a meeting at USO on community problems.

July 8, 1965
9:28 am
Quiet Night. We have moved in with Jonesboro. There were 15 people at a meeting in Shady Grove, an outlying area of Saline. More were expected but they failed to come because of fear. Negro cops were heavily patroling the highway.

July 9, 1965
10:22 am
The three of us are going to Acadia and Simsboro to get support for the Jonesboro demonstration on Sunday.

July 10, 1965
9:50 am
Shirley Thompson: We will be living in Jonesboro indefinitely because housing rent is so high in Bienville, and Patsy is broke, and has not yet received

BIENVILLE, CONT'D.

her Field Fellowship.

We have been offered the American Legion Hall in Jonesboro to give a fund-raising dance (rental charge-$5.00).

9:45pm
Patsy Boone: We went to the Community Conference and took six community people from the combined parishes of Jackson and Bienville.
Finished making preparations for the mass rally tomorrow. Passed out leaflets and put up posters. Those who did not go to the Conference, went to Hodge to a Minister's rally. They have not returned yet.

July 11, 1965

9:30am
Dorothy Banks: Going to churches this morning and then on to demonstration in Jonesboro. Herman Carter and Sears Buckley are on their way up to lead march.

CADDO
PARISH

July 5, 1965
12 noon
Dan Paik: Thursday night meeting.

July 7, 1965
2:55 pm
Dan Paik: All is quiet.

3:44 pm
Alive and well. Getting intouch with people for community conference. Trying to find house. Will not call back tonight unless something drastic happens.

July 8, 1965
10:30 am
We wento to court on vagrancy charges this morning. Pleaded not guilty. Trial set for August 6th. While we were there Faith Seidenberg marshalled us around. We saw the mayor, integrated the courtroom.
Mass meeting on community problems tonight, mostly concerning water.

July 9, 1965
10:09 am
Dan Paik: Last night we had a meeting on the Greenwood Acres water problems. It turned out better then expected considering the rain. Committees were formed to get deeper into the problem. There is another mass meeting scheduled next Thursday.

Bottom of letter:
Phoenix of Hartford Insurance Company
Conn. Fire Insurance Co.

Will complete field and mileage reports.

July 7, 1965

5:08pm
Talked to LCDC lawyers about insurance problem; there is no chance of renewal if the five year term expires. The term will expire on July 10th. We are submitting brief to state office of CORE about school problems.
Will start working outside the town of Homer tomorrow.

July 8, 1965

9:20am
P. Smith: Quiet night. Mass meeting scheduled on the school problem.

July 9, 1965

10:37am
P. Smith: Last night's meeting resulted in: (1)Decision to have mass meetings at regular intervals; (2)a demand to remove a few public officials - principal of school, superintendent, (3) all public restrooms closed to avoid integration must reopen, (4) more work to encourage Negroes to patronize Negro businesses, and for them (Negro businesses) to get a large supply of stock in anticipation of boycott, (5) retesting plan of public facilities, (6) a desire to meet with white leaders, and (7) seeing the community organization take shape.

July 10, 1965

9:30am
Pam Smith: Three carloads are on their way to represent Claiborne at the CORE Community Conference. Jerry Robinson and Richard Thompson went with them.
Last night there was a Headstart meeting with Fr. McKnight, Una Mae Hargrave, and Richard Dowdy (from Wash.) present. Headstart schools are overcrowded and there is a problem balancing the bus routes.
Thursdays and Sundays have been set as regular meeting nights. Harvey Mallory's trial date has been changed from the 12th to the 19th of July.

5:08
Pam Smith: The two other staff people have not yet returned from the Conference in Alexandria. I worked on field reports today. Want info on new voter reg. froms.

CONCORDIA PARISH

July 5, 1965

7:45 pm

Mike Clurman: Called from Natchez, Mississippi. Mrs. Martha Boyd, a local woman who has been working with them, was threatened by the Chief of Police. He said she might be in trouble if she continued to work with the CORE members and continued to allow them to use her phone. The policeman said he wasn't threatening himself, but simply conveying a message from the Klan. Mrs. Boyd says she believes it began with him.

They tried to get a place for voter registration clinic-Mrs. Boyd is helping with this.

They also canvassed: some people wouldn't talk at all. One man broke down and admitted fear for his job if he worked with them or talked with them very much. Most thought that a voter registration clinic was a good idea. People haven't been harrassed when trying to register, perhaps because not many have tried.

July 6, 1965

3:05 pm

Last night Klan came by COFO in Natchez. Shot into the house. Today we canvassed in Ferriday. The Klan came by in a Chevy. They must have wired ahead to a truck. The truck came from behind us and ran into the back of our car. A few days a go we did see Negroes who beat us up get out of the sheriff's car a half block away. We might be able to use the Masonic Hall for a voter registration clinic.

July 7, 1965

4:58 pm

Canvassed on voter registration. Talked to FBI on incident.

July 8, 1965

12 noon

James Brown: Brown and Clurman were crowded out of the COFO house in Natchez and now plan to commute to Ferriday from Alexandria. When they were canvassing Ferriday yesterday, both workers got seperate reports that there was a plot to knock them off. They stopped canvassing and told Rev. Thompson. Apparently the plan was to lure them to a deserted house. They would like another worker.

July 9, 1965

8:00 am

We are in Rapides and are leaving shortly to return to Ferriday.

1:16 pm

Have arrived safely in Ferriday. There are four of us now: Mike Clurman, James Peters, Mel Acheson, and Guillaume Boison de Chazournes (Bill).

CONCORDIA cont'd

July 10, 1965

5:28 pm
Mike Clurman: We canvassed in Ferriday concerning the trade school which is all white. We would like lawyers to come from New Orleans to discuss the problem since there is no Negro trade school. We also talked about having a voter registration clinic. Mike Clurman and Mel Achenson went to the Community Conference.

July 11, 1965

11:30 pm
Spent the morning attending churches and Sunday school session. Attended four churches, gave three speeches; there was a warm reception at one of these, from about 75 people. Several contacts were made after services. The afternoon was spent looking for a Freedom House. One was found. The owner offered it to CORE for atleast the end of the summer, rent-free. About six people can sleep there. CORE people will probably move in by the end of week. Some careful research turned up the fact that Ferriday is 60% Negro. Most of the contacts made during the day were with young people; a few were with "prominet" townspeople We found a Negro teen-ager to work with the project on a full-time basis. His name is Sandy Bullion, nick-name "Bull". He was hi-jacked by Concordia workers. He is willing to work with the workers. We need legal advice sometimes this week, probably Wednesday or Thursday for integrating the local trade school.

EAST & WEST FELICIANA
PARISHES

July 5, 1965

11:15 am
Mimi Feingold: Having regular weekly meeting tonight.

10:50 pm
Mimi Feingold: They had the regular weekly meeting tonight. They are calling a big public parish-wide meeting to discuss forming a CAP to challenge the present one set up by the white community. White and Negro would be invited to the new one. The workers would like suggestions for a speaker for July 19th who can explain the Poverty Program to people. Not necessarily the legalities, but how it can help the parish. The community is writing to someone in Washington, but the workers are running on the assumption that no one will be able to come and they want to be able to offer an alternate. Preferably someone not associated with CORE. Mimi has Father Thompson in mind, and also Father McKnight, but doesn't know what kind of speakers they are. Could someone here contact them and see if one of them could make it?
Also, they want a message sent to Judy Nusbaum reminding her that she still has the Newsletters (back issues) to send to the people in Clinton. They are waiting.

July 6, 1965

10:48 am
Last night there was a rally of the people in East Feliciana about the Community Fund. We are going to hold a public meeting on CAP July 19. The people have advertisements in local paper, Baton Rouge paper and on radio stations. We want a speaker who is not associated with CORE but who is connected with the Anti-Poverty Program so we have written to Sargent Shriver and Adam Clayton Powell. If we can't get them, we would like suggestions from B. R. CORE.
The two reporters, Julie Wells and Dick Gillam, are staying here but are leaving for Bogalusa around noon tomorrow.
We would like Farmer to come to Clinton. West Feliciana would Ronnie to visit a meeting on July 13, and wants Mike Lesser any time

6:35 pm
Spent the day talking to people on the Poverty Program. Will go over into West Feliciana parish for the weekly meeting.

July 7, 1965

10:56 am
JAMES FARMER - WANTED IN PARISH NIGHT OF JULY 26. Incase Sargent Shriver does not make it for July 19 where there is to be a public meeting, would like a speaker for CAP non CORE. What age limit for people CAP committee (can people under 21 serve on the committee)? Is Champ Baker good or bad of B. R. (for getting Anti-Poverty money through)? Can Mike Lesser come to meeting Friday night West Feliciana?

Suggestions for West Feliciana parish:
Testing; Filing charges against men who beat local CORE workers, Community people did it on their own (testing)

6:30 pm
Mimi Feingold: Spent today writing field report.

July 8, 1965

11:01 am
Champ Baker head of poverty program - what is he like? Want station wagon immediately. Had meeting on formation of CAP. Want Mike Lesser at 8:00 pm next Wednesday. We had a quiet night. Boys taking steps on direct action. We have background on testing.

2:20 pm
Mimi will go to New Orleans tomorrow to get the station wagon.

July 10, 1965

11:30 am
Marty Goldstein: Mike Lesser was here yesterday. Yesterday we went to New Orleans to pick up the station wagon. Went to CAP meeting last night. Chairman: George Noflin.

6:20 pm
Mimi Feingold: Henry Brown and four people from East Feliciana and at least 2 carloads from W. Feliciana went ot the Community Conference.
Last night in W. Feliciana a group had a meeting on the Anti-Poverty Program. Mike Lesser spoke. Temporary committee was formed and another meeting was scheduled for next week. We tried to keep the discussion centered around how the program can be used in this parish.

July 11, 1965

Henry Brown: Quiet night. Rested after Community Conference. Going to church this morning to talk to people about the CAP.

IBERVILLE PARISH

July 6, 1965
12:00 noon

Jack just got back in town. Kenny is still in Baton Rouge.

10:24 pm
Spent afternoon trying to locate a building for community meeting. Doctors will come over from Medical Center (committee). Went a round talking to people in community with the doctors.

July 7, 1965
12:45 pm
Trying to encourage people to attend the community conference.

9:25 pm
Talked to people in Dupont Annex about community conference. Most can't go on Saturday. Would like to spread into rural areas to talk about community conference but have no car. Community meeting either Thursday and Friday.

July 8, 1965
3:37 pm
Working on community conference. Quiet night.

10:50 pm
New volunteer, John Polacheck, arrived all right. Spent most of the day talking to people about coming to the community conference. Some are coming.

July 9, 1965
2:40 pm
Went to city hall and library to get material on annexation. Morrisonville has problems in water, sewage, and jobs. Going to Dawsonville to bring up awareness of problems.

July 10, 1965
11:30 am
Jack Fawcett-- Kenny and John went with community people to conference in Alexandria. Today I am running off leaflets for Thursday night's meeting.
We will be meeting in Doctor Tyson's office with people from DuPont Annex.
Tuesda we will attend the City Council meeting (they are expected to make some statement on our twelve demands.).
Wednesday we meet with people from Dorseyville.

IBERVILLE CONT'D.

July 10, 1965
9:27 pm

Jack Fawcett: We got permission to use Dr. Tyson's place for a community meeting of Dupont Annex Thursday, July 15th. Typed out leaflet announcing community meeting. Also typed out statement for Willie Armstead who was refused service at AW Rootbeer stand yesterday. Kenny Johnson and John Polacheck went to the Community Conference with one person.

July 11, 1965
10:00 am
Workers here in Baton Rouge. John and Jack went to Plymouth Rock Church this morning - Minister is Rev. Davis.
They are all going to St. Gabriel to canvass this afternoon.

JACKSON PARISH

July 5, 1965

10:00 am
Kendra Harris: Quiet night. Please send all information you have on Title 7.

9:40 pm
Kendra Harris: Went to City Hall - requested to see the number of people registered to vote. They refused to show them on the pretext that they were busy and told them to call back tomorrow. They will go back then. We spoke with some local people about community problems that they can bring up at the regular Wednesday night meeting of the community.

July 6, 1965

9:38 am
Quiet night. We are going to see the mayor to ask for records of registered voters. We are also requesting the minutes of all Council meetings which are concerned with the incorporation or Annexation. We are spending the day canvassing Hodge about incorporation.

6:50 pm
Mass meeting tonight. Lawyers came down to investigate cases. They are planning to take Roy Lee Madison and his step father, C. O. Mark and Cowin case to court. They think that the charges might be dropped against Madison's step father. We went to see the mayor to discuss different problems; sewers and mail. No definite statement was given.

July 7, 1965

9:40 am
Dorothy Banks: Plan to canvass today. Meeting tonight. We are setting up a voter registration clinic.

7:35 pm
Canvassing on voter registration in Hodge, a hard place to crack. Intend to go into rural areas soon.

July 8, 1965

9:28 am
Meeting last night on different community problems.

July 9, 1965

10:16 am
Kendra Harris: Spent a lot of time yesterday making posters for the march on City Hall over police brutality Sunday. Got help from community in painting, putting up posters, etc.

JACKSON cont'd

July 9, 1965

10:50 pm
Dorothy Banks: Mass meeting Sunday at 3pm. March to City Hall on police brutality. Passed out leaflets about the meeting yesterday. We will attend a meeting with ministers in Hodge tonight.

July 10, 1965

10:13 pm
Kendra Harris: Annie and Kendra went to the Community Conference with two community people. We are working on the march for tomorrow. Community people will talk about the in church in the morning.

July 11, 1965

9:30 am
Dorothy Banks: We are going to visit different churches this morning. We will march this afternoon. Patsy was stopped by plice yesterday and couldn't find her driver's license - still unable to locate it. Was arrested and charged with driving without a license. A Mrs. Mason, local woman, raised the $50 bond. Would like money to pay her back. Would like money to pay her back. Would also like to know the best nursing school in area and what loans are available to parents of a girl who would like to go.

6:30pm
About 75-100 people marched to City Hall and the Jackson Parish Courthouse carrying signs protesting police brutality, open sewers, no mail delivery, etc.
There was no police protection, but no major incidents.
Whites watched and jeered from parked cars.
The march was led by Coach Kirkpatrick and Rev Thomas.
Rain started near the end. Thomas prayed at both buildongs.
We left without incident.

MADISON PARISH

July 5, 1965

10:03 am
Harold Ickes: Quiet night.

10:00pm
Harold Ickes: Has been working on ASCS all day - canvassing. Alec and Tony went to local picnics.

July 6, 1965

9:58 am
We are working on ASC. Tonight we are having a meeting with men from the local mill.

8:40 pm
Tony Scott: Meeting with Mill workers. Today, meeting also with farmers on ASC, trying to develop leadership in the community. Tony has just returned from local church where they are having voter registration clinic conducted by the Voter League. No one attended. Typed up a news letter on voter registration and ASC and the community conference. Voter League nominated 5 people to go to community conference.

July

July 7, 1965

10:03am
Went to purchase materials for newsletter. Working on stencils for ASCS. We have a meeting scheduled this afternoon on school desegregation. Mass meeting tonight at 8:00pm

7:22pm
Talked to farmers today on the upcoming ASCS election. On our way to mass meeting.

July 8, 1965

10:20am
Quiet night. Found out registrar of voters has gone on vacation for a "reasonable lenfth of time".

July 9, 1965

Alec VanSinderen: Scheduled march to registrar's office did not come off. She's still on vacation. We intend to go back Monday.

July 10,1965

10:25am
Alec VanSinderen: Group of men from the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company are going to talk with the union. It now stands that if anyone is fired for testing public accommodations, they will al strike. Harold is in the country working on ASCS There are eight kids ready to integrate the schools.

Madison cont'd

July 10, 1965

6:35pm
Harold Ickes: Tony Scott and four members of the Voters' League went to the Community Conference. Harols worked in the office with farmers who came to talk about ASC. and petitions for ASCS elections.
Tomorrow Harold will make rounds of Negro churches to speak informally.
The labor situation here is tense:especially among workers at the Lumber Mill. Last Thursday, we met with them. On Monday they will start testing discrimination in pay checks, rest rooms, and drinking fountains. One man claims to have been laid off for using the white fountain. Several are going to talk to the foreman to find out if that was the reason. We heard rumors that he had been reprimanded all week for loafing.

July 11, 1965

9:00am
H. Ickes: Quiet night. This afternoon is the meeting with mill workers who want to negotiate for better wages and conditions.

OUACHITA PARISH

July 5, 1965

11:00 pm
Rested today. Tonight a green and white ford seemed to be ch checking our home out to see if the car was there and if anyone was home. Last night Negroes circled the house with what seemed to be the same intentions.

July 6, 1965

9:50am
Quiet night. We are going to find information from local officials on ASC.

6:25 pm
We went to the courthouse to do legal research on arrests. Meeting tonight.

July 7, 1965

9:50 am
Last night we had a meeting with Local No. 805. 700 members (Negroes); 12 white men in charge. However, there were 40 Negroes present. They would like to do something about the 12 whites over them. Another meeting with them tomorrow night.

5:15 pm
Found out stuff on ASC from city finally. Took further steps in forming student CORE group.

July 8, 1965

9:52 am
Want to find someone very good for CPA. Were invited by farmers to go to ASC meeting in Caldwell Parish. Want information on the parish.

10:00 pm
Want information on the CPA.

July 9, 1965
Mike Robinson: Meeting last night with local hod carriers. Poor turn out (due to rain?). Started Freedom School methods on discussing constitution of union. Going to meet next week. Need CPA. Dan and Steve in Caldwell Parish talking about ASC. We might not make it to the Community Conference because we feel we must continue to canvass on ASC.

5:35 pm
Went to Caldwell to find out information on ASC (got it). We asked the Sheriff to give us direction. We did not know he was a sheriff, and he ordered us into the office and checked our ID. We told him we were from the Southern Regional Office on Federal Programs of the ASC. He said,

"If anybody shoves some rights down my throat I will retaliate". Then we talked our way out. Did research today.

July 10, 1965
10:15 am
Mike Robinson: Last night we went to Grambling College. Spoke to students to get volunteers to canvass for ASC. Steve is on his way now to pick up a carload. No community people went to the Community Conference. We expect trouble today in Caldwell Parish because of sheriff's remarks yesterday. Steve Miller is going to Crown Zellerbach today.

5:12 pm
Mike Robinson: We did not go to the Community Conference because we were working on ASC in Caldwell. We were chased by a car while canvassing. We had been talking to a farmer and left to talk to another. We saw the first heading toward the big house and assumed he was about to tell the owner why we were there. We left immediately and spotted a car coming toward us. The car is a station wagon owned by the Rolland Bros. It chased us at a speed up to 90 mph to Richmond where we picked up the other workers and returned to Monroe, still being chased. We consider this routine and did not notify the FBI. We are about to take the students from Grambling back who helped us work on ASC.
(Baton Rouge instructed Monroe to notify FBI immediately.)

July 11, 1965
Steve Miller: Worked on ASC plans today. We went to church and talked with a number of people.
We integrated a movie today also.

PT. COUPEE
PARISH

July 5, 1965

11:20 am

Billy Brooks: Two (2) ladies went down to National Food Store and American Chain Store to apply for a job. They were refused applications atboth places. One of the girls has finished school in business. We are planning to write the store managers a letter today.

Went to talk to Sampton Jackson.

The girls are Delores Taylor and Mable Etienne.

July 6, 1965

9:25 am

Number is not in service.

3:18 pm

Meeting last night with ASC. Not as many farmers showed as expected. The man who was willing to run feels that we need to organize more first. Girls who went to apply at stores were told that owner would like to hire them but feel that store is too small for Negroes.

July 7, 1965

10:47 am

Billy sent out letter to food stores for hiring Negroes. Canvassing today. Meeting Monday night for farmers of New Roads. A. J. Robbin is going to Community Conference. He is planning to become an officer of the ASC. The name CORE fightens people away and if people plan to run for officers they must campaign for them selves.

July 8, 1965

11:30 am

Went to hospital last night with Leola Hood. Meeting last night on ASC. Received receipts for grocery store on unfair hiring. Gave us no consideration: said they can't hire Negroes until August. Picket line Saturday, 8:00 am - 6:00 pm at store. Unable to give details. Meeting today with community about store. Quiet night.

July 9, 1965

11:50 am

Kent Hudson: Picket line went up today at National Chain store. Man at American came to see us. Therefore, we did not picket his store today (maybe tomorrow). Picket started just after 10:00 am. We are also continuing to canvass today on ASC.

1:55 pm

Line is calm. We are getting a slight amount of harrassing (cussing).

July 9, 1965

1:03 pm
Will continue recontacting people on Community Conference.

5:00 pm
Picket line going fine. No incident, other than a Negro teacher Nora Mae Palmer crossed the picket line. We took her picture. Mrs. Palmer works with Operation Headstart. Her husband wanted to shoot Billy Brooks. He went ot his house to get his pistol. He and Billy had exchanged a few words. The Chief of Police made a remark at Kent Hudson.

6:00 pm
Herman Brown: 21
Box 44 New Roads, La.
Arrived at National Food Store, Olinde Street to picket about 4:30 pm. Billy Brooks, George Crawford, Kent Hudson, Anthony Smith, Thomas____, and Mathew Batists.
Batists and Brooks picketed just - for about 30 minutes. A crowd gathered while they were picketing. About 50 people calling names. Crowd had been there about 10 minutes. The Sheriff deputy drove up (2 in car), the car was about 10 feet away. Billy asked the cop to come get the white boys because he didn't want any trouble. This white was about 27 or 28 years of age and was particularly verbally abusive to Billy. Cop said as long as you stay 20 feet apart with 2 pickets only I'll take the fellow away. Billy said, "thank you". When Billy talked to the cop he had walked to the car away from the store. After the talk with the cop. They (Billy and Herman) began walking back to store. Two whites in a telephone truck drove in front of them and tried to hit them. Billy and Herman jumped back. Herman said "watch where you're going". One white said I wont only run over you, I'll run over your mama too. Herman said, "the same to you". Both whites jumped out of the truck and came toward them. The 18 year old boy had pliers and the older man had chains. Herman got hit with chains just across the head. The other hit Billy with the pliers. Both fell. Herman got up and hit the white boy in the face several times. He saw that he gave the guy atleast 4 cuts in the face.
Deputies came up and stopped the fight. Both were arrested and put in the car. They were taken to jail and charged with disturbing the peace. Release on bond $100 each. Whites were told to come to jail. They were charged and paid cash bail and were released.
While at the jail house a deputy told Herman that because he was picketing they were going to put him where he belongs.

July 10, 1965

7:35 pm
Herman Brown, approved by Billy Brooks: all was fine on the picket line at National chain store. A white came along with a sign saying: "Hire niggers and kick them off the Welfare". He kept bumping into Negro picketers but stopped after police

RAPIDES PARISH

July 5, 1965

10:29 am
Archie Hunter: Will write letters and reports. Will visit Samtown today to talk with people in the community.

6:45 pm
Meeting tonight with Pineville Help Planners Groups. Will discuss Headstart, school board watns to take away schools promised for Headstart. Parents have indicated they are willing to demonstrate if this happens. The tentative plan is that they will leave children to play in a nearby park and parents will go to the school board office to demonstrate them selves. Will need affidavits for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. They will be concerned til Wednesday with Headstrat; then will begin testing public facilities. A Mrs. Chenevant has a list of places to be tested.
Report sent in today, also sent in names and addresses of 2 or three people who want copies of the News Letter. Archie is working in Samtown still. Seems optimistic, according to Paul, who reported.

July 6, 1965

10:20 am
Archie is speaking in Samtown today and will take people from there to Ormeal Quarters so they can get together on general complaints (roads, sewers, Headstart, etc.). The city promised to put a fence around a park a long time ago and has not come through.
Paul will be working to co-ordinate a demonstration if the School Board (which is convening now) reverses its promise on the Headstart location. In that case, classes will be held in the park.

7:20 pm
Project Headstart: School board decided to give the school (9- to -8 dicision). Achie working in Samtown. Went out to Samtown together with Judy Rollins. Trying to get intouch with people who are to integrate the schools.

July 7, 1965

1:05 pm
Talked with Lawyer Berry's Assistant concerning job problems.

5:25 pm
Got holdof Mrs. Brico on Pinecrest School. Would be cooperative, sent in conplaints. Rev. Madison to be seen tonight on Pinecrest. Touvine Baptist Church went too. Will announce community conference tonight.

July 9, 1965

8:00 am
Quiet night. Concordia workers are leaving here for Ferriday.

RAPIDES cont'd

July 10, 1965

10:35 am
Archie Hunter: 30 people at meeting in Oil Mill Quarters. Good meeting.
Dance scheduled for Friday at Community Center (free). Will spend day at Community Conference. Mike Clurman, Jim Peters, Mel Atchison are still looking for housing in Ferriday. Until they find it, they will commute every day from Alexandria.

3:00 pm
Very exciting meeting. Many questions raised. Louisiana people doing all the talking. The three workshops will be conducted by Mrs. Hines (Alexandria), Coach Kirkpatrick (Jonesboro), and Harris (Plaquemine).

July 11, 1965

10:50 am
Paul Trainor: We are going to Pineville for rally today. Will bediscussing job bureau, Headstart, and Voter Registration. We are going to church tonight.

11:30 pm
Spoke in Oil Mill Quarters today to about 30 people; also, obtained permission to use a center for future meetings. Spoke to several teen-agers in Samtown; some organization in starting there, apparently under the leadership of five teen-age girls. One of them is a student at Southern U. another will enroll there in September. Spoke to five preachers, suggested that the pr preachers form an organization to deal exclusively with the problems of Samtown. They seemed receptive.
The project is annoyed that an Alexandria teen-ager who was working with them was taken away by the Concordia Parish workers.

ST. HELENA PARISH

July 5, 1965
8:30am
Ronnie Kaibel: Quiet night

6:25pm
R. Kaibel: Talked with farmers about upcoming Community Conference. Mr. Ellis Howard gave names of several new families to talk to about sending their children to the white school in the fall. The first grade will be integrated in addition to the high school and many parents are reluctant to send their children unless they know many others are going.

July 6, 1965
8:30am
Quiet night

July 7, 1965
8:35 am
Quiet night

6:09pm
Trying to get people to community conference and to send kids to integrated first grades in fall.

July 9, 1965
10:01am
Members of the project just left for Baton Rouge

July 10, 1965
8:50am
Ronnie Kaibel: St Helena Parish is represented at the Community Conference today by two adults and three young people. We spent time talking to people about ASCS and co-ops.
One incident last night: someone threw a rock at the home of Charlie Hall (the son of the woman with whom we live); the rock landed on the roof.
Otherwise a quiet night.

6:30pm
Ronnie Kaibel: People here to talk about ASCS. We had discussion with two school teachers, John Mathews and Dr. Walker, about a CAP. Dr. Shorthead (white) been in area talking about retraining problem.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

July 5, 1965

11:50 am
John Zippert: Everything is quiet.

11:05 pm
There was a community meeting in Eunice last night and 150 people were present and seemed enthusiastic. They talked a good deal for three hours - and decided to break up into five committees which will meet again on Thursday at 8 pm. The committees are: (1) recreational facilities, (2) schools, (3) rates of pay for domestic help, (4) jobs in general, and (5) doctors and hospitals. They would like a doctor to be present on Thursday night for the medical committee meeting. They would also like to know about books on Negro History.

July 6, 1965

5:30 pm
John Zippert: Went to Opelousas; parish ASC board. Talked about conference. Got all information that we needed. convinced parents of a girl who attends Southern U. for fellowship (the girl seems to be very interested) two meetings tonight: NAACP in Opelousas and farmer ASC in Belview. Talked to doctor to come to St. Landry (Eunice) concerning segregated offices and hospitals. Joel wants to go to Bogalusa. Meeting in Eunice to follow up meeting of last meeting.

July 7, 1965

7:05 pm
Distributed notice for community meeting for Thursday night. Going to meeting at Elkton on community meeting.

July 8, 1965

10:48 am
Joel Rubenstein: Went to Elkton for NAACP meeting. Going to integrated churches Catholic Church with NAACP. Community meeting tonight canvassing for it today.

10:20 pm
Still waiting 10,000 pounds of carroway seeds. Meeting went well tonight.

July 9, 1965

12:20 pm
Jack Watlington: Had a community meeting last night. We broke up into four sub-committees: (1) Job - sent out about 10 people to apply for jobs under Title VII (2) Maids and cooks - considering a boycott (3) Hospitals and doctors - investigating desegregation of hospital facilities (4) Recreation and schools- will talk to the recreation department.

WASHINGTON PARISH

July 5, 1965

10:30pm

Donnie Lee: Last night the whole group was stopped outside of Covington on their way to New Orleans. They were being escorted by a Deacon, Mr. Sims, who noticed that they were being followed by Bertrice Adams, a policeman, Mike Jones testified against in New Orleans. Mr. Sims motioned for Mike to get ahead of him leaving Mr. Sims between Mide and Adams. They got up to 90 mph and got out of Adam's territory, when they were stopped by a roadblock put up by the state police they presumed that Adams had called ahead. Both cars were stopped and searched and identification gotten. Mr. Sims had his gun fight out on the seat. They were all taken to the state police office - charge of speeding. Fine was $112 for Mike and $65 for Mr. Sims. They were able to raise the money right then and went on to New Orleans. Police attitude was very bad.

July 6, 1965

9:16 am

Quiet night. People are beginning to arrive for marches.

6:15pm

Picketed a downtown store. We were asked to leave because we were on private property. Cannot picket there anymore.

July 7, 1965

10:35am

March today: 2:30pm. There are two people here from the West Germany TV, BBC. Several kids are down from Berkeley CORE. Most people are over at Union Hall now.

3:10pm

THE MARCH IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Mike Jones: All is fine. At city hall now; no incidents. They will be coming back soon. States Rights meeting of City Council Friday and Saturday. Will be passing out leaflets. The workers are expecting trouble.

3:40pm

They are now returning from march on City Hall. No incidents. Everything and body, all right.

5:03pm

We are hearing rumors on road not to think it will be this quiet all night.

5:55pm

City and State both sent dogs. Troopers sent in. CORE saw about 2 cars with dogs immediately behind march. States Rights people have a rally scheduled Friday and Saturday or Sat. and Sunday.

Washington Parish cont'd

July 8, 1965

10:12am
Ike Reynolds: Quiet night.

4:00pm
Ike Reynolds: March to City Hall. As they were leaving, two Deacons shot a white man, Alton Crowe of Pearl River. There is no report of his condition. The Deacons were in A.Z. Young's car; one report is that Young was involved, another is that Young was not in the car but has now gone to jail to see about thise who were arrested. The other names (Deacons) that we have at the moment are Henry Austin and Milton Johnson. Members of the Medical Committee have gone to jail to see about those arrested.
Ike was leading the march as they were leaving city hall. He heard the shots but kept the march moving. At this point, we know only that much verbal harrassment and horn-blowing led up to the incident.
Meeting tonight may be called off.

4:40pm
Mike Jones: A girl who was in the march was hit on the head with a rock. The nurse (apparently this means Lynn Tiedman from MCHR) tried to get her into the car to administer first aid. The attackers tried to interfere and blocked the way to the car. The nurse headed with the girl to A.Z. Young's car. The attackers started fighting everyone and tried to pull the people out of the car. At that point, Henry Austin shot Crowe. Dr. Lossy (MCHR) examined Crowe; he was shot in the lower left chest and is not expected to live.
A.Z. Young was not in his car. The car has been impounded; Young has not been arrested. Henry Austin and Milton Johnson (the other occupant of the car) have been arrested.

5:05pm
June Finer (MCHR): Dr . Lossy and Dr. Finer were marching directly behind the line of march because they could not follow closely enough in cars. A girl marching directly in front of them was hit in front of the ear with a rock. She was bleeding profusely, and Dr. Lossy took her to Lynn Tiedman's car to administer aid. When he had managed to stop the bleeding somewhat, it was decided to transfer the girl to A.Z. Young's car. As Lynn approached Young's car with the girl, she was grabbed by a white man who held Lynn. A shot was fired; a Deacon returned (?) a (?) shot and hit a white. Dr. Lossy examined the white and determined that hospitalization and surgery would be needed immediately. He offered the MCHR ambulance and his services to the police. No response; Dr. Lossy left the scene.

cont'd

Dr. Lossy and Lynn Tiedeman went to city hall to try to report what they had seen. MCHR phone calls to the police and to the mayor revealed:
1. Austin and Johnson are not being held at the city jail, but in a "place of safety".
2. They have not yet been able to get to see Austin and Johnson.
MCHR physicians will try on throughout the night to see Austin and Johnson - with a police escort.

11:40pm
Mass meeting tonight. Continue direct action tomorrow.

July 9, 1965

11:12am
Joan Grisco: Do not know if march is cancelled or not. Have not heard, so I assume its still on. Wounded man reportedly still alive.

July 10, 1965

11:20am
Dinny Lee: We are waiting to hear from Mr. Young in New Orleans. Whether we march today or not depends entirely on the injunction. We expect a call from him about 1pm.

2:45pm
Ike Reynolds: March in Bogalusa called off because the permit did not have today's date on it. Farmer told Ike they plan to march tomorrow (7-11).
The injunction of the city of Bogalusa against a march was thrown out; the injunction against the city police was signed.

7:30pm
Mike Jones: Violence on picket line. Charlie and John Hamilton hit. FBI notified.
Farmer just called in all others to arrive within 48 hours. Couple of Negroes threw bricks through white car windows. Would not give further details.

July 11, 1965

4:00pm
Ike Reynolds: One white man arrested in Bogalusa possessing a piece of iron. Another white man threw a fire cracker, but it isn't known if he was arrested.
The march was stopped short of city hall and turned around and led back to Union Hall.
A plot to shoot Farmer was rumored, but nothing happened this afternoon. The two arrested July 8th are in the City jail and Louis Lomax is with them. Rally tonight at 7:30. McKissick expected today. All incoming traffic is being kept out of Bogalusa.

WEBSTER
PARISH

July 5, 1965

9:30 am
Peaceful night.

July 6, 1965

10:10 am
Had a meeting of about 400 people last night. Mr. Coleman, president of Voters League is not in agreement with what we had planned to come out of the meeting. We handed out slips of paper, (name, address, etc.) and broke people into sub-committees: 1. Anti-Poverty, 2. Discrimination in youth groups and 3. Job opportunities. Coleman's objection: No emphasis on voter registration. Each Friday will be Voter Registration--Freedom Day. Every Thursday we will hold clinic on voter registration. Sub-committees will meet on different evenings. Will start testing public accommodations this week if people are ready. We feel that people are ready but Coleman is not. Other members of Voters League executive committee are not in agreement with Coleman.

July 7, 1965

9:10 am
Meeting with youth group yesterday afternoon - very good discussion. The youths decided to meet again today and make specific plans and set a date for testing public accomodations, sometimes early next week. Today, we will have meeting of job opportunity committee, wages committee and Anti-poverty committee. Expect specific details to come out of these meetings.

6:17 pm
Meeting with youths on segregated accomodations and the forming of a youth group. Meeting on Anti-poverty and job opportunities at St. Rest Church.

July 8, 1965

9:12 pm
Had exciting meeting last night. 100 people, discussed Anti-poverty program and came up with working plan. Committees elected to study each aspect of program. Will report at next mass meeting (Wednesday) to report recommendations. Maids decided to organize and will meet tomorrow. Youth group selected chairman and will begin testing public accomodations Monday after 2 clinics Saturday. Freedom day Friday. Taking group down to registrar. Had nothing to do with it.

July 8, 1965

10:02 am
Had a meeting with city employees who presented a 3 page list of demands they want to see enacted immediately. They decided to see to the mayor and ask that he act on the demands. The main demand is equal pay for Negro employees of the city. If he refuses to comply, they want to march every day until something is done. Since the president of the Voters League is spposed to immediate action, we may come into open conflict with him. Should we break with him or risk stifling action?

July 9, 1965

6:45 pm
Bill Madden: Demands will be presented at mass meeting Wednesday night; the demands accepted at this meeting will be presented to the Mayor by members of the community. There will be a special meeting of the City Council and Mayor requesting a composed report back within 24 hours. We are demanding that the city officials have a meeting with Negroes to work out a long range program and to decide immediate action that should be taken. If the Mayor refuses to reply, the people here have indicated the desire to take direct action. Mr. Coleman, president of the Better Citizens' Voters' League, has opposed any communication with power structure. The Community is not ready to act; we are approaching a direct split.

July 10, 1965

9:15 am
Terry Poe: Quiet night. Had meeting last evening. The phone is tapped and Terry doesn't want to reveal to much information; has sent a detailed written report to Ronnie.

6:12 pm
Willie Mellion: Having a non-violence clinic with youths in preparation for testing public facilities in Minden on Monday. Bill Madden and two community people went to Community Conference.

July 11, 1965

9:25 am
Willie Mellion: Going to church and resting today. We really need money. Non-violence clinic last night went very well. Quiet evening after that.

Jim Peck

WATS LINE REPORT

July 12 - 18, 1965

Public Relations Dept.

C. O. R. E.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

CADDO PARISH

July 12, 1965

Dan Paik: They need the title and the written permission of the owner to use Marty's car - and they lost the registration papers and want to know if they can get a duplicate copy . There is a white landlord in Greenwood Acres (Negro area of Shreveport) named Max Blank, a paternalistic type. People in the area have been meeting to discuss local problems like bad water, etc. and those living in Blank's houses (who have been vocal) have received warnings about possiblity of being thrown out of their homes. At the same time Mr. Blank says he is donating a building to the Headstart project in Shreveport.

July 13, 1965

12:30 pm
Dan Paik: We now have a phone. The lawyers are filing a false arrest suit against the city police.

6:00 pm
Dan Paik: Have recommended B. J. Mason for a Field Fellowship B. J. wants to form a CORE chapter; I want to discuss this with Ronnie. Tonight at 8 pm, there is an executive committee meeting of Greenwood Acres to discuss poor water problems (rust, etc.).

July 14, 1965

9:00 am
We have a meeting today with B. J. Mason who wants to start a local CORE Chapter.
Last Thursday, we had a mass meeting centering on water problems. The committee chosen at that meeting is now taking samples of well water to be tested. We are going to Greenwood to distribute leaflets and canvass in hopes of getting more people to another meeting Thursday, which will probably be centered on labor, employment agency discrimination, and unemployment. Reported by Dan Paik.

7:10 pm
Dan Paik: Canvassing today for meeting Thursday night. Nobody knows if there is a CAP in Shreveport. We are continuing to investigate and find out about CAP if it exists.

July 15, 1965

9:00 am
Dan Paik: We are meeting today with a CME who is trying to form an organization of which he believes will be a voice for the Negro community.
We are having a meeting tonight which will be centered around the undrinkable well water.

11:45 pm
Dan Paik: Meeting of community at Greenwood Acres formed an organization: Greenwood Acres on the Grow.
Less than 30 people. Going to put together a petition demanding that filter be put on well that supplies Greenwood Acres with water.

CADDO cont'd

July 16, 1965

9:15 am
Dan Paik: I'm finishing my field report. We are going to continue canvassing in Greenwood as a follow up of last night's meeting.

July 17, 1965

9:50 am
Dan Paik: Canvassed Greenwood Acres - today we will do more of the same. This morning there was a KKK sticker on Coke machine dwonstairs from the office and appartment. Tonight there is a Freedom block party given by one of the local women in honor of teh CORE workers. After that they will leave for Plaquemine.

6:20 pm
Dan Paik: Today we gathered data for a project that cannot be discussed over the phone. We also integrated Caney National Park. Most of the people near us left.

CAIBORNE PARISH

July 12, 1965

9:20 am
Pamela Smith: We had a call and some information on a murder that took place here last year. We might do some research on it, because the white power structure is involved. Had a mass meeting yesterday, and it was decided that sometime during this week a list of demands will be presented to the mayor and police jury.

5:30 pm
Pamela Smith: LCDC lawyers were here from Shreveport. They talked to Mallory Harvey about his arrest and tried to talk to the Mayor and City Attorney, but neither were available.
We talked to Mrs. Luresta Green who was recommended to us. She would like to receive help from the Welfare department. We told her to go down with us next time (that will be next week· she's ill now.
Mr. Robert Fisher reported that he had been laid off his job as janitor at City Hall on Saturday, July 10th. The only reason given was that it was the Mayor's orders. We talked to Dorothy Taylor and Sherman Brown (Taylor is a recent graduate of Woodson High School, and he participated in the demonstrations against inadequate facilities at the school). We plan to meet with them sometime this week for further action. We are planning to form a youth group. A white farmer, Bo Peters (Sidney Peters), has been contacting us here about the murder of one of his Negro employees who was allegedly burned alive, August 16, 1964.
Peters sent us a picture of the burnt house and a newspaper clipping of the incident. He said that he has gathered all clues of the case. The FBI in Shreveport investigated the case inadequately after talking to the sheriff's departmen Evidently, five white citizens of Homer paid local Negroes (tenant farmers) to beat the Negro and set the house afire. Peters seems eager to bring the sase to trial but has been denied that right by the parish judge, Frank Dougherty.

July 13, 1965

9:30
Jerry Robinson: A group of five young Negro boys came to the Freedom House last night asking to sign up for a protest march. No such has march has been planned. So we set up a meeting for Wednesday night, 8 pm, at the Masonic Hall on Minden Hwy. The students are to contact about 75 people for the meeting. They are willing to apply for admission to all-white Homer High. They plan to talk to their parents about signing the retainer agreement.
Mr. George Dodd, present chairman of the Steering Committee of Project Headstart, is interested in writing Washington about continuing Headstart in the Fall. Will also talk to Judy Fleiss when she comes up. Workers would like detailed information on organization of unions and labors for maids, factory workers, etc.

5:00 pm
Pam Smith: Richard Thompson, Pamela Smith, went to Athens, Summerfield, and Haynesville today. They contacted two ministers and some High school girls. In Athens, they met Rev. Wright, who is at St. Rest Baptist Chruch. He was trying to get his church ready for Headstart tomorrow and was busy, but he asked them to come back Thursday am. Later met Rev. W. G. Gray of Mt. Olice Baptist Church in Summerfield and his wife. The Negro community in Summerfield is called Mt. Olice, and in that town Negroes outnumber whites. Workers asked about voter registration and were told that the Vice-presidemt of the Claiborn Civic League (Negro) has addressed the congregation at Mt. Olive and supplied them with voter registration blanks and taught people how to fill them out. So far no regular clinics. Rev Gray said that use of his church will bave to be cleared with his pastor. He made the statement that "all progress in the local community should be aided and supported by the pastors of churches". Mrs. Gray is one of the two cooks at Mt. Olice Elementary School. There are 160 students in grades 1-8. The school is three make shift frame buildings in poor condition. According to the Grays, Mt. Olive has no community ties except the school, church, and Masonic Lodge (15 members). The school and church are right next ot one another.
There is very little farming. Most people are employed in nearby Bernice as construction workers.
There are 7 churches in Mt. Olive - all pastors live outside of Claiborne parish.
Haynesville Headstart has problems. Friendship Church has to make repairs to bring it up to standards demanded by the government. So the pastor has asked that the director and teachers in Headstart promise to donate a certain percentage of their wages. The church must be repaired by tomorrow. Rev. Rhodes and Judy Fleiss will get together tomorrow to discuss this.
Richard had gone to Alexandria to pick up Judy Fleiss.

July 14, 1965

9:25 am
Pamela Smith: About 8 high school students came in again last night and asked that their meeting be changed from tonight to tomorrow afternoon. Tommy Coleman brought names address and phone numbers of people he had contacted. Fellows discussing traveling to neighboring towns to build better participation and parish-wide representation in their organization. They concluded that this could best be done after initial meeting tomorrow. Mr. Fred Jones, former coach and social Science teacher at Woodson High, Haynesville, La., is interested in starting a Freedom School. We would like more information on how it should be organized and run.
The food preparation dept. at Ebeneezer Church from Headstart are having difficulty preparing proper meals for children. Mrs. Laylus Redford, food economist, approached Rev. Rhodes, director with the problem. He has so far, neglected to come up with means to solve it. Cooks are going beyond their allotted budget and have been for the last 5 days.
The Steering Committee scheduled to meet tonight and possibly find solution to Headstart food problem.

CLAIBORNE cont'd

July 14, 1965

5:15 pm
Pamela Smith: At 11:45 am. Mr. Fred Jones, a local teacher and I went to Match Vicker's Steak House which had previously been integrated by local persons. We were served without incident. However, during our meal five carloads of whites drove into the parking area and came toward the door. As thry approached they noticed Mr. Jones and me and they all turned away. The mayor, Ray Lowell was in one of the cars. The Steak House hostess went out to speak to the driver of the car that mayor Lowell was in. When she returned the car drove away.
Ho-Maid Drive Inn and Dairy Maid Drive Inn were informed today that they must remove the "white" signs or we will take court action. Both places serve Negroes but have not heeded our warning to remove the signs.
Monday night, July 19, an ASC meeting for all farmers in the eighth ward will be held at Friendship Church in Lisbon, La.
Several local persons are going to observe at a mass rally in Minden tonight.

The Civic League has made tentative plans to meet with all Negro principals in the area. A proposal will be made to offer these principals a chance to aid in the fight for better schools or be subject to a demand by the Negro community that they be removed from their positions.

July 15, 1965

9:15 am
Pamela Smith: We are having a non-violent workship with teenagers at 4 pm. They want to form a parish-wide youth group and we will discuss how to build a membership with them.
A meeting is scheduled at 7:30 pm for adults. We will probably form committees to draw up another set of demands to present to the mayor and police jury. We will probably also get the results from the meetings that some of ourgroups had with local ministers and principals.

2:10 pm
Richard Thompson: Statement by Jerry Robinson. About 12:00 noon on July 15, Pamela Smigh and Jerry Robinson went to McVickers Steak House on Highway 79 in Homer. Both walked to the beginning of the cafeteria line and the waitress said "I have to serve you (pointing to Pam, a Negro) but I don't have to serve you" (pointing to Robinson) Pam went to the cafeteria line got a plate of dinner and sat down at a table. Jerry sat beside her. The waitress came and Pam ordered a 7-up and ice cream which the waitress brought. Pam then said "is ther any particular reason why he (Jerry) can't be served?" The waitress said "I just work here". Pam asked for the manager and lady across the room said that she was the owner and that she kikn't have to serve any white trash. Pam and Jerry got up and started leaving for the door, leaving the food untouched. The owner said, "you haven't paid for your food", Pam replied, "I didn't eat it either". The two left.
Arrest occured at 1:30 pm. One sheriff (deputy) and one city policeman pulled up in front of Freedom House. Sheriff asked for Pam. Sheriff said she was under arrest for theft of food. Pam asked to see it.

CLAIBORNE cont'd

July 15, 1965

Sheriff said it was at the Sheriff's office and she could see it when she got there. Pam asked for names of the arresting officers. Sheriff said she could get that at the office. Bond was set at $100.00.

5:00 pm
Jerry Robinson: Pamela Smith was bailed out of jail on a cash bond by the community people. We are going to try and have the bail transfered to a property bond.

7:00 pm
Pamela Smith: I was taken to the city jail. They didn't book me. Locked me in a cell. There was no one on duty. 10 minutes later the phone rang, only 2 Negro men there to answer. Shortly afterward, it begin to rain and the prisoners returned to their cells. Therefore, I was the only woman there, so they begin to talk to me. G. W. Zachary, (one of the arresting officers), left word for the prisoners not to talk to me. But they did until Zachary returned.
When I signed the release form, it stated I would meet court for Theft in District Court, sometimes in Sept. I would be notified.
Warrent was signed by Mary K. Broughton, who is the owner and Manager of McVickers Steak House.

July 16, 1965

9:25 am
Richard Thompson: Yesterday there was a meeting of high school kids. They decided to integrate the 1st Methodist and 1st Baptist Churches. They chose Rev. John Henry Smith, age 15, as spokesman for the group. Mass meeting last night. Established contact with white community person who came in drunk and said that white CORE people were causing all the trouble. If they would leave for a couple of years the South would work its problems out.

5:00 pm
Jerry Robinson: Quiet day. Richard Thompson met with Fred Lewis, Chairman of the Civic League, about community organization. Rev. Smith mimeographed a letter to all churches in the parish about the ASCS meeting Monday evening at Friendship Church.
FBI agents came, Grigsby and Fellows, and took statements from Pam and Rev. Smith about Pam's arrest yesterday.

July 17, 1965

9:20 am
Pam Smith: Nothing special. Leaflets will be distributed for mass mass meeting on Sunday at 3pm.
Meeting scheduled on ASCS on Monday at 5pm.
Will be leaving today at 4pm to go to Plaquemine; there will be no evening report unless something comes up.

CONCORDIA PARISH

July 12, 1965

10:27 am
Mike Clurman: We have found a place to stay in Ferriday which we can move into in a few days. Yesterday we spoke at three churches. Today, we went to talk to the chief of police. We heard he is a moderate.man. We are also going to get information on the all white trade school.

7:00 pm
This morning we were visited by Robert Warren, the Chief on Police. He asked us to stop canvassing, equating it with soliciting which is against the law. He asked exactly what we were doing; we answered, voter registration. We asked if we could see the Mayor; he said yes.:..
Mike and Mel went to see the Mayor. He agreed to let us canvas.
We need CORE buttons and material.
A meeting is planned for Sunday at 4:30 pm or 5. We will discuss the trade school situation and voter registration. We expect 100 people; would like a lawyer present. Reported by James Peters.

July 13, 1965

8:45 pm
Mike Clurman: Spent the day visiting with prominent people in the Negro community in Ferriday - principal of school, president of the Masonic Hall. Bob Lewis, who gave a great deal of information on Klan. The Klans are very dangerous and active there and some Negroes know several whites who are vocally sick of the Klans. Workers are considering the possibility of a dialogue between these white and Negroes.
We want to set up a meeting Sunday night to discuss integration of the local white trade school. People are really interested in this because it is a good school. We would like to have someone from Baton Rouge- either Ronnie or a lawyer.
Have housing in Ferriday (donated). Will have to pay insurance. There are two houses actually; workers will discuss this tomorrow.

July 14, 1965

5:40 pm
Mel Acheson: We went to see the white Pesbyterian minster, Rev. Fydner. He told us there were 3 liberals in Ferriday, the Methodist minister, the Catholic priest, and himself. He said the mayor, Woody Davis is fairly reasonable, and that a bi-racial committee should be formed of the three white clergymen and the Negro Catholic priest. He felt that this group could see the mayor who could increase the bi-racial committee by adding members of the Negro and white power structure and set up a line of communication between the two communities. The mayor is somewhat against the Klans, a few of whom are cops. He has almost been convinced by the three white clergyman to remove them. Rev. Rydner says if there is any violence on our house we should call the mayor and the ministers who will come to our rescue.

CONCORDIA cont'd

July 15, 1965

7:30 pm
James Peters: We had a meeting this afternoon with about 30 high school students. We will have another meeting with these students Saturday; they plan to bring others along.
We received a threat from the Klans (through a white minister, one of our contacts) that we should be out of town by Saturday.
Guillaume deChazournes: We talked to the Womens Organization Leaders, but there was little response. We saw the Mayor again today. We are trying to persude him to bring the registrar to Eerriday from Vidalia, because having him in Vidalia is very inconvenient for the people in Ferriday.
We are still pushing the Trade School issue.
There have been a number of people driving by the house every half hour - including cops.

July 16, 1965

1:30 am
Archie Hunter: About 15 minutes ago there was a green pickup truck and a car which stopped in front of the Freedom House. Guillaume heard the automobiles and turned on the flood lights. They pulled off and as they did, they threw a flare stick out into the owners house. No damages.

1:06 pm
Mike Clurman: James Peters and Gillaume Boisson were picked up by Natchez city police. Haven't been booked as of yet - have called city jail but could get ho information. A local Negro boy was with them by the name of Clarence Bridgewater. They stopped at a Negro cab company to ask for information and at that time 2 cops drove up and told them to get into the car.

6:15 pm
Jim Peters: Gave whole story again with more details: Last night at 12:37 am, a pick up truck and a car stopped in front fo the Freedom House. They threw out 8 glass gallon jugs full of flammable liquid (not gas) and 4 lit railroad flares. Fortunately no flares landed in the right place. Archie turned on teh spotlights on the house when he heard the noise and this may have frightened them. In the morning the Chief of Police took the evidence, except for a little which Don McGordy of the FBI took. All of this scared the owner of the house and so the workers moved out and are spending the night in Alexandria. They then went to Natchez, where Jim aht Bill were brought in by the police on suspicion of vagrancy. They had been simply walking around looking for housing.
There may be a meeting of young people in front of the Negro high school tomorrow night, depending on whether or not they can get in touch with the principal who is out of town.
The workers had heard the Sheriff Noah Cross wanted to see them, so they called. He told them that they couldn't come with "no damn nigger", so they said they couldn't come on thay basis. He then said to come at 10 am. When they got there he told them he didn't really want to see them. He said he'd heard about the attempted bombing - then said they could go. He was very abrupt.

CONCORDIA cont'd

July 16, 1965

6:15 pm
On Thursday the Klans told them to be out of town by Saturday. The Klans passed the word back to them by telling a liberal white Presbyterian minister, Rev. Syndor, who then called Father Thompson.

July 17, 1965

10:45 am
Archie Hunter: We are meeting with young people at 3 pm today; we are trying to organize Ferriday.
From there we will leave for Plaquemine.

9:45 pm
Mike Clurman: We had a meeting at 3:30 pm. in front of Savior School with a group of young people. They formed an organization called Ferriday Youth for Freedom. The group intends to hold a dance and to see that the Ferriday project has local kids to work with. They are helping us find housing again.

EAST & WEST FELICIANA
PARISHES

July 12, 1965

11:18 am
Henry Brown: We are in Baton Rouge to get the car fixed. This afternoon we are having a meeting with the secretary of the Relief Fund to talk about how it has been misused in the past. We also intend to talk to a farmer who is building enthusiasm among others on ASC.

July 13, 1965

1:30 pm
Marty Goldstein: They had a community rally last night. One of the community people gave a very good report on the Pineville Community Conference. One objection: it was too late starting, therefore, there was not enough time left for the classes (workshops).
Workers are concerned about a Buddy Banks (who is not in the Civil Rights activities at all) who has just begun carrying a gun in the back of his truck.

July 14, 1965

9:40 am
Mimi Feingold: Had an excelent meeting last night in West Feliciana with an inspirational message from Ronnie Moore. (About 85 people attended). We are proceeding with legal cases against 2 restaurants in St. Francisville. Tonight we have 2 meetings with farmers in East Feliciana to discuss ASCS. We have an East & West Feliciana CAP meeting coming up soon.

6:30 pm
Mimi Feingold: Had a conference with one of the leaders of CAP. I accompanied Dr. Young, a dentist, to Headstart and helped him make emergency extraction.
We are going to start classes for parents and children on Medical and Dental care through headstart with Dr. Young and Dr. Tyson.
Nick Lawrence had a conference with us. He is looking for housing with a Negro family. It is doubtful that he can find a Negro family to live with here.

July 15, 1965

10:50 am
Mimi Feingold: Last night a CAP meeting was held in East Feliciana. About sixteen people attended, including Mike Lesser. We discussed the type of programs that people would like to see in the community.
We called Father McKnight from Lafayette. He will speak at a public meeting here Monday (July 19).

6:20 pm
Mike Lesser: Went to see Mrs. Greenup, talked about the Community Action Program. The main efforts are to the community involved.
People from St. Helena Parish are coming over tomorrow for a meeting with the CAP and farmers.

EAST & WEST FELICIANA cont'd

July 16, 1965

10:33 am
Mimi Feingold: Murphy Bell legal material for St. Francisville. Will be filing injunction with Federal Government and suing for assault and battery in court.
Having conference with temporary chairman of CAP committee.
Talking to Headstart mothers.

10:35 pm
Mimi Feingold: Mike Lesser is there. Two ASCS meetings in East Feliciana tonight and one CAP meeting in West Feliciana tonight also. The meetings were mostly discussion, and most of the stress has been on explaining the programs and encouraging discussion. Most people are frightened of any involvement.

July 17, 1965

10:50 am
Marty Goldstein: We have had two meetings: one, talking to farmers about ASCS. Lots of questions and answers. The other was about Headstart; parents aired gripes.
West Feliciana: Lawsuit filed yesterday in St. Francisville.
Meeting last night in St. Francisville. Discussed CAP and appointed f four to go to Harvey Garrett, head of police jury. Garrett had turned down any CAP money earlier because program would have to be integrated. They will simply inform him of their stage of organization.

6:30 pm
Mimi Feingold: Today we held conferences with people from the community on the Community Action Program.
Marty and Mimi will arrive at the staff meeting late tomorrow. They are speaking at two churches in St. Francisville.

IBERVILLE PARISH

July 12, 1965

12:05 am
Kenny Johnson: This morning we went out and ran off leaflets for the Dupont Annex community meeting to be held Thursday at Dr. Tyson's place. We are taking samples of well water and will soon be taking samples from the open sewers.
We are going to the St. Louis plantation to inquire about community problems and to Morrisonville to talk about jobs at the Dow Chemical Plant.

8:30 pm
Kenny Johnson: Thursday night at 7 pm there will be a meeting of Dupont Annex in Dr. Tyson's office.
Tomorrow the workers are going to Dow Chemical Co. - 4th largest chemical company in the country - which has a plant in Plaquemine which employs over 400 people. Very few Negroes are working there. They will see the Public Relations man tomorrow to inquire about hiring policies. Negroes will begin applying for jobs there soon. A Negro who works there will try to get any information he can concerning hiring and pass it on to CORE workers.
Today they collected more samples of water and sewage in sterile bottles to send to Harvard for testing.
They went to St. Gabriel again today - made some community contacts.

July 13, 1965

9:15 am
Kenny Johnson: This morning we passed out leaflets on the DuPont Annex meeting.
Went to Dial Chemical and talked to the Personnel Manager; nothing accomplished. Sent people down to apply. No jobs are open now, but will be in September.
We are going to St. Louis' plantation this afternoon to talk to people about their problems.

9:30
Kenny Johnson: Spent the afternoon on a sugarcane plantation owned by a man named Wilbert. The houses are just about falling down; they are a health and a fire hazard. There is no water in the houses; only at stations. Also, only a few have lights. None have gas or indoor bathrooms. We took pictures of the homes. There is a meeting set up of plantation workers for Monday night - no definite place yet. Hope to have a doctor there to speak with people. The people have a good deal of spirit.
They went to a city council meeting tonight, accompanied by Capt. Harris, James Williams, NAACP president, and Nathen Georgetown, a full time volunteer from the community. They were stared at, but no incidents. One policeman chewed bubblegum and blew bubbles thruout the meeting. Nothing of importance to us discussed.
There is a community meeting in Dorseyville tomorrow night at 7:30 pm.
This Sunday Kenny is speaking at St. John's Baptist Church at 11:30 am..
Rev. Dandridge is minister there.

July 14, 1965

11:55 am
Kenny Johnson: We spent the morning passing out leaflets in Dawsonville for the community meeting tonight which is to be on the order of the Alexandria Community Conference..
Tomorrow we are having a mass meeting at DuPont Annex.
We also revisited Headstart and were favorably impressed.

9:15 pm
Kenny Johnson: We went to a meeting a Dawsonville. Had a nice crowd. Talked about problems; mainly the garbage dump and sewage.

July 15, 1965

12:25 pm
Kenny Johnson: This morning we went to City Hall to try to get a photostatic copy of the petition for incorporation presented on Sept. 19,1964 by residents of DuPont Annex and Seymourville Annex. They asked for a referendum vote.
We went to Morrisville to try to get people to apply for jobs at the Dial Chemical Plant. We also went to the health unit to talk to the director about getting information on health and sanitation problems. Nathan Georgetown and Jack Fawcett continued to canvass in DuPont Annex to remind people of the community meeting tonight.

11:05 pm
Kenny Johnson: We went to Baton Rouge today and did some research work for Ronnie at State Capital. We are having a meeting in DuPont Annex. The 45 day cooling off period for Plaquemine is now up.
2 people are working with the Civil Right Bill will be here Sunday.
This afternoon Jack and George canvassed for the meeting.

July 16, 1965

Kenny Johnson: Morning spent talking to many community leaders. We have obtained a copy of a petition that was presented September 29, 1965, asking for annexation. This copy will presented to the CORE lawyers.

July 17, 1965

11:00 am
Kenny Johnson: Spent the day talking to community leaders about meeting tonight: W. W. Harleaux, James Williams, Capt. Harris, Dr. Tyson, Homer Wilkerson.
We expect lawyers to file a suit next week based on our petition for annexation.

7:15 pm
Jack Fawcett: The Excutive Board of the Voter's League will meet Monday. We spent the day talking to community leaders. Kenny and John are now in St. Gabriel trying to set up community meeting with Le Roy Alfred as their main contact.

JACKSON & BIENVILLE
PARISH

July 12, 1965

9:50 am
Marian Kramer: Today we are canvassing in Jonesboro on community problems such as open sewers, mail delivery, and police brutality. We are having a mass meeting tonight on the above problems to stir up enthusiasm before the march on city hall tomorrow.

July 13, 1965

9:40 am
Marian Dramer: We, along with a number of Community people, are canvassing for the march this afternoon in Jonesboro at 4pm.
The march will begin at Johnson Skating Ring and proceed to the courthouse and City Hall. The whole route is about a mile and a half long. The march will be led by Coach Kirkpatrick.
The marchers are protesting police brutality, open sewers and lack of mail delivery.

4:30 pm
Sears Buckley Jr.: About one hundred people started marching from the skating rink. They were joined by 30 more. Are now on our way uptown. Will call back later.

5:45 pm
Herman Carter (Slick): About 130 marchers. They marched to the courthouse where Slick and Bessie Thiel spoke. They went on to city hall. A white woman driving slowly intentionally bumped into a local adult marching, and slightly bruised her. State and city police were there - city police tood pictures. They saw the car hit the marcher but said they didn't when questioned. People are drawing up a petition tonight or tomorrow. This will include complaints concerning police brutality, no mail delivery in the Negro community, open sewage, no police protection for marchers, equal job opportunities, and whatever else is decided this evening. If no response comes from the Mayor's office there will be a sit-in tomorrow at City Hall and the Courthouse.

10:15 pm
Herman Carter (Slick): Going to march again tomorrow - and Thursday. Tomorrow the petition will be drawn up consisting of complaints to the Mayor. They decided to wait until even more of the community was involved. Attendance of 175 at meeting tonight (mostly young people).
There will be a rally romorrow night.

July 14, 1965

9:48 am
Marian Kramer: We are canvassing and trying to get a petition signed which eventually will be presented to the mayor. It is concerned with police brutality, job opportunity, open sewers, mail delivery and requests that all unqualified police, Negro and white be dismissed and that qualified men are hired.
We have a march on City Hall and the Courthouse scheduled for 4 pm today with a mass meeting to follow at 8 pm.

JACKSON cont'd

July 14, 1965

12:20 pm
Kendra Harris: March for today rescheduled for tomorrow in hopes of drawing a larger crowd. Students are expected from Grambling College.

7:20 pm
Dorothy Banks: Mass meeting tonight at 8 pm on community problems.
More than 200 names are on petition to be sent to mayor about brutality, mail delivery, etc.
Marian Kramer and Shirley Thompson went to Bienville to set up a meeting for next Wednesday.
Mass meeting tonight in preparation for march on Jonesboro's City Hall tomorrow.

10:45 pm
Herman Carter: Rally tonight, 180 people attended. The speakers were: Coach Kirkpatrick, Herman Carter (Slick), Percy Bradford (Deacons) and somebody from CORE. "Some annimosity among the people of the community".
March tomorrow, 3:30 pm., to the Courthouse, then to the City Hall.
At the City Hall a petition will be presented to the mayor; there will then be a sit-in at City Hall, "until we get some answers" The petition now has 407 names. It includes complaints about mail delivery, police brutality, equal job opportunity, and dismissed of unqualified policemen and hiring of qualified policemen.
There will be people at the march from Homer, Ruston, and Grambling.

July 15, 1965

9:30 am
Dorothy Banks: We are having a march today on City Hall. We expect about 200 people. A petition will be presented to Mayor Taite and we will sit-in until a satisfactory agreement is made.

5:30 pm
Sears Buckley Jr.: Slightly more than 100 marchers went to the Courthouse and City Hall. There was nobody at City Hall to receive the petition.
While on the way one marcher, Harvey Johnson, was driven into by a white man. Johnson managed to get on the hood of the car. It drove around a corner and he got off. He had no injuries.
50 to 60 witnesses to the incident, including the FBI and the Chief of Police.
Marchers are now outside City Hall. They will have a sit-in inside City Hall if nobody turns up to take the petition.
Shreveport TV station is present.

6:50 pm
Herman Carter: City Cop Van Beesley forced himself through the crowd very roughly, taking pictures.
A Deacon, Asper Reed, was temporarily arrested for cruising too fast.
Community people edcided not to sit-in because they had no protection from the police.
FBI was present but didn't do anything.
Workers asked one to check a car they believed to have a weapon in it, but he refused. There were some whites standing around indirectly intimidating marchers.

JACKSON cont'd

July 15, 1965

10:45 pm
Herman Carter: Good meeting tonight - people really participating. 150 people at meeting.
Ten people will be sent tomorrow to City Hall to present petition to Mayor. They will remain there until they receive satisfactory answers.
At 3:30 pm there will be a march to the City Hall and a sit-in. There will be people present from Grambling and maybe from Homer.
Deacons will be present to provide protection.
FBI man present today but he did nothing. Stood and talked to the white community people the whole time.

July 16, 1965

9:35 am
Marian Kramer: Demonstration at 3 pm. FBI here. I am leaving immediately, so no further details.

12:15 pm
Herman Carter: Sit-in tonight. With protection of Deacons. We will sit-in until we get to see the Mayor. Petition was taken today to City Hall, but Mayor was not there to receive it.

4:30 pm

Sears Buckley Jr.: 100 people marching from skating rink to City Hall. They plan to stay all night if the Mayor doesn't appear.

6:30 pm
Herman Carter: 60 went to City Hall and everyone went in. The Mayor came to speak to them. He wasn't very cooperative and didn't answer any questions. They are debating wheather the people should sit-in tonight without police protection.

11:30 pm
Sears Buckley Jr.: Conflict exists between people and many are afraid to sit-in without police protection. So the sit-in tonight was cancelled. There will be a demonstration and sit-in tomorrow morning at City Hall, and demonstrators will block all the entrances to the Hall.

July 17, 1965

9:10 am
Shirley Brooks: Sears and Slick have gone to skating rink to see how many people have assembled. Will call back when they come in.

9:35 am
Patsy Boone is leaving to go back to California as soon as she gets money from home to pay $25 fine. This will probably be Monday. She says there are too many internal problems and too much chaos within CORE in Jonesboro.

JACKSON cont'd

July 17, 1965

9:40 am
Sears Buckley: People decided to go to courthouse and City Hall today, but the way things seem, I don't think they will. Will call if anything happens.

3:15 pm
Dorothy Thompson: The march downtown was called off because of lack of participation. It was decided to picket McKinley's Grocery in the Negro area of town. About 50 people have been picketing for approximately a half hour. They are blocking the door. One Negro has gone through their lines; one man (white) came and turned away.
The police were there for a while, but are not now. No incidents.

4:00 pm
Shirley Thompson: There are now about 100 people picketing McKinley's store.
Earlier, police used their gun butts to knock demonstrators away from the front door. They pulled and pushed (from the inside of the store) demonstrators from the back door.
Demonstrators went back to blocking the back door. Front door left open.
Sears and Slick both in demonstration.

6:45 pm
Herman Carter (Slick): Moved sit-downs from doorway; city police hit them with gun-butts, billy clubs. Demonstration began with 60 people, ended with 800.
Lives of Negro cops threatened. They were the most brutal of all the cops. People from Homer began fighting with whites who pushed them when trying to enter.
Mass meeting tonight; about 200 present...
Judy Fleiss and a doctor wanted next week.
Whites in crowd wearing Wallace buttons were deputized along with many other whites standing around.

9:30 pm
Herman Carter (Slick): Negroes tried to beat whites as they were trying to enter door. Bessie said some of hir friends overheard a white deputy offered a Negro $100 to beat up Slick or $200 to kill him.
We are planning march tomorrow at 3 pm to courthouse.
Had very good coverage from ABC.
Slick called Governor's office and asked for police protection. Talked to Captain somebody. Said Governor would return call tonight.

July 18, 1965

6:35 pm
Annie Purnell: Today 200 people marched to the Courthouse from the local Negro skating rink. They sang four songs and there was a speech by Percy Lee Bradford and a prayer. People then started marching back to the skating rink. On the way two local girls, Rose Marie Joe and Joyce Amos, had to jump on a car that drove through the line of marchers to avoid being hit. Rose Marie Joe fell off soon after and hurt her leg and was taken to a doctor. Joyce Amos rode for about three blocks before she

July 18, 1965

6:35
could jump off - she bruised her arm in the process. The witnesses saw five local men (Negro) being arrested. They are: Percy Lee Bradford, Asper Reed, Cosetta Jackson, Thomas Flowers, and William Smith. When demonstrators went to the jail to find out where they were,they could get no information and there were reports that local men were arming themselves to go the jail (Negro men). There is a great deal of unrest. The people are very stirred up and there is no telling what will happen if the men aren't found soon.

7:30 pm
Kendra Harris: The men have now been released on $175 bail for the first three and $125 bail for the last two. It was also discovered that the charge was disturbing the peace. Trial is tomorrow morning at 9 am. Can they please have LCDC lawyers there?

11:55 pm
Marian Kramer: Just a few minutes ago four carloads of city police drove up to the Freedom House. There were 5 CORE workers and 5 local people standing on the lawn, well back from the road. All cars had four policemen in uniform in them, dressed in uniform and all holding rifles. They pointed their rifles at the people and ordered them to move back. Then they ordered someone to move a car which was parked in front of the house. The car was not in anyone's way, but someone moved it up. Then the people on the started singing Freedom songs and the police left.
Tension is very bad. People - about 25 or 30 - are staying up all night at the Freedom House.

MADISON PARISH

July 12, 1965

10:16am
Harold Ickes: Today we are working on ASC and voter registration.

11:00 pm
Harold Ickes: Tood 14 Negroes to register to vote - only 7 passed. Others were told to come back in 10 days.
They got the ASCS petitions out.
There are Negroes running in 4 of the 5 parish communities:
Community 1 - 3 Negroes; Community 2 - 2 Negroes; Community 3 - 2 Negroes; Community 5 - 1 Negroes.
The Newsletter was put out again - they were left in churches, bars, stores, etc.
They had a labor meeting with the Chicago Mill workers tonight. They are going to present their complaints to the management of the Mill tomorrow morning at 7.

July 13, 1965

10:10 am
Harold Ickes: Program Headstart is controlled by whites. The Steering Committee consists of 29 members, 5 of which are Negroes and are classified as Toms. 9 of the white members are on the police jury. The 5 Negroes were picked by white members on the board, and actually do not represent the Negro community at all.
The Voters' League is demanding that this board be 65% Negro in order to represent the 65% Negro population. They requested that a new charter be drawn up.

8:50 pm
Tony Scott: Harold typed out the field report today.
The mill workers from Chicago Mill submitted their complaints this morning to the management and asked for a meeting. They should hear from it soon.
Alec typed out the Newsletter.
Today we talked with a Negro man who works as a sanitation engineer about the possibility of demanding higher wages.

July 14,1965

10:10 am
Harold Ickes: Today I am writing field report and filing a complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture against James Stewart local representative of ASC. The complaint will also be sent to state ASC office.
Alec Van Sinderen is talking to people about school integration.
Tony Scott and James Williams a local resident, are investigating discrimination in the local hospital, library, and health clinic, all which fall under Title VI.
Eight people are coming to our office today to file petitions for ASC election

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 14, 1965

6:05 pm
Harold Ickes: James Williams and Tony Scott are certain of health clinic discrimination. We are considering ideas for action to eliminate it. Mr. Williams got a Library card with little trouble. Harold typed out field reports. Six of the eight farmers we expected filed petitions for ASC and they were accepted by Stewart.
Seven more voters registered today, making a total of 21.

July 15, 1965

10:05 am
Harold Ickes: A group of workers got together at the lumber mill and drew up a list of demands, most of which are covered by Title VII. Tuesday they presented the demands to the superintendant of the mill, who has not been seen since. They called him by phone and he said the demands were not valid because the petition was not signed. Mr. Scwartz,President of the mill, will be presented with the demands. The workers are ready to strike if there is no satisfactory resolution.
more people will go to the hospital and health clinic today. The clinic has taken its "white" signs. We will have a person sit in the office at the for a day or two to keep records as to who gets served.
People in Ward 6, mostly tenant farmers, will not sign a petition for the man who wants to run for ASC. Alec VanSinderen is going to the southern part of the ward where more farmers own their own land in an attempt to get the required signatures on the petition.

10:10 pm
Harold Ickes: Some men at the Chicago Mill are considering a strike. The mill is not completely organized - some non-union men work there. The union is not striking. The men want to strike about segregated facilities, water fountains, lunchrooms, etc. equal pay for equal pay for equal work, etc., promotions for qualified Negro workers.
Men presented a list of requests attached to a summary of Title VII, 1964 Civil Rights Act, to the superintendant of the mill. He avoided answering them Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, although he had originally agreed to meet with them Tuesday. Wednesday evening, July 14, men began asking for discussions with plant president Paul Schwartz, resident of Tallulah. He too avoided giving an answer. He may agree tomorrow morning to meet with 7 men.
Tomorrow night the men will hold a meeting to discuss the possibility of a strike.
The last strike at the mill took place in 1952 - the firm used strike breakers to beat the strike.
Also: The men at the Coca-Cola company have complaints about segregated facilities, different color uniforms, etc. One man has filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The others are awaiting the outcome of the mill strike.

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 16, 1965

10:03 am
Tony Scott: James Williams and Tony have been testing the hospital. They were talking to two women who were told that they were sitting on the wrong side. Private rooms are never given to Negroes. Madison Parish Hospital is the name of it.
Harold Ickes: Meeting tonight with lumber workers. President Schwartz refuses to negotiate, despite demands.

6:30 pm
Tony Scott: Today in front of the Chicago Mill two workers, Tony Scott and Harold Ickes, adn a local Negro, James Williams, were handing out leaflets concerning Negro complaints about the mill (poor wages, no promotions, facilities, etc.). One man who had been drinking hit Harold and knocked him down. He was O. W. Holt, license no. 42F-494, '59 Blue Rambler.
Holt then went to his car inside the mill yard, where his wife and three children were sitting, and took out a 22 rifle. He aimed it at the workers, then raised it toward the sky and shot twice. Then he went back to the mill yard. The police were called, and they came and told the man to leave. Harold wouldn't press charges because "he didn't see any good it would do". Holt and the police left.
The 4 pm shift came on and there were about 115 Negroes getting off of the earlier shift. The workers again began passing out leaflets. One white man named James Earl, license no 42F-032, white 1960 Mercury Comet, walked to his car. Holt came back - he walked around the parking lot and then came back to Harold and began to be verbally abusive. Earl came back, drew back and hit Harold and both jumped at him and began beating on him. Harold got into the non-violent position and then Tony and James approached. Holt then drew another gun, a pistol, and pointed it at them. Tony and James ran off and called the police again, while Earl was still beating Harold. Police came and both Earl and Holt ran off. The superintendant of the Mill, Schwartz, and the police picked up Holt and he was arrested and put in jail on charges of drunkeness. The charges were pressed by the Superintendant of the mill, Schwartz, who also came to Harold and apologized for the whole incident. The workers have heard, but aren't sure, that Holt was fired by the mill. No charges were pressed against Earl. The FBI was called by the Baton Rouge office.

July 17, 1965

10:20 am
Harold Ickes: Meeting last night with 75 mill workers. It has been decided that the union will have to be reorganized as opposed to going on strike. Mr. Levi Brown spode to the men and he convinced them of this. He said that the officers of the union can be thrown out, and re-election of new officers can be done within a month. The mill employs over 80% Negroes and the union is at least 75% Negro - and membership simply involves paying dues. The leadership of the union is all white, but organization could easily get them out.
Monday night a labor organizer is coming to speak at a labor meeting from Jackson, Mississippi.

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 17, 1965

Harold has decided to press charges against Holt and Earl, the men who beat him yesterday. He will charge assault and battery. Holt is still in jail, and Harold found out Darl is out on $102 bail.
There were six shots fired outside of the home of E. L. Nolley, 419 N. Walnut Street, in Tallulah at approximately 8 pm last night. He is president of the Voters' League in Tallulah and his store was burned down in June. He found one bullet hole in his sister's house, which is immediately behind his, but none on his home. A local man heard the shots. He is Phillip Wyche at 102 W. Levy St., in Tallulah. Mr. Nolley called the city police, who conducted a light investigation, and they said they would report it to the FBI. As a precaution the Baton Rouge office also reported the incident to the FBI.

6:05 pm
Tony Scott: We went to Madison Parish Catholic Hospital and talked to some Negro patients. Three who are in one room are each paying $11 per night. They say that a white private room is $11 per day. Two ladies are willing to file complaints against the hospital.
Harold Ickes: We expect trouble tonight. Cars have been driving past the house very slowly.
Mr. Whittaker, the man who tried to fight me in front of the police station tonight, is filing suit against me.

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 12, 1965

10:05 am
Steve Miller: Quiet night. We are going to talk to Henry Bonner, the Negro extention agent for this parish. We want to get information on Negro employment and unemployment.

5:45 pm
Dan Rosenberg: Steve wrote field report today. Dan did some research concerning the Health Code and application of it at City Hall - also concerning application of the Water Pollution Control Act in West Monroe parish.
Looked for Freedom House.
Met with the Negro Agricultural Extension Agent from Ouachita named Mr. Bonner, concerning finding out where Negro farmers are in the parish, who the leaders are, etc.
Mike and Steve are out canvassing for the ASCS.

July 13, 1965

1:05 pm
Mike Robinson: Yesterday we canvassed for ASCS in Calhoun.
In Ward 6 we are canvassing on ASCS, contacting farmers.
Today, we are getting leaflets out and going back to school program. We are also going out into Richmond to canvass on the ASC election.

4 pm
Dan Rosenberg: A Manpower and Development Program has begun in Ouachita Parish. They received $290,000 from the Federal Government. This includes retraining for auto body repairmen and secretaries. They have one Negro applicant. They put up posters for the program this morning.
We also got a copy of the Sanitary Codes in Louisiana.
Going to Grambling College today to get students to help with canvassing for ASCS.
Also encouraging free speech movement at Grambling called SIC (Student Improvement Committee).

7 pm
Steve Miller: Had a call earlier today from a member of the Klan who said the Klan would be night riding tonight. Later today the 3 workers were coming home from canvassing when they noticed they were being followed by a late model red Volkswagon, license no. 864-0[illegible]6, with two white men inside. The car had an aerial right in the middle of the roof. They were followed for about five miles until they reached the CORE office, at which at which time the Volkswagon parked across the street and got the license number while the men glared at them. The car had a red sticker on the back bumper saying "Never". The workers then called the FBI office and talked with agent Cox, who only said that he would keep the license no. and incident on file in case anything else happened.

July 13, 1965

10:45 pm
Steve Miller: Sometime between 8 and 10:45 pm tonight the front windshield of Steve's car was smashed in with something heavy - and a sticker was placed on the window saying, "The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is watching you".

11 pm
Baton Rouge note: The FBI in New Orleans was called and the agent said he would call Monroe FBI and advised the workers to call city police. The workers did so and the city police came and conducted the briefest of investigations. They told the workers not to worry about the men who followed them earlier in the day - said they wouldn't bother the workers again.

July 14, 1965

10:00 am
Steve Miller: We are going to distribute leaflets on garbage. There is an open garbage dump in the middle of the Negro community. The leaflets also announces the community meeting tomorrow night at 7:30 pm.
Meeting tonight on ASC as announced in church Sunday in Bosco.

5:10 pm
Mike Robinson: Canvassing on garbage dump problem.
Police wanted full report on last night's incident. We gave them all requested information that we could.

11:45 pm
Steve Miller: Meeting with farmers of Caldwell Parish (20 men attending) and Oachita Parish (only 3 men attending) -4 candidates for ASC elections in Caldwell, 2 for elections in Oachita.
Another meeting will be held with Oachita people because of tonight's low attendance.

July 15, 1965

9:45 am
Dan Rosenberg: We had a successful ASCS meeting last night. Seven people will run and we will try to get three more at the meeting Friday.
Today, Mike Robinson is going to Grambling to recruit students who will help with ASCS canvassing.
Steve Miller is going to a hod carriers union meeting.
Dan is going to a meeting on the garbage dump. A sixteen year old boy was drowned there the day before yesterday and the dump has become a major issue there.

July 16, 1965

10:22 am
Mike Robinson: Canvassed for ASCS in Ouachita to set up meeting tonight.
Garbage meeting - discussion.
Union meeting - going down Saturday to see books, contracts, of the hod carriers union.
Meeting at Grambling before Student Improvement Committee (SIC) to recruit for ASCS elections. Meeting tonight for ASCS.

OUACHITA PARISH cont'd

July 16, 1965

11:15 pm
Dan Rosenberg: Got the usual morning phone call from the Klan.
Went to the ASCS office this morning with Steve to check out records.
Mike canvassed for the Manpower and Development Program and spoke to several candidates.
The Newsletter was handed out today.
All went to Caldwell to canvass for the ASCS. Ouachita has three candidates and Caldwell has five.

July 17, 1965

9:25 am
Dan Rosenberg: We're going to canvass with Grambling students for ASCS today.

PT. COUPEE PARISH

July 12, 1965

2:30 pm
Gloria Lawrence: Kent Hudson is on his way to Baton Rouge.

3:15 pm
Billy Brooks: (Calling from Baton Rouge General Hospital): Herman Brown in the New Roads jail with a splitting headache. He has asked to see a doctor and was refused.

3:30 pm
Gloria Lawrence: Herman Brown was arrested three weeks ago at Chris (Blue Club on Pt. Coupee Rd. He was probably fighting and probably charged with disturbing the peace.
This morning Herman was sentenced to 90 days. His mother saw him this morning. It was she who says he had a splitting headache because of the pills given him after he was hit on the head by a chain yesterday have run out. He asked to see a doctor and was refused.

July 13, 1965

7:30 pm
Billy Brooks: Kent is back in New Roads. Billy is in bed and resting for a few days. Will be back in Baton Rouge on Friday to see Dr. Harris.

July 14, 1965

6:57 pm
Billy Brooks: (Alias Walter Jenkins): We picketed at National and American Food Stores. Community participation is much better. 10 people will picket tomorrow.
Kent is working on ASC and voter registration in Lettsworty and Morganza.

July 16, 1965

12:25 pm
Kent Hudson: Kent is now living in Lettsworth. The phone in the home he is staying in is a party line, and he can not get it clear long enough to call us and receive a return call.
The public phone in Lettsworth is in an open place. Kent thinks it would be dangerous for him to stand there waiting for a return call. So he will not be calling in regularly.

10:15 pm
Kent Hudson: Meeting tonight discussing picket lines, what should be done in the community. 30 to 40 people came. Kent is discouraged because of what he thinks is a poor turn out and poor response.
There are two candidates for ASCS who have filed: A. J. Rodney and Earnest Lee, Jr.

PT. COUPEE PARISH cont'd

July 17, 1965

11:15 am
Billy Brooks: Billy, Mr. Bastiste and a Mr. Darrison went to New Orleans yesterday to talk with the Director of the National Food Stores, Mr. James Bowie. He paid their gas money for the trip. They questioned him about equal hiring and he said he would never hire "negrettes" as cashiers in NewRoads. Also said that asking for Negro cashiers is asking too much. He said that Negroes come in but only whites really buy. This contradicts other figures received from a white who says that 60% of the business in Negro. Bowie ended by saying that boycotts won't bother him and that when he finds a Negro who is qualified for a stock girl he will hire her. Four girls have applied for cashier's jobs.

7:15 pm
Kent Hudson: Today we talked to farmers about ASCS. Eight have decided to run for office for sure. We have possibilities for two more.
The picket line at National Food Store was not on today. It will probably be sporadic from now on. We are trying to move and start again somewhere else.

RAPIDES PARISH

July 12, 1965

10:35 am
Archie Hunter: Yesterday we had a rally in Pineville. We talked about jobs available to the younger people and about Headstart. We spoke at a church in Samtowne which the pastor said we could use whenever we need it. We are now trying to co-ordinate community groups from Alexandria and Pineville. We are going to see Mrs. Brisco who is an attendant at the Pinecrest State School for Mentally Handicapped. She might sign a complaint against the school because it has segregated facilities, job discrimination, and the Negro kids are not getting the same treatment as white kids.

6:00 pm
Paul Trainor: Archie is in Samtown, he has been asked to start a CORE chapter there with young people. Wants to know the procedure.
Tonight - they are going to the regular Monday night Pineville meeting.

July 13, 1965

6:30 pm
Paul Trainor: Paul is meeting with citizenship class, a branch of Headstart.
Attorney Berry is interviewing people about complaints on Pinecrest.
Had meeting with 10 people in Samtown.
The Central Louisiana Total Community Action Committee and the Pineville Helpaners Civic and Political Association have decided to picket Food Mart on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
We visited the FBI today just to meet them.
Paul and Teddy are now at a Headstart meeting.

July 14, 1965

5:35 pm
Teddy Stewart: Canvassed in Pineville and Alexandria for picket tomorrow at Food Market, which is expected to continue until Saturday.

July 16, 1965

6:45 pm
Paul Trainor: Spent the morning typing up legal documents for the Henry family in the Berry office.
Got statements from two women concerning Pincrest School in Pineville.

July 17, 1965

10:45 am
Paul Trainor: Will interview people in Pine Crest concerning Pineville School today - and then going on to the Plaquemine for staff meeting.

6:35 pm
Paul Trainor: Today we went around and set up interviews with people who might make complaints agains the Pinecrest State School.

ST. HELENA PARISH

July 13, 1965

8:30 am
We talked to Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Stallworth about the Community Action Program.

July 14, 1965

8:25 am
Ronnie Kaibel: Yesterday, we worked on ASC elections.
Mr. Howard talked to a man from the Federal Government. He will send someone to make sure elections are fair if a Negro runs. We are running off mimeo and campaign material to be distributed in Negro districts for ASC elections. Talking about CAP with people from Headstart who are interested because local white CAP might take over Headstart.
White speech Therapist was turned by Washington because they said there was not time during summer to work on speech correction. We are all disappointed. Klan distributed material around here last night. We have no copy so do not know what message they spreaded.

6:25 pm
Ronnie Kaibel: Tried to round up one person from each ward to run for ASC committee. Ward 2, John Hall. Ward 3, Percy Gordon. Trying to find people for the other wards.

July 15, 1965

8:40 am
Howie Kaibel: Last night we worked with the agricultural committee. John Hall will run for ASCS in the second ward and Percy Gordon in the third. We are now contacting people in the fourth and fifth wards who might run. If they do, we will be getting out petitions for them today.

6:11 pm
Ronnie Kaibel: We talked to people about running for the ASCS election. The fourth ward does not have anyone yet but one man said that if he doesn't find someone to run then he will run himself.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

July 12, 1965

12:30 pm
John Zippert: We are now working on integrating doctors offices. We have a promise from one that he will integrate as soon as all the others do.

8:00 pm
Joel Rubenstein: There is a meeting tonight in Eúnice concerning building a recreation center. Tomorrow the workers are going to the white park in Opelousas to swim.

July 15, 1965

3:30 pm
Joel Rubenstein: Had a faboulous meeting last night - one person showed up. Talking to people today. Another meeting is set for tonight.

July 17, 1965

11:30 am
Joel Rubenstein: Had meeting Thursday night - in Eunice. If the community doesn't hear from National Food Store by Tuesday, they will picket. The committee went to the major about hiring people to work with the staff of the Negro recreation center to fix it up. It needs many repairs. There is a meeting Sunday at 2 pm concerning ASCS. The group will have to leave the staff meeting early to be there.

WASHINGTON PARISH

July 12, 1965

9:15 am
Charles Currier: Louis Lomax arriving today. I have an interview set up for him with Huntley-Brinkley show at 11 or 11:30 am today.
The march is scheduled for 2:30 pm.
Tomorrow McKissick is expected in the afternoon. He will speak at a rally tomorrow night. The next day, he will march.
We can count on more people from the Catholic Interracial Council and the National Council of Churches. There are now about 75-100 outsiders in Bogalusa.
Crown Zellerbach sent a letter on July 7th to A. Z. Young, asking for a meeting at 10 am on Thursday.
Do not expect outside people to come through Baton Rouge; they will be routed by Ike, Haley, and Farmer, directly to Bogalusa from New Orleans.

10:45 am
Joan Grico: Quiet night where she was. Charles Bellows was arrested for vagrancy yesterday. Bond $100. Got bondsman to get him out. Arrested at 11:30 pm; got out around 2 am this morning. March today at 2:30 pm.

1:40 pm
Charles Currier: At a States' Rights press conference held this morning around 11 am, it was announced that individual warrants would be sworn out against Civil Rights leaders in Bogalusa and throughout the state living in common-law marriage. There are now four warrants; we know that one is against Charles Simms, and the other three are all Bogalusa people.

2:30 pm
Mike Jones: A while ago, whites shoved Negroes on the picket line while the police stood by and watched. A city policeman came up to Sam Barnes, who was sitting in his car and grabbed his pistol away from him, turned and walked away.
We are now beginning to march.

2:45 pm
Mike Jones: Things are quiet. Four hundred people are marching. Don't know what will happen when they reach the bridge; police may try to turn te them back.

3:00 pm
Mike Jones: Everything's OK. No problems yet.

July 13, 1965

11:45 pm
Ernesting Vanderpools: No incidents today.
The Executive Board of the Voters' League and Louis Lomax met with Gov. McKeithen today. They did not accept his proposal of a 30-day "cooling off" period. They requested that ten Negroes be hired immediately in downtown Bogalusa, ten at Crown Zellerbach, and Crown start hiring women. Gov. McKeithen answered that he would see to it that one person was hired downtown, one woman at Crown, and one person for the state. He said his hands were tied and he could do no more than that.

July 13, 1965

11:45 pm
Donnie Lee left for New Orleans last night; a few more people from here will be traveling back there tomorrow.
The march will begin at 2:30 pm. There will be picketing in the morning.
Ike Reynolds brought new voter registration forms. We are gathering together young people for talk planned by the MCHR on birth control.

July 14, 1965

11:25 pm
Joan Grieco: Marched peacefully. White man arrested but we do not know why. Bridge blocked as we knew beforehand. We knelt at the bridge for a few moments and returned home. Mr. Young and Mr. Lomax told us earlier that this was not the day for civil disobedience. A fire cracker was set off during the march but nobody was hurt.
Saturday we were picketing at Columbia Road. I was sprayed with insecticide and black paint. Local Negro boy was accused of bumping a white girl and was arrested. We stopped picketing for a few minutes and as we returned, the same man who sprayed me, hit John Hamilton.
Monday, on our way back to the barber shop, cars came out of an alley and tried to hit us. As I was taking their lisence plate number, a man grabbed me by the neck from behind and tried to throw me into the street. One girl screamed and the whites fled. Earlier John Hamilton had been hit by two whites and was taken to jail but was not charged.
Yesterday, as we were waling toward Columbia Road the same man who sprayed me and tried to hit Farmer, hit me on the neck with his fist. We filed charges. I was not seriously hurt.

July 15, 1965

2:20 pm
Charlse Currier: Louis Lomax is here. He led the march for four blocks and and then left. He has been doing this all week. He managed to get into the governor's meeting when nearly everyone else failed.
Forty-eight people picketed peacefully yesterday. There were more today with no incidents so far. There was protection to and from the picket line.
The march today is scheduled for 2:30 pm with a mass meeting to follow tonight at 7:30 pm.
Alan Cartner is arriving today or tomorrow in Bogalusa.
There are many political problems here. We will fill in the details in the future.

4:05 pm
Ike Reynolds: March today - there are from 500 - 600 people.
We are now on our way back from the Courthouse. It had begun to rain heavily.
Lomax was hit by a rock. A State Trooper saw the incident. No action was taken. Another person was also hit by a rock (name unknown). Neither was seriously injured.

WASHINGTON PARISH cont'd

July 16, 1965

11:10 am
Peter Nash (MCHR): All fine so far. March scheduled for 2:30 pm.

4:30 pm
Alan Gartner: March completed without incident.
30 - 40 State Troopers present at the picketing of the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center. Included in the shopping center and being picketed are such places as the LaPlaza Restaurant, a Speed Wash Laundramat with a "Whites Only, Please" sign outside, and a Five and Dime. The picket was composed of 5 whites and 5 Negroes, 5 local people and 5 out of towners. There was a considerable amount of brutality on the picket line. There were 6 or 8 whites involved and no weapons, only hands were used, as far as could be seen. John Hamilton, a white summer volunteer from Los Angeles, was knocked temporarily unconscious. Charlse Bellows, a white summer volunteer from South Hampton, N. Y., was hit by a number of men. He has a large egg-like knot on his right temple. Alan Gartner, a white teacher fro from Boston, and National Public Relations Director for CORE, was with the press at the picket line and was shoved around a great deal and clouted on the side of the head and his glasses were knocked off.
After the harrassment, State Troopers, who had previously just been standing around, provided some protection. (It was later reported that three of the white men who were beating at the picketers were arrested.) Gartner decided to halt the picket and put the five girls and Hamilton into a car to get them out. Just then City Police made their first appearance of the day. Three of them arrested 10 marchers for trespassing and brought them to the Courthouse.

6:30 pm
Alan Gartner: Persons in jail are:

1. Minnie Pearl Smith - Negro from Bogalusa.
2. Jacqueline Butler - Negro from St. Louis with the Job Corp.
3. John Hamilton - white from Los Angeles.
4. Craig Morgan - white from Maryland.
5. Mike Kinsler - Negro from New York City.
6. Judy Nusbaum - white from Rochester, New York.
7. Beverly Lee - white from Chicago.
8. Charles Bellows - white from South Hampton, New York.
9. Carolyn Bryant - Negro from Bogalusa.
10. Ruth Youngblood - Negro from Bogalusa.

They will stay in jail for two days. LCDC lawyers are there and also the Medical Committee on Human Rights. Tonight there is a mass meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church (8 pm) after which Gartner will call back.
Dr. Al Braverman from the MCHR has been to see the jailed and they are all OK.

11:45 pm
Alan Gartner: Jacqueline Butler has been released from jail on bail. Her money, reported to be $500, came from a Lomax Fund in California. She was officially released before anyone could get there to pick her up. The report is that the police wouldn't allow her a phone call for quite a while.

WASHINGTON PARISH cont'd

July 16, 1965

The report also is that police tried to get her out of the jail and into the mob of jeering whites waiting outside. When she refused to go out, she was slightly beaten, not badly, but unpleasantly. Finally, when she was allowed a phone call, the Secretary of the Voters' League, Mrs. Jenkins, and 3 Deacons, escorted her out. She is in a home in the community resting now. The Justice Department is investigating very actively. Mr. Dore saw the brutality outside of the shopping center yesterday.

July 17, 1965

11:00 am
Alan Gartner: Definitely a march today at 2:30 pm. At this time the nine persons are still in jail. The students from Minneapolis arrived safely this morning.

5:55 pm
Ike Reynolds: Everyone was released from jail at about 3:00 pm without bond.
There were incidents on the picket line today, but I have no details.

7:40 pm
Alan Gardner: There were no incidents during the morning picket on Columbia Road.
About 1:30 pm four teams of 2 members each went to the Plaza Shopping Center to picket four different stores. There were no incidents at two of the stores. At one store, the owner started washing the window with a hose from the curb, spraying the picketers as they walked on the sidewalk. They continued to picket. At Ray's Barber Shop, Henry Park and Victor Levine from San Francisco were sprayed with hot water and doused with soap as they picketed. A Bogalusa police officer stopped the owner after a few minutes. Fruit and eggs were thrown during the march. Delores Taylor was hit below the right eye with a watermelon rind. She was taken to Charity Hospital followed by a group of whites who attempted to assault the others as they waited for Delores in the waiting room.
Another girl was taken out of the march and put into "protective" custody, but returned after the march uninjured. A local girl was arrested and let out on personal bond. Henry Park was arrested for calling an officer a son of a bitch and has probably been released.
We have a mass meeting tonight at Ebenezer. Tomorrow we are doing no work. We might test a few restaurants.

WEBSTER PARISH

July 12, 1965

9:10 am
Terry Poe: We will begin testing today. We will contact the FBI and the City Police.
It appears that the various committees within the community are behind us.

July 13, 1965

9:10 am
Terry Poe: Yesterday we tested eight restaurants and a movie theatre. Negroes were served at all restaurants except one. The whites that accompanied them were refused service at three of the restaurants.
Hugh Robbins was actively intimidated at two of the places.
The FBI is now investigating.

July 14, 1965

9:10 am
Hugh Robbins: Last night we tested a bowling alley; were refused shoe rental, but otherwise could bowl.
FBI continued to take statements on Monday's testing.
Last night we had a meeting with all community leaders, including those who have not been involved in the Voter's League programs. All but Mr. Coleman agreed to immediate action program from Anti-Poverty money that the community at large has drawn up. Mr. Coleman still stands for voter registration alone. They pointed out to him that a community cannot be organized by voter registration, but the immediate problems at hand.
Today, we have another meeting with Coleman and this evening before the Mass Meeting we are to meet with most people involved in drawing up the present action program. These people will present the program at the meeting tonight. We feel that Coleman, rather than losing leadership position by standing alone, will come around and support what the people want.

6:35 pm
Bill Madden: Having a mass meeting tonight. Hope to resolve issues as to what direction we will be taking.
LCDC lawyers are here and have helped us draw up a petition listing grievances which grew out of the meetings held during the past week on community improvement, equal wages, more jobs, better health facilities.

July 15, 1965

9:20 am
Terry Poe: At the community meeting last night there was overwhelming support for the proposals brought forth by the employment and anti-Poverty committees. Mr. Coleman urged the people to slow down and insulted them by claiming that CORE had imposed the demands on them. The people reacted against him. When he saw he was losing them, he tried to railroad the meeting by shutting off debate. The people walked out in protest. We are calling a special meeting tonight with a leader other than Coleman presiding. We hope to restore some kind of unity to the group.

WEBSTER PARISH cont'd

July 15, 1965

8:00 pm
Willie Mellion: This morning we talked with Rev. Martin and came to the conclusion to have a meeting at the District Building.
However, we are going to have a pre-meeting with the community people.
Friday, we are having a meeting with the chairman - will try to work out a solution.
We took 18 kids over to Homer to discuss problems and help kids organize their youth group.

July 16, 1965

11:25 am
Hugh Robbins: Had a meeting with all established leaders.
They decided that the people who had drawn up the plans were not respectable.
They would like to take over the whole program.
Last night we had a meeting of all leaders who have arisen from the Anti-Poverty Committees. These people decided on immediate action program of taking demands and grievances to the mayor. Bourgouisie proletarian split.
Tonight at 6 pm a meeting of the "Established Leaders" who have developed from Community Action Program.
We are now looking for a place to hold mass meetings.

July 17, 1965

7:05 pm
Willie Mellion: We had a meeting with Rev. Martin at which we discussed things that would probably happen if there were a demonstration here.
People seem ready to move, particularly in the direction of job opportunities.

Alan Gartner

4

WATS LINE
REPORT

July 19 - July 24, 1965

Public Relations Dept.

C. O. R. E.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

CADDO PARISH

July 19, 1965

8:00 pm
Dan Paik: Talked with LCDC Lawyers about the suit we are going to file about rent.
Meeting planned for Ladies Voters' League Citizenship Class was cancelled.

July 20 1965

9:00 am
Dan Paik: We will talk to Jesse Stone on Headstart for a possible extension.

5:35 pm
Dan Paik: Talked to Attorney Stone today. They are "preparing to fold" the project. Dan is writing a paper with information and insight into the community in order to help tuture CORE workers who may come there.

July 22, 1965

8:55 am
Dan Paik: This morning we will run off leaflets.
There will be a meeting today with the Greenwood Acre on the Growth, where they will break the people into committees.
Main issues for discussion are: improvement of streets and garbage.

July 23, 1965

10:30 am
Dan Paik: We had a community meeting last night at Greenwood Acres. Thirty-eight people came and discussed eleven or twelve problems. They chose two to work on immediately: Streets (particularly paving), and weed control. They are already working on problem of poor drinking water. They have decided to send a petition to Max Blank from the water company who is also the landlord of most of those living in Greenwood Acres. The people are sending a petition to the city council of Greenwood requesting the annexation of Greenwood Acres.
We are easing off the project by setting up a publicity committee to canvass from now on.

July 24, 1965

9:37 am
Dan Paik: Yesterday, Mike and Eddie went up to Dixie to canvass.
We are now trying to decide what can be done there. Today, we are talking to Billy Banks who worked here in the past. He might be able to give us some insight on the problems we must deal with.

5:45 pm
Dan Paik: Dan is leaving tomorrow or the day after. He has to appear for sentencing concerning the free speech movement at Berkley.
The project is waiting for word from Ronnie concerning whether any workers will stay in Shreveport or not.

CLAIBORNE PARISH

July 19, 1965

9:40 am
Jerry Robinson: LCDC Lawyers are here for the trial of Harvey Mallery.

10:30 pm
Richard Thompson: Sunday a group, predominately high school students attempted to integrate the First Presbyterian Church in Homer. They were turned away and told they were not welcome because they were there to disturb the peace instead of serving God.

This morning LCDC Lawyers went to court on the case of Harvey Mallery. His trial was set for Monday July 26, at 10 am. He was arrested for disturbing the peace while he was walking up and down the highway with a loaded gun. He is a Deacon and had been assighed to grard the Freedom House.

This afternoon Jerry Robinson held a meeting with about 30 farmers to discuss ASC elections. Petitions for candidates from two communities were completed. Further meetings with farmers are scheduled.

July 20, 1965

9:40 am
Richard Thompson: Had a quiet peaceful night.

5:15 pm
Richard Thompson: The Civic League (Fred Lewis, President), has called a meeting of all Negro Principals in the Parish for Friday night at Friendship CME Church. Invited also are some Negro teachers. To be discussed: Methods to imereve the quality of education ofered at schools and a general discussion of the problems involved. The League leadership is still largely bogged down in problems revolving around Project Headstart. Tonight there is another Headstart committee meeting. They (the CORE workers) are trying to turn the League towards consideration of other problems, but it is proving to be uphill work.

Petitions were handed to the local ASCS office for 4 Negro candidates in 3 ASCS communities.

July 21, 1965

6:50 pm
Pamela Smith: Tuesday night the Steering Committee of Headstart held a meeting devoted to the airing of complaints about actions taken by Rev. James Rhodes, director.

General categories of complaints:

1. Miss Richards, a social worker, has assumed the role of assistant director and has been giving orders to the teachers.
2. The director has been switching teachers and aides arbitrarily, and when transportation problems arose he refused to listen to pleas of individuals and has allegedly taken names off the payroll.
3. Decisions being made have been made without aid of the Steering Committee. The committee is to discuss these problems with Miss Hergraves (from SCES) when she arrives Friday - and a spokesman - teacher Alonzo Green, was chosen for this purpose.

CLAIBORNE PARISH cont'd

July 21, 1965

Richard Thompson, volunteer, who attended the meeting, reminded the people that even though CORE had helped bring Headstart to Claiborne, workers would bot speak or act on behalf of either side during the dispute, and would directany problems to SCES.
Several persons called the Freedom House today with problems about the same issue and were asked to speak with Miss Hargraves when she arrives on Friday.
Jerry Robinson talked with Otis Webb, ASCS candidate from Ward 4 and Willy Wood. Both seemed enthusiastic about the upcoming elections and are going to contact persons for support. They will visit three revival meetings and do house to house canvassing, beginning immediately. Several students discussed casually today the formation of a committee to suggest ideas to to the youth concerning things they could start working on. Some suggestions were made about how to contact the majority of young people. Ideas were to have a hay-ride or party. Also there was some discussion about the need for adult support on any project undertaken.
The next meeting of this group will be at 4:30 pm at the Freedom House on Thursday. The youths are also to talk to the chairman of youth group in Minden, Webster Parish, and to get suggestions on building participation.

July 22, 1965

9:25 am
Pam Smith: We took six kids to a meeting in Minden. They talked to the chairman of the youth group there, and he gave them suggestions on how to build a stronger youth group there.
Mrs. Hargrave of SCRS was here in town and refused to listen to complaints from the Steering Committee of Headstart.

5:40 pm
Pam Smith: One of the teachers in Headstart came by today and complained that she did not receive her paycheck. She talked with Miss Hargrave, who was there last night. Miss Hargrave told her at that time that Rev. Rhodes has complete control of the project and that his decision is final.
Richard Thompson is talking with Fred Lewis, President ofthe Civic League, about strengthening community participation.
Jerry Robinson is talking with Ben Franklin, an ASCS candidate from Ward VII about gaining support for election.
There is a youth group meeting going on now for election of officers - will have a party Saturday night and are making other plans.

July 23, 1965

9:10 am
Pamela Smith: We had a meeting last night with 25 - 30 people. Committees were formed to:

1. Deal with general complaints that would ordinarily go to the police jury.
2. Deal with the problems connected with schools is meeting today.

Kids are coming to the Freedom House today to discuss plans for tomorrow's party.

CLAIBORNE PARISH cont'd

July 23, 1965

5:20 pm
Pamela Smith: Talked with Mr. Emerson Banks about his application for a job at the Army Ammunition Plant in Webster Parish. Had applied some time ago and was turned down because his Army papers said he had gone AWOL. Brought his papers by today. Richard Thompson checked them for him and needed some clarification so a letter was sent to the Secretary of the Army this afternoon. This was mainly concerning military abreviations.
Talked to Harvey Mallory, who went to Jonesboro last Saturday. He was hit on the leg by a policeman and has had to see a doctor. Plans to talk to CORE workers in Jonesboro about filing a complaint.
Have been getting school briefs together. (Complaints against principal, superintendant, and 2 petitions of complaints.)
Today, the workers are writing field reports.

July 24, 1965

9:15 am
Pamela Smith: A committee from Homer is going to Minden for the mass meeting there tonight. Today we are leafleting for our own mass meeting tomorrow at 3:00 pm. At the meeting we will probably get reports from people who have been working in committees all week. The school issues, including PTA, inadequacies of the schools in general, and the principal will be discussed.

5:45 pm
Jerry Robinson: Lou Mitchell from the Civil Rights Commission is coming Monday to Homer.
A Mrs. Ridley came by today - she had a complaint for the LCDC lawyers. Her son was hit and killed by a white man four years ago and she has never received any money from insurance or anything.
Rich and Pam typed and got caught up on paper work today.
Jerry contacted two farmers in Ward VII today: Sellas Williams and Lourraine Williams - about ASCS. These two will campaign for Ben Franklin, who is the ASCS candidate and has no transportation. There are more farmers who are Negro than white in Ward VII. They (The Williams) will go house to house and to churches tomorrow to make announcements.

CONCORDIA PARISH cont'd

July 21, 1965

8:45 pm
Bill, Archie Hunter and I, with three local people went to see the Mayor this afternoon. We told him of the community meeting that will be held tonight at the end of 9th Street and asked for police protection. He said the police would cruise around.
Archie Hunter has to be in court next Monday at 5 pm. He is not sure whether it will be an arraignment or the trial itself. He will find out and let the Baton Rouge office know so that it can contact the LCDC lawyers.

July 22, 1965

James Peters: We had a meeting last night. About 300 people came. We talked about the trade school issue, starting an organization, and police brutality. We circulated a petition on police brutality and got 156 signatures. We went to see the mayor about police protection for the meetings which we received, but I think they were there mainly to see what we were talking about.
There was shooting in the community last night, but nobody seems to know what it was about.
We are going to talk to some local ministers today.

July 23, 1965

11:10 am
Guillaume Boisson: We slep in the COFO House in Natchez last night. Twenty-four people are helping us canvass in Ferriday today. We are carrying around a petition on police brutality and police protection. We are also carrying the news of the boycott of the Arcadia Theatre, the only one in town, which has segregated facilities.
We tried to get into the trade school again today. Director, Mr. Beasley, is "out of town". The other people from the school say they cannot give out applications unless Mr. Beasley is there.

July 24, 1965

10:15 am
Archie Hunter: We have a meeting at 1:00 pm with boys who want to form a unit of the Deacons. There is another meeting at 5 pm on general community problems. We expect to have 400 people there.
Guillaume might have to leave in a few days.

8:30 pm
Mike Lesser: Today in Ferriday there was a meeting with about 200 people. They all broke up into smaller groups. The meeting was considered a success. The Mayor and police came by and some people exchanged words with the mayor. The situation is very tense tonight. The workers are staying in Natchez. Mike doesn't know many details, but they will call from Natchez later tonight.

CONCORDIA PARISH

July 20, 1965

10:50 am
Jim Peters: Trying to find housing. Don't feel as if they will today. Spent last night at the COFO office. They don't want them back. Plan to talk with a white minister about forming a bi-racial committees. Will also canvass on Voter Registration.

7 pm
Guilliam Boisson: Archie Hunter has been arrested and jailed for blocking traffic and disturbing the peace. His bail is set at $50. This took place in Ferriday approximately 20 minutes ago.
Jim, Archie, Mel and Mike were standing by their car parked in downtown Ferriday when a white man started to beat up Mel - he also hit Jim and Mike. Mike is bruised, but not badly. Jim called the police but they had to wait a half hour before anyone actually came. In the meantime a car of white people drove by and picked up the white man - the license no. is 61E303, a light blue Chevy, 1965. Police cars 6025 and 6026 also drove by several times without stopping. In the meantime a crowd of about 200 people had gathered, predominantly Negro, and they were extrmely stirred up. To keep them together and prevent any violence Archie climbed on top of a car and started leading Freedom songs. Then the police stepped up and Archie was arrested. The arresting officer was Laughton. Laughton talked to the man who had been beating the workers, but he was not arrested. Workers have bail money and are attempting to get Archie released. FBI man McGordy is there now.

12 midnight
James Petersen (local Negro working with CORE): James called from a pay phone to say that Archie is out of jail and fined. They have housing with a local family for tonight anyway, but don't want to say where. Expected to see Ronnie Moore tomorrow, but he will be there either Thursday or Friday.

July 21, 1965

8:30 am
Jim Peters: Last night some whites drove through the Negro community, shooting. They shot into Martha Boyd's house (has been very friendly to CORE workers and has been threatened before); she shot back, probably hit their windshield. Soon after this incident, street lights in the Negro area went out. Phones service became very bad. People could not telephone police, the lines were so poor, Father Thompson (a Negro Catholic priest very helpful to CORE) was unable to make calls on his phone for quite a while; his line was completely dead. We plan to make complaints, and threaten to sue Southern Bell Telephone.

2:45 pm
Mike Clurman: FBI took statements about yesterday's incidents for two hours this morning.

EAST AND WEST FELICIANA

PARISHES

July 19, 1965

11:15am
Marty Goldstein: Received a visit from a worker from Liberty Mississippi, of the Democratic Party.
We plan to set up a Community Conference the last week in July - including parishes such as East and West Feliciana, St. Helena.

6pm
Mimi Feingold: Have public meeting tonight on CAP and have been arranging it.
Canvassed on ASCS.
Getting a group of Headstart mothers to talk about the program and about the proposed series of lectures to be given by Drs. Young and Tyson.

July 20, 1965

12:10pm
Marty Goldstein: Had a meeting to organize CAP. Father McKnight was the principal speaker - very impressive. There were also two speakers from the OEO.
We are having a meeting with farmers on ASCS. We are also planning a fund raising program.

6:30
Henry Brown: Busy day. Saw several people about raisng money for CORE. Marty, Christine, and Mimi had a meeting with farmers. Negroes are running from 3 wards for ASCS (1 from each).

July 21, 1965

12:25pm
Marty Goldstein: We are in Baton Rouge to get our car repaired and also discuss our project with Judy Fleiss. We will discuss our school desegregation suit with Murphy Bell.

July 22, 1965

10:30am
Marty Goldstein: Yesterday we picked up some information from Champ Baker in Baton Rouge on CAP.
This morning, Mr. Steptoe, one of the first Negroes to be a registered voter in Liberty, Mississippi, and two SNCC workers visited us. At the community conference planned at the end of the month, we plan to invite people from Liberty, Mississippi.

7pm
Marty Goldstein: Typed up the field report today. The West Feliciana suit against the schools concerning desegregation was filed yesterday. Today the workers collected data concerning this.

EAST FELICIANA
cont'd

July 23, 1965

Marty Goldstein: We are working on the problem of desegregation of schools in West Feliciana.
There is a conference next Tuesday and Wednesday at Loyola University on co-ops. We are trying to get at least one or two people from East and West Feliciana to go.

8:55pm
Henry Brown: Talked with people concerning school desegregation suit.
There are five local people who want to go to the conference on co-ops in New Orleans.

July 24, 1965

10:40am
Mimi Feingold: We went to a CAP organizational meeting in West Feliciana. They are sending one person to the conference in New Orleans. East Feliciana is sending three or four people for one day. Today we are talking to mothers about a variety of things which we will not mention over the phone. We are also doing follow up work on ASCS

IBERVILLE PARISH

July 19, 1965

9:15 pm
Kenny Johnson: Wrote a letter to Mr. Bailey in New Orleans on Title VII.
Wrote to Dow Chemical concerning their hiring policemen.
Went to Evergreen Plantation to talk about the meeting which was to have been held tonight. No one came.

July 20, 1965

12 noon
Jack Fawcett: Kenny and John are in Baton Rouge to see Al Katz.
Katz was in Iberville parish to check on annexation of Dupont Annex. A suit was filed with lawyers.
Went to Georgetown to talk with people - gererally on what they plan to do now what the cooling off period is over.
City police have been following Kenny and John around this morning. Kenny and John also went to Dawsonville.

10:45 pm
Kenny Johnson: Spent most of the day in Baton Rouge - talked to Judy about CAP.
Filed suit for annexation of Dupont annex today.
Went to St. Gabriel tonight but the meeting with community was cancelled because lights went out in the area.

July 21, 1965

12:00 noon
Kenny Johnson: Filed suit on Dupont Annex yesterday. Canvassed today in DuPont Annex on CAP. Going to Dorseyville to talk about community meeting tonight at 7:30 pm.

10:55 pm
Kenny Johnson: We were in Baton Rouge today to have the generator on our car fixed. Tonight, we had a meeting with about 25 people from Dorseyville. They are going to draw up a petition to present to Mayor Snebelen about the garbage dump in the middle of the Negro section. Committees were formed on jobs, Voter Registration, and school problems. We feel that the meeting was very successful.

July 22, 1965

11:15 am
Jack Fawcett: Today we are drawing up a petition for the citizens of Dorseyville to present to the mayor and city council of White Castle to force the removal of the White Castle garbage dump from behind the levee in Dorseyville. We are also drawing up a leaflet for people in Dorseyville. Theywill distribute it in Dorseyville and White Castle to announce the meeting coming up Monday night at which D'Army Bailey, a lawyer from New Orleans will speak on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.
We are meeting tonight with kids from St. Gabriel to try to get them to canvass there for Voter Registration.

IBERVILLE PARISH cont'd

July 22, 1965

10:00 pm
Kenny Johnson: We went to Health Department to investigate Health laws. Found nothing.
Went to St. Gabriel tonight and talked with young people who vounteered to go canvassing with workers.

July 23, 1965

12:10 pm
Kenny Johnson: We spent the morning trying to find the firm that Sharon wants. We talked to Captain Harris and Mr. Harleaux about the line of action that should be taken now that the 45 day agreement not to demonstrate has expired. I am going to New Orleans today. We haven't decided what Jack will do while I am gone.

July 24, 1965

11:55 am
John Polachek: We have a meeting scheduled for Monday night.
Mr. D'Army Bailey is coming from New Orleans to talk about Title VII. Hopefully he will be able to relate it to the Dow Chemical Plant here.
We have a meeting with a Mrs. Carter today. She has an interest in CAP and a neighborhood youth group.
We are canvassing in Dorseyville. A petition about the dump is being circulated and will eventually be presented to the mayor of White Castle.

5:15 pm
John Polachek: Today John and Jack distributed leaflets to most of the Negroes in Iberville Parish: White Castle, Dorseyville, Dupont Annex, Plaquemine, Seymourville, Morrisonville, Evergreen Plantation and Mrs. Carruth.
Talked with Mrs. Carter today, a high school teacher who is a central figure in the community and is interested in organizing a CAP. Mrs. Carter's son is going to Boys' State and is going to propose that Boys' State be integrated.
Jack and John took protographs of the garbage dump in Dorseyville.
There is a petition going around there demanding that white Castle dump their garbage in White Castle. They are presently dumping it in Dorseyville.
W. W. Harlaux has a good chance of being appointed to the state bi-racial committee. He has been invited to a meeting concerning formation of it on Monday.

JACKSON
PARISH

July 19, 1965

10:00pm
Kendra Harris: Today we had a demonstration at McKinneys Grocery Store. The police came and tried to break it up by hitting people on the arms and legs with billy clubs. Police stood at the door for twenty or thirty minutes while sixty to one hundred people demonstrated. Then the store closed. Some of the people then went to Toller's Grocery Store and began to demonstrate. We talked to Bessie Dill and Gloria Booker and suggested that we first should send in a committee to negotiate. Mr. Toller asked for two days to consider integrating.
We went to the Bi-racial committee meeting. Willie Mellion and I presented our grievances and got suggestions from them. Some whites came to the meeting and just sat around. People from the meeting think they are probably Klan members. They have just begun coming since the demonstrations started. There were no incidents.
There was a mass meeting tonight but those who went have not returned yet so we do not know the results.

July 20, 1965

7:40am
Shirley Thompson: Bienville - Mass meeting on voter registration and ASCS tonight. Mr Blankenship will be director of Headstart.
Jonesboro - We will continue picketing McKinney's Store at about 8:30am and amarch on the Court at 4pm.

9:25am
Marian Kramer: The store at which we are to picket is not open yet. We have been travelling to Ruston to aid people in their plans to see the Mayor. They are asking to have CORE workers come to that town.. The people of Ruston are asking the Mayor to remove the police officer who shot a Negro boy last week. They are also asking that the city add 4 new Negro policemen on equal terms.

1pm
Sears Buckley: Trial of five men arrested last week will be next Monday, because the lawyers could not be there yesterday. The Shreveport LCDC lawyers will come up.
The march this afternoon will begin at 3 or 4pm, after local men get out of work. Someone will call in when it begins.

3:30pm
Sears Buckley, Jr: Only 75 people are marching now. They just left the skating rink and are on their way to City Hall. Chilly Willy is back in Jonesboro.

5:45pm
Sears Buckley, Jr: 75 people marched to City Hall. They sang, prayed, and heard Marian Kramer and Lee Gilbert, a local citizen, speak. Then they marched back. The police

were present at City Hall - not many hacklers around.
There is a meeting tonight and picketing at McKinneys is planned for tomorrow.

July 21, 1965

9:30am
Sears Buckley: 25-30 kids are already picketing infront of McKinney's Store. We expect more later. No incidents yet.

10:50am
Sears Buckley: Ten have been arrested. Two have bond set at $1,000; others are set at $500. I don't know the charges. There were two ladies arrested who were not picketing. They were standing across the street. I believe they were arrested for cursing cops.

10:00am
Five arrested in Jonesboro at McKinney's; they were put into dump trucks. They were arrested for blocking the entrance to the store. Those arrested are: Marian Kramer, Gloria Booker, Shirley Thompson, Nora Amos, James Knox, Charlie Flowers.

12:32pm
Dorothy Banks: About thirthy cops came with black jacks and rifles. With them they brought a fire truck and a city garbage truck. They pushed and shoved demonstrators in to the road, and picked out a few to arrest. The first five that were arrested were put into the garbage truck. Some of the girls were hit in the stomach; we need a doctor.

1:50pm
Jonesboro Sheriff: Those arrested are:
Nora Ames bond: $1500
disturbing the peace
resisting arrest

Charlie Flowers $1500
disturbing the peace
resisting arrest

Marthe Evans $1500
disturbing the peace
threatening an officer

Vidia Davis $500
disturbing the peace

Shirley Thompson $500
disturbing the peace

Ida Osborne $500
disturbing the peace

Bessie Austin
disturbing the peace

James Knox $1500
disturbing the peace
resisitng arrest

Leon Russell $1500
disturbing the peace
resisting arrest

Gloria Booker $1500
disturbing the peace
carrying concealed weapon

Marian Kramer
Patsy Boone
Kendra Harris
Stella Flowers
Mabel Barnes
each $500 bond for
disturbing the peace

July 21, 1965 (cont'd)

2:00pm
Mr Amos: He will chack on available bond money in community and call us back

6:00pm
Ernest Thomas (Chilly Willy): If the demonstrators chose to go to jail, "they should stay for a while". LCDC lawyers are there and will take care of legal decisions to be made. There is a community meeting tonight at 7:30pm to decide what people are going to do about bail, continuance of picketing, etc.

7:21pm
Annie Pernell: Meeting tonight; will report results.

11:55pm
We are expecting Bronstein tomorrow. The MCHR is here. There will be a demonstration tomorrow morning. Jonesboro people are trying to raise property bond to get 15 people out of jail; the lawyers are working on having the bond reduced. We are considering holding a press conference. McKeithen said on TV today that Jonesboro police should do more to protect McKeithen's store (Sat night a window was broken)
I am going to Ruston tomorrow to get statements from people about shooting.

July 22, 1965

9:40am
Herman Carter (Slick): Fifteen kids are being sent down to picket, seventeen years of age and under. Because of their age, officials can't hold them.

11:50am
Alan Nevas (LCDC lawyers): the case of the fifteen in jail has been transferred to the parish court. Trial date not certain yet. Even if it goes all the way to the Federal court and one-half ofthe bond is cut, someone should be getting money together now. People in the community can't possibly raise $6,000. Today is visiting day in the jail; ; workers are going to visit them. They haven't indicated as yet any fear of staying ther longer - conditions aren't bad. I talked with Ronnie who said that efforts to raise bail will have to wait till he comes back.

7:10pm
Annie Pernell: 15 people picketed McKinney's this morning - took a break at 1pm. Went back at 4pm. 85 people were there including about 60 from Grambling. Picketed until store closed. No incidents. Police observed.

July 22, 1965 (cont'd)

11:00pm
Herman Carter (Slick): Conditions in Jonesboro jail for the workers are poor.
There is no water, no food, can't go to the bathroom and no one can visit them. However, Slick and some community people went down today and took them some food, water, and clothing.
The community people have raised $4,500 on the bail. Hope to get some out tomorrow.

July 23, 1965

10:00am
Sears Buckley: Picketing will continue today at McKinney's at 10:00 am until they close. Someone broke into the store again last night. We may be able to get some people out of jail today.

7:10pm
Slick: No trouble during the picketing. NBC was there. The owner of McKinney's and two Negro citizens dicussed the problem with the NBC commentator.
Mass meeting tonight at 7:30pm
Stanley Walker (LCDC law student): Yesterday lwayers asked the Federal District judge and the City District Attorney if they would lower the bond. Nothing definite has been heard yet. The arrest was lawful, since the people were blocking the doorway.
No one has been allowed into the jail at all. The food, water and clothing brought to the people in jail has not been given to them, but rather is in the sheriff's radio shack. They are not allowed showers, nor water to wash.

July 24, 1965
9:27am
Herman Carter (Slick): Two cars of us going to Hodge were stopped by a Negro police car last night. One more police car from Jonesboro and one from Hodge also stopped and searched our car, took our names and addresses. We stayed in Hodge all night.

4:00pm
Sears Buckley: At least 20 are now going to picket McKinneys. Rally tomorrow at 2pm to raise money for bail. Still no visitors for those in jail, and they were never given food and clothing brought for them.

6:45pm
The picketing is over, and was uneventful. Workers passed out leaflets about tomorrow's rally.

MADISON PARISH

July 18, 1965

8:00 pm
Harold Ickes: Last night at 3 am Frank Norman, very active at the Mill, returned home from a trip and found the cab of a man named Marshall in front of his house. (Marshall's brother is the brother of the president of the Klan - Richard Marshall.) He went into his house, got his 38 and fired behind the cab. It then left. (1955 green Plymouth).
There was another incident today at Bloom's Drugstore, which was boycotted three weeks ago. Three Negroes went in and Jerome, a white employee, told them they were on the wrong side of the lunch counter. They stayed where they were. Later 2 girls (Negro) went in. The manager named Les told them they were on the wrong side, but they too were served.
Shots were fired into the home of Roosevelt Hayes yesterday also. This took place Saturday night at 9 pm. Actually the residence belongs to Foster Hayes; Roosevelt is his son. Roosevelt was in the back yard and heard a car ride by and then heard someone - a man's voice - holler, "wake up, you black son of a bitch". Then 5 shots were fired - bullets later were found in the house. Mr. Hayes called the local Sheriff who came with a deputy and conducted a light investigation. The Baton Rouge office called the FBI.

July 19, 1965

10:25 am
Harold Ickes: Went to court today. The two men who beat him up (Whittaker and Holt) were fined. Whittaker - $10.00 and Holt - $25.00.
There is a meeting tonight at the Union Hall.

5:45 pm
Harold Ickes: Wrote field reports. Filed complaints again with agricultural dept. against Stewart.
Meeting tonight at the Chicago Lumber Mill.
Tony and Alec arrived safely from Baton Rouge at 2:30 pm.
Woman's son supposed to get out of pen June 1st. Out as trustee.
Has been seen around CORE people. Was picked up. They said he was drunk.
He and another are being beaten by fellow prisoners.

July 20, 1965

10:15 am
Harold Ickes: There was a meeting last night at the Union Hall with Mill workers. There were 40 to 50 people at the meeting. The majority were Negroes (first time in 10 years). The people are pressing the top administration (which is white) on Title VII. Instead of dismissing the meeting, the president walked out. During the meeting the president said he would be willing to step down then they should make him step down so damn fast he'll make his head spin.
Harold suggested that the men meet with CORE people to learn the procedure of running a meeting, because they don't know anything about it.
The workers are going to get a constitution of International Woodworkers to study.

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 20, 1965

8:20 pm
Tony Scott: James Williams and Tony talked with people about community development today. There is a meeting Thursday at 5 pm.
Talked to people in the hospital today trying to get people to sign a complaint against segregation - Madison Parish Hospital.
Harold typed up a field report today.
Alec Van Sinderen talked to people about school integration - still only tokenly integrated.

July 21, 1965

11:20 am
Harold Ickes: Meeting tonight with Voters League.
The man who beat me up came and apologized for about 4 hours. His name is Mr. Whitakker. He was quite drunk when he came in, but sobered up while he was there. He informed us that many whites have machine guns in their cars. (We're not surprised). We think he may have come to "case the joint". But there is nothing here for him to see.

7:00 pm
Alec Van Sinderen: Harold and Artis Dawson went to talk to people about Voter Registration and other community problems. We set up a meeting place and time for these people.
Alec wrote home asking people for money. Tony and Alec are typing field reports to aid in their fund raising appeals home.
Tony and Mice (James Williams) talked to people about community development. Meeting of sanitary engineers tomorrow.

July 22, 1965

9:55 am
Alec VanSinderen: We will be distributing the Newsletters.
We plan to talk to people about school integration a little longer before we get them to go down to see the Supreintendant of Schools.
Tony Scott has a meeting with sanitation workers of the city.

6:30 pm
James Williams: James typed up voter registration applications and mimeographed them.
Ronnie Moore met with the Voters' League, as did Fred Holt, field secretary of the OEO, who had a 3 hour conference with them.

1. Ronnie suggested that the 11 present at the meeting go out into community this week and find out what the community wants and is dissatisfied with. The Voters' League has not been going out into the community at all. These 11 will meet next Sunday night to discuss the information they gather this week. Then next Monday night there will be a mass meeting at 8 pm, called by the Voters' League. Posters have been put up concerning this.

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 22, 1965

2. Mr. Holt spoke about the CAP; he said that the way things are set up in Madison Parish their office will not fund the present board of CAP, but he is now mediating and hopefully there will be a meeting of whites, Voters' League people and Toms, later this week. All the OEO wants is adequate representation - the community must work out its problems itself.

The newsletter comes out tomorrow.
ASCS: Burly Dixon, candidate from Community I, said that there are not only the three Negro candidates who got petitions signed and everyone know signed and everyone knew about, but also six more Negro candidates (3 of whom are Toms) who have been nominated by the white incumbants. August 10th is the deadline for votes.

July 23, 1965

10:05 am
Harold Ickes: We are distributing the Newsletter today.
Some people are going to complain at the Department of Conservation and at FHA. We are canvassing for the community conference we hope to set up here soon.

6:30 pm
Harold Ickes: Alec talked to people in the community about integration of schools. There are 8 high school students going to the previously white high school in the fall.
They got a two page newsletter and bulletin typed and handed out.
Two representatives from the Regional Office of Woodworkers Union met with the white president of the Union at the Chicago Mill, Marion Smith, and 5 top Negroes in the Union. The representatives were Mr. Collins from Tennessee, and Mr. Basil Garrett from Arkansas. They told Smith that in 1949 practically all the tenets found in Title VII had been incorporated into the union. In effect, there is no excuse for the union not enforcing the provisions of Title VII, as Smith had previously said.
There is a plan in the union to oust Smith. There is a meeting Monday night so that union members can become more familiar with Robert's Rules of Order and can function better at the regular union meetings.
The Holiday Capri, part of the Holiday Motel chain, charged 4 Negro women from Tallulah a total of $10 for cover charge in addition to the $12 they had just spent on food and drinks.
Alec and Harold plan to go tomorrow and find out whether everyone has to pay cover charge. They won't be more explicit over the phone.

July 24, 1965

9:55 am
Harold Ickes: We are going to have a workshop Tuesday on parlimentary procedure. The white president of the Chicago Lumber Mill has mentioned that he might resign. There are several Negroes who have expressed an interest in the position. We are studying up with them on the union's constitution and on other matters they will need to know.

MADISON PARISH cont'd

July 24, 1965

This afternoon we are canvassing for the meeting tomorrow. We will draw up a list of grievances which will be discussed at a mass meeting when Ronnie gets here Monday.
Tonight we are dining at the Holiday Capri Hotel-restaurant which now has a cover charge. We believe it it really a "color charge".

6:15 pm
Tony Schoo: Harold and Artis talked to people in the community to get them to come to a meeting tomorrow at the Elks' Hall at 4 pm. The topic is community development. Ronnie will speak to the 11 who were supposed to canvass the community getting ideas and complaints.
Tony typed up the field report and handed out newsletters around town. Called people about tomorrow's meeting.
Two men from the mill came by the house today to talk about the by-laws of the union. They were refused a copy by a union officer. They will try again Monday and put more pressure on.
The workers are testing the Holiday Capri tonight. The plan is that two Negroes, Tony and either Mice or Gator, will go into the restaurant and Alec and Harold will go separately. They will then compare prices. They will call when they come in later.
A Mr. Byron from Vicksburg is coming tomorrow to take pictures of the farmers and farms involved in ASCS elections, and will write an accompanying article for a Vicksburg paper.

OUACHITA PARISH

July 20, 1965

11:20 am
Mike Robinson: Had a meeting last night on ASCS.
Have gotten all petitions signed (5 for Caldwell Parish and 3 for Ouachita).
Will mail today.
Dan and Steve are scouting all of Caldwell.
Dick is canvassing for Man Power Development Program. Mike will also join Dick later. He's been waiting for the people from the Medical Committee.

5:30 pm
Steve Miller: 5 silent phone calls today were received.
They all canvassed for Man Power Development and Training Program today.
Also, they took a map of Caldwell Parish and marked all Negro homes so they won't visit the wrong houses.
Suggestion: After elections; Negroes cancerned with ASCS, elected or not, should get together at a state wide meeting for organizational purposes.

July 21, 1965

10:40 am
Steve Miller: HEW investigators were here. White cops came by, talked to us. Negro cop kept circling and protecting us.

5:15 pm
Steve Miller: The ASCS men in Caldwell accepted five petitions politely.
HEW men from Dallas came to Monroe to see about complaints; but Oretha hadn't given any names. The men are now on their way to Baton Rouge.
Steve Miller signed affadavits on Bogalusa so that the men from HEW hospital conditions there.
Meeting tonight with five candidates from Caldwell ASCS.

July 22, 1965

9:46 am
Dan Rosenberg: Last night we had a meeting with the farmers to talk about what should be done after the ASCS election. They seemed to be interested in Co-ops.

5:55 pm
Steve Miller: 2 silence phone calls today.
Put out the newspaper also. Work on the whole project has been redivided so there is an equal amount of work, and also so that there is more field work done.
Dan and Mike went to Grambling College for a descussion on Civil Rights.
Steve has a hod carriers meeting tonight at 7:30 pm.

OUACHITA PARISH cont'd

July 23, 1965

9:50 am
Dan Rosenberg: Last night Steve Miller met with seventeen people from the hod-carriers union. No program was set up. The people will try to get more interected enough to come to the next meeting. We considered the meeting a success.
Eddie and I went to a rally at Grambling which was called over the death of a boy at the hands of police in Ruston last week. The kids may have a protest march after the funeral tomorrow.

6:10 pm
Mike Robinson: Canvassed today. Tried to get the wives of farmers registered to vote in the ASCS election. There are five candidates in Caldwell and 3 in Ouachita.
Five of the candidates and the 3 workers are going to the Co-op and Credit Union Conference in New Orleans next week.
There is Klan Rally on Saturday night three miles out of Monroe on Rt. 80. It will be held in a field. Steve Miller was invited to come and bring Mike Robinson. It was announced on radio.
The workers are going to Gramblihg to a Freedom Hootenanny tonight.

July 24, 1965

9:45 am
Mike Robinson: We are meeting with Project Uplift to talk about food distribution. We are canvassing with the goal of beginning to organize apprenticies. This afternoon will be spent taking statements about Olin Matheson and the Negro and white local unions.

4:30 pm
Steve Miller: No one came to Project Uplift's meeting this afternoon. Lou Mitchell called. He said someone from the Civil Rights Commission is coming tomorrow.
There was a strategy meeting with the Unity committee at 3 pm, and 6 people attended.

PT. COUPEE
PARISH

July 20, 1965
10:46am
Kent Hudson: Canvassing in the community to help raise money for CORE. The people are working on ASCS alone. They prefer not having CORE workers canvass with them.
The NAACP and Mr. Duarison want to get together with the community. People who are involved with Tiny and the ones who have been picketing are disgusted - they don't feel very much like doing anything.
There are seven or eight Negro candidates for ASCS

July 21, 1965
12:15pm
Paul Kramer: Will give report when we arrive in Baton Rouge

6:30pm
Made leaflets today to distribute about picketing of National Food Stores on Saturday.
We are working on a suit to stop the bussing of Negro children past 4 white schools to a Negro one.

July 22, 1965
2:25pm
Kent Hudson: The school board here is supposed to desegregate the first and twelth grades this fall, but they have declined to set a registration date. We know of at least three parents who want to transfer their children to all white schools.
Nine parents have registered their children at the white Catholic schools.

July 23, 1965

3:50pm Picketing will begin tomorrow morning at 8am at National Food Store and American Dime Store.
This town has set up a white CAP which has not yet been approvec
We are meeting this weekend to discuss this. Mr. Batiste has already filed a complaint against it.

7:45pm
Kent car is broke down again.
Meeting Monday night of parents of all children who will be integrating. 40 children involved.
A car full of hooded Klan members drove through Pt. Coupee last night. There were no incidents as far as I know.

RAPIDES PARISH

July 19, 1965

11:00pm
Paul Trainor: I am now working as a volunteer for Project Headstart
There was some trouble because the program was not integrated.
I spent the day getting information for Mrs. Henry' case. Her husband had an accident and could not get compensation. She was refused aid by both the Legal Aid Society and Welfare.
We interviewed peoplefrom the Pinecrest State School; three have already filed complaints the school.

12:40pm
Paul Trainor: We are working on Headstart. We have been talking to Mrs. Hones and Attorney Berry.

July 20, 1965

11:00am
Teddy Stewart: We tested four places; were refused at one.
I am taking affadavits on Pinecrest. After 3pm we will work on VR.

9:10pm
Teddy Stewart: Today I interviewed many parents of children who were denied admission to Pinecrest.
Paul is working with problems with the State Employment Service.
The Federeal Gov't has threatened to cut off 40% of the money in Headstart unless the staff is integrated. But the State Employment Service hired only Negroes and Headstart itself had no control over the office.

July 21, 1965

8:55pm
Teddy Stewart:Ronnie Moore was here today and had a conference with the workers. Paul still at Headstart daily.

July 22, 1965

8:25pm
Paul Trainor: Teddy spent the day doing paper work and typing out affadavits for the complaints on Pinecrest.
I spent the day working at Headstart and on Mrs, Henry's case.

July 23, 1965

7:30pm Mike Lesser is here; tomorrow he and Paul will go to Lafayette. I am still working on complaints for Pinecrest.
Paul is at Headstart every day.

ST HELENA
PARISH

July 19, 1965

10:20pm

Ronnie Kaibel: We spent the entire day running off 800 copies of campaign material for the ASC elections. We will be canvassing tomorrow to encourage people to vote for the Negro candidates.

July 20, 1965

8:20am

Fred Lacey: The Kaibels are leaving in a week. There is a major split within the group concerning what should be done. Would like for Mike Lesser to come up.

Have petition for ASCS election.

7:20pm

Fred Lacey: Mr. Hall, a local ASCS candidate went out with Howie to about 30 homes to canvas for ASCS. Two lodal girls and Ronnie canvassed about 40 homes.

Wednesday night, there will be a meeting of 4 Wards, each running one Negro. I would like to get a representative from the Agricultural Dept to monitor counting of ASC votes.

July 21, 1965

6:30pm

Howie Kaibel: The four candidates are Jon Hall - Ward 2; Percy Gordon- Ward 3; Dennis Lee - Ward 4; Rev Frank Washington - Ward 5. There is a meeting tonight for these four and others interested to plan a campaign. The meeting is at 7:30pm

July 22, 1965

7:15pm

Fred Lacey: Today the workers canvassed for ASCS with Charles Hall Jr.; Percy Gordon is afraid to canvas until he is certain his name is on the list of candidates.

July 23, 1965

Fred will attend the East Coast Conference at Mt. Beulah. When can the books from New Orleans be expected?

ST. LANDRY PARISH

July 19, 1965

11:10 am
Joel Rubenstein: We will be canvassing all day on ASCS.

11:30 pm
John Zippert: We went to the ASCS office with ten share-croppers. They did not receive the information from Mr. Forey, the ASCS agent here that other farmers received. Mr. Forey said he would mail information and ballots only to owners and operators. The ten are writing complaints to both the state and Federal agricultural departments. They also filed 10 petitions for ASCS elections from the first and sixth wards. Ward seven has one man running, and farmers got together in the fourth ward on their own and filed theree petitions. We had a meeting with forty people in ward 3 who chose three candidates. Some of them also have complaints against Mr. Forey and we are encouraging them to file them with state and Federal authorities.

Sunday we are co-sponsoring a barbeque with the local NAACP in the white park.

July 20, 1965

4:10 pm
John Zippert: There is a farmers' meeting tonight in the norther part of ward 1, Lawtell.

There is a meeting tomorrow night at 11 in Plaisance of farmers of Ward 5.

The deadling for handing in ASCS petitions in St. Landry is tomorrow at 4 pm. 3 petitions have been handed in for ward 3, three petitions from ward 2. Tonight also there is a community meeting in Eunice.

15 Negroes went to the white park to swim in Opelousas. The park was then closed by officials, as was the swimming pool of the Negro park. Atty. White and Mr. Norton, President of the NAACP, John and Joel, went to the Mayor. He showed them a financial report stating that both parks have been running $3,00 in debt. He said they were closed because of that. It was suggested to him that he open one park and he refused, saying that the city would lose money anyway.

July 21, 1965

10:32 am
Joel Rubenstein: We had a meeting last night at Eunice. People decided to take a letter to the management of National Food Store explaining their grievances. Another meeting is scheduled for Thursday night. Picketing will probably begin Friday.

We had a meeting last night on ASCS. Only one person attended. It was raining heavily. One farmer is running for ASCS.

4:15 pm
Joel Rubenstein: Rev. Mott (from Washington, La.), his three and seven year old daughters, Miss Manero (white) from the NAACP, and Mrs. Johnson and her five year old son, all sat in at J. W. Low Department Store lunch counter. They were not served. They then went to the white park which the mayor closed yesterday. The pool was open (the Negro pool is till closed) but was closed when they saw Rev. Mott and the other Negroes. Atty. White called the mayor's office to ask why the

July 21, 1965

secretary said that if people were swimming there, they were swimming illegally.
Mrs. Johnson, who with her son was sitting in at W. J. Low's, has tried for three consecutive days to transfer her son from the Negro Headstart but has been refused each day. A Mrs. LaPlace from the Community Relations Service of the Anti-Poverty Program has promised to have funds cut off for all the Opelousas Headstart Programs- white and Negro. She has gone to Washington to see about this.
Baton Rouge office will call the ASCS candidates tomorrow to inform them of a candidate's meeting on Friday at 10 am at the Parish Court House, Opelousas.

July 22, 1965

1:30 pm
Jack Watlington: Mike Lesser was here last night. Tonight, we have a meeting at St. Mathilda's Church in Opelousas to decide on picketing at National Food Chain. There was to be a sit-in at J. W. Low's Dime Store, today. None of us went so we don't know what happened yet.

July 23, 1965

12:25 pm
Jack Watlington: We had a meeting with the District Manager of National Food Chain, Mr. James Bowen, from New Orleans. Father Sullivan served as mediator. He made the Negroes sit upstairs at the meeting and would not let them talk. National agreed to hire one part-time Negro in the store. He may change his mind. We will have someone apply there again.

July 24, 1965

8:15 pm
Joel Rubenstein: Talked to farmers for ASCS in Eunice. Jack went to stand in front ot the National Food Store in Opelousas. There were no incidents.

WASHINGTON PARISH

July 19, 1965

Donnie Lee: The march of about two hundred people went to the bridge and back with no incidents. There was picketing at the Plaza. One fellow was punched but not hurt seriously. The trial for those arrested yesterday was set for August 2. Protection was good at the picket line today.

10:00 pm
Richard Haley: There was one incident today during picketing: Rudolph Youngblooc, a minor (about 15), was punched by a white while picketing. The assailant fled into the store; we believe he was apprehended.
Today's march turned around at the bridge (3/4 mile from where it started). Because of a law prohibiting demonstrations at the courthouse when court is in session (2-6 pm today in Bogalusa), it would not have been to the marchers' advantage to reach their destination.
The League is reviewing the reasons given when they have been halted at the bridge.
Plans for tomorrow: Picketing as usual and a march at 2:30 pm.

July 20, 1965

Alan Gartner: 5 Negroes tested 4 local restaurants today and were refused at one, where the owner locked the doors, on the basis of it's being a private club. There were 50 State Troopers present.
The march on City Hall is beginning now.

4:45 pm
Joan Greico: There are presently 25 people picketing on Columbia Street. They are picketing a whole string of stores which include the American Department Store, Berenson's Men Store, the Hollywood Shoe Store, and Kayman's Shoe Store. So far there have been no incidents. The police moved the hecklers and warned one man not to try anything. They had a police escort from Royan's Barber Shop at Columbia Street and are presently being escorted back.
400 people marched today. They went to the Court House and on the way back passed Crown Zellerbach Mill, and went back to the Union Hall. There were no incidents. There were few hecklers.

July 21, 1965

6:15 pm
Donnie Lee: Four Negroes and two whites tested the Roundtable (not allowed in), the City Drug Store (good service there), Slocum's Drug Store (good service), and Virginia's Inn (nasty service there).

Joan Grieco: Two hundred to two hundred fifty people marched today from Union Hall to the Court House and back. They had a song, prayer and speech at the Court House. They had protection from about 60 policemen. There was a Freedom School meeting today with about 50 kids (age 6-17). There was discussion about what they want to do. John Patterson, a Negro summer volunteer ran the school. It has not been decided yet how often the school will meet.

WEBSTER PARISH

July 20, 1965

7:45 pm
Willie Mellion: Willie has been in Jonesboro the past two days, since the rest of the Webster workers were in New Orleans. He marched in Jonesboro and was slightly roughed up there but is fine.

July 21, 1965

9:10 am
Willie Nillion: Kids had meeting, decided to re-test public facilities today.
Meeting tonight. We intend to pass leaflets today concerning the meeting tonight. We have been gone for several days so don't rally know what to expect at the meeting.

5:15 pm
Ronnie Moore: There is an extreme cast system in Webster parish; the middle class Negro wants nothing to do with the lower classes. This Mr. Coleman is an individualist and a dictator. The CORE workers made a mistake of trying to ouster him from power before they had a replacement or a program.
When 400 people walked out of the meeting last week, the CORE workers lost contact with all of these people (farmers, teachers, ministers), and have not been able to regain it. There has been no communication between staff and these people since.
We have a meeting set up for Saturday. Either, Ike or myself will be present. Until that time, I fell I can do little here, so I plan to go to Homer tomorrow morning. After Homer; -Tallulah; -and on to Ferriday.

July 22, 1965

11:15 pm
Willie Mellion: We are moving today because we were evicted from our office for reasons we don't know yet. We plan to spend the day testing four or five restaurants in downtown Minden.

6 pm
Terry Poe: We're in a new office now - were thrown out of the other one yesterday. The situation surrounding this incident was all explained to Ronnie this morning and Terry would prefer not relating it over the phone.

July 23, 1965

9:02 am
Terry Poe: Today we are moving into our new office. We are liafleting for meeting Saturday which Ronnie will attend. It will be a showdown between the people of Minden and the ministers after which we will decide whether we will be able to co-operate or we will break completely.

WEBSTER PARISH cont'd

July 24, 1965

Hugh Robbins: Today, we are putting out leaflets and canvassing for the meeting tonight which Ronnie will attend. It will probably be a show-down between the ministers of the town and the people.

6:00 pm
Willie Mellion: Passed out leaflets concerning the meeting tonight. This meeting should decide who will lead the people, the preachers or the real representatives of the people.
Ronnie will speak there. They expect about 400 people.

NEWS / WNEW RADIO / *Frank Young*
Publicity Director

File

Jim Monsonis
SDS

June 6, 1963

WNEW RADIO EXCLUSIVELY REVEALS REPORTS OF INDIGNITIES TO GIRL FREEDOM DEMONSTRATORS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS

WNEW Radio has revealed exclusively charges that teen-age negro and white girls, arrested during Freedom demonstrations, have been subjected to indignities in prisons in Mississippi and Georgia.

Rape, sexual abuses and other indignities were reported by Dr. Jean Noble of New York University, and Dorothy Height, President of the National Association of Negro Women. Complaints are expected to be filed with the Justice Department.

The station first started broadcasting the story Wednesday, June 5, at 4 P.M. and continued throughout the evening. On Thursday, June 6, a half-hour version was broadcast at 11 A.M. and on Sunday, June 9, a 25-minute updated report will be presented on NEWS CLOSEUP.

-O-

(ATTACHED IS A TRANSCRIPT OF THE STORY AS BROADCAST THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11 A.M. BY WNEW'S WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS.)

###

565 Fifth Avenue/New York 17, New York/YUkon 6-7000/A Metropolitan Broadcasting Station

WNEW RADIO

565 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Contact: Frank Young

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS: Last night on Six O'Clock Closeup... we brought you a report of a secret meeting held over the Memorial Day weekend somewhere in Virginia. A meeting of 24 women's groups who heard charges of brutality and sexual abuse of freedom demonstrators in the prisons of the South. The response to WNEW's report was immediate.... and vocal. And we have received many requests to repeat it.

~~As I told you, last night WNEW brought you a special report -- in which the leaders of several women's groups, concerned with integration in the South detailed charges of sexual abuses perpetrated against girls -- freedom demonstrators -- who were arrested and held in the jails of Mississippi and Alabama.~~

The response was amazing.

(more)

Naturally there were those who called and told me to mind my own business -- and the names they called me.... well, I can't repeat on the air. And then there were people who called and said that what we had on the air..... we shouldn't have.... because, well frankly, it is not the kind of thing you usually hear on the radio. So.... if there are young children present, you may not want them to hear what follows.

And then we got calls from people who said.... "How do you know these charges are true?" And to them, we can only reply,"We don't know for a certainty that they are. We don't say that they are. Our responsibility as reporter is to report..... and, to the best of our ability... to check our sources.

The sources of these reports are impeccable. You will be able to judge for yourself as we begin with the President of the National Council of Negro Women -- Miss Dorothy Height.

(more)

DOROTHY HEIGHT: A group of women representing member organizations in the National Council of Negro Women has heard first hand the stories from many of the women and girls who have been in these situations and we have felt this is the kind of thing that the nation should be informed of so that they can take some action in regards to it.

REPORTER: Well, could you give me the details, or as much as you know specifically, of those atrocities in each case?

HEIGHT: Well, for instance, there have been girls who have been raped.

REPORTER: Do you know this for a fact?

HEIGHT: Yes, we do.

REPORTER: How did you find this out?

HEIGHT: We've had first hand reports from the women themselves

REPORTER: Who raped them?

HEIGHT: Well, they were raped by attendants in the jails.

(more)

HEIGHT: (cont.) We've heard one of the stories that has really concerned us a great deal. It's been in the Jackson jails, for example. Both the Negro and white young women who were arrested had been subjected to internal examinations at the hands of attendants there -- and under very unsanitary conditions.

WILLIAMS: Other reports of abuses and indignities come from Dr. Jean Noble, an associate professor at N.Y.U.'s Center for Human Relations and Community Studies. Dr. Noble is president of an organization of some 35-thousand college girls and alumnae -- a service sorority known as Delta Sigma Theta. She details the story of one 23-year old white girl who was arrested in a freedom demonstration.

JEAN NOBLE: She has been on a hunger strike in jail for about two weeks. And when she was in jail she was asked to strip naked and stand before the male prisoners in the yard of the jail. Now there've been lots of rape and most of the girls who have been admitted to the Jackson, Mississippi jail have been subjected to unsanitary and unmedical vaginal examinations.

(more)

NOBLE: (cont.) Now, ostensibly I'm told this is routine because of the question of bringing in dope; but it seems to me as if the Federal Government should make some distinction between young people who are involved in civil disobedience, or involved in a struggle for social rights, and the criminal kind of person who is being brought up for criminal charges.

REPORTER: Now, the girl you were speaking of, she is Negro?

NOBLE: No.

REPORTER: She is a white girl.

NOBLE: She's the one that I know about.

REPORTER: I see.

NOBLE: She's the one who has been on a hunger strike and had to stand naked each day.

REPORTER: Is that because she was on a hunger strike or....

NOBLE: It's one of the many efforts on the part of the people in the jails to discourage people from participating in social protest movements. And it's not going to work.

(more)

REPORTER: What other indignities have you heard of?

NOBLE: As a woman I can think of no greater indignity than rape.... or sexual exposure.... or unsanitary conditions. They're not allowed to take any medicines, they are not allowed to have any of the civilized implements which we have in our country to protect us from bad health.

WILLIAMS: So far, we have heard from leaders of large organizations concerned with the problem... passing on information from sources which they consider unimpeachable. Actual first hand reports are hard to come by. It's not difficult to understand that a woman -- a girl -- who has experienced these indignities would be reluctant to discuss them publicly. It takes a lot of courage. The kind of courage exhibited by Shirley Smith.... an attractive girl in her 20's.... who works for the African-American Institute.... a group closely connected with United Nations activities.

Miss Smith, a white girl, went on a freedom ride... and was arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. Her crime: She was sitting in the Negro section of the Jackson Bus Terminal lunch counter.

(more)

SHIRLEY SMITH:- I was sentenced for a breach of the peace to six months in jail. My bail was established at $500. I was fined $200. In the cell immediately next to us were two young 16-year old Negro girls.... and the first sign I had of most unusual cruel treatment was that the two 16 year-old girls were denied a shower curtain, and this meant that if they were going to shower -- and mind you it was July in Jackson and very hot -- they had to shower with no protection.

There were no female attendants, and so we raised the question politely with the jail authorities that we felt if we had a shower curtain -- and we were all white in our cell -- that we felt the Negro girls should have one. And we were simply chided for false modesty and told that usually this is the way -- the words they used were not that polite -- that Negroes were treated.

REPORTER: Were these cells actually doors or were they just bars facing out on a corridor?

SMITH: Bars facing out on a corridor.

(more)

SMITH: (cont.) We had a little toilet facility in the jail, in the cell itself -- and, as I say, bunks for four of us. There were two sleeping on the floor.

REPORTER: Now, you were in this particular jail for how many days?

SMITH: We were there approximately two and-a-half days and were then transferred, six of us locked in the back of a jeep and driven about 150 miles from the city of Jackson. We had armed police cars in front of us and behind us and sub-machine guns. You couldn't imagine such an escort for a group of people who were peacefully demonstrating.

REPORTER: What was the age range of the group?

SMITH: Well, one woman was a grandmother in her mid-sixties and the youngest girl in our group was 18. And a few of us fell into the late twenties and thirties. There were two older women in our group, both of them attorneys from California. We had heard that they were forcing the girls to submit to some very rude and cruel investigation prior to being finally placed in their cells.

SANDERS: By that do you mean questioning or physical examinations?

SMITH: Physical examinations. And the two older women in the group, because they were attorneys, said that they would go first into face this thing.

What they had done is increased the maximum security unit, which was in itself a fairly terrifying thing because our cells were about 13 feet from death row. And they have no female attendants in maximum security units, so they took a woman who weighed about 210 pounds and she was the matron to the girls who were involved in the freedom rides.

When I went to the examination room, these two women who had been examined were standing against the wall -- obviously looking ruffled. They were in bare feet wearing black and white striped skirts and white tee shirts which had been issued to them, and I looked at the situation and you could see what was there, and what was ahead.

There was a small bed and there was the nurse and there was a Negro trustee -- a young Negro woman they were using as a trustee. And then the chap who was in charge of the whole operation.

(more)

So they asked me to take off my clothes and I simply refused to, especially while the man was there, and I said I'll do anything that's within reason, but I said I wouldn't do that until he left -- because I was sure we were going to have to change our clothes.

So he left and I proceeded to undress, but as I did I began to sputter and say, "Now look, I'm not going to submit to any unusual punishment here," and tried to explain that I felt that it was inconceivable in our country that this could happen.

So after I was undressed I simply refused to submit to an internal examination.

REPORTER: Did you understand the purpose of this kind of examination?

SMITH: When questioned they didn't really want to talk about it... but when questioned later we were told the reason they did it. They said Freedom rider girls were smuggling dope into the penitentiary and that this was why they were doing it. What followed was that I refused to submit to it, and was forced to.

(more)

REPORTER: The conditions you described in the jail are not what our jails are supposed to be. What action was taken? Were there complaints made to the attorney general? Was any attempt made to at least make these things public?

SMITH: Yes, we wrote out some documents which we signed that described the things that had happened to us. We tried to get them into the hands of -- in fact I did get them into the hands of -- the Negro leaders in Jackson. Other persons who came out of jail stipulated them to persons of position and influence. I, myself, went to Washington to talk with responsible persons in the U.S. government.

And so the story in its ugliest form was made known. But we found -- and I was amazed at this -- that there was a real resistance to have anybody publicly print any of these stories. And the reason for this I cannot tell you.

REPORTER:- Did you give the story to anyone in particular -- and did they say, "I won't print this" or did they tell you why it wouldn't be printed?

(more)

SMITH: Yes, here in this very building, in the Carnegie Endowment Building, a press conference was held and members of the press were invited, and every person who works in the Carnegie Endowment Building came that was interested, and after it was over I went up to a reporter from a newspaper which I thought had a grand and liberal tradition, and I asked him. I said, "I am most concerned that you really let the public know the kinds of things that are happening." And his response was, "Honey, it's not news."

REPORTER: And yet, you haven't seen this kind of story in print, have you? I haven't.

SMITH: No, I haven't at all and I have found that generally people are horrified, but somehow they cling to a sense of disbelief. I think they don't want to believe that atrocities can happen in our country to private citizens.

WILLIAMS: And I suppose that is true. People just can't bring themselves to believe that this can happen here.

(more)

WILLIAMS: (cont.) The question now is: What can be done about it? And according to Miss Height the women themselves are taking action.

HEIGHT: We recently held a conference with 24 other presidents of women's organizations representing all women from across the country. These are the lodge women, women who belong to most all of the national organizations.

REPORTER: Didn't your organization have a secret meeting in Virginia over Memorial Day weekend?

HEIGHT: Yes, That's where we went and we held a conference and we came away from the conference determined that this is one thing we could do as women: We could speak out and work toward the elimination of these horrible atrocities that seemed to be vented against women and girls.

WILLIAMS: Specifically, the women plan to see for themselves exactly what conditions are like for women and girls -- arrested for peaceably demonstrating in the South. This is how Dr. Noble explains it:

(more)

NOBLE: We are organizing groups of women in our locality, and Miss Horne has consented to serve as the overall chairman to help us in this program -- we're setting up a Youth Emergency Freedom Fund. We've done this kind of thing for UNICEF for children in other parts of the world -- we think maybe we can do this thing at home. Really I think what we're saying is that we feel that we have to get out and visit what is happening.

WILLIAMS: The "Miss Horne" to whom Dr. Noble referred is Lena Horne. And I spoke to Lena on the phone last evening.

LENA HORNE: So you see, this isn't the first time this has been happening. You know, I've asked myself a question for many years. I asked myself, "Why did the German people acquiesce to Hitler's atrocities?" They must be different. Well, I got my answer, you know, in these past few weeks. They're no different. They are just like we are. They are like the American people. This has been going on for a long time, along with all the brutalizing, the beatings and the kickings and the fire hoses and the indignities.

(more)

HORNE: These kids have been put in jail for peaceful demonstrations -- sit-ins. These kids have been subjected to all the kind of stuff that Hitler stood for.

WILLIAMS: And it's happening in our own country.

HORNE: And you've got to react, you've got to be violent about something like that. I mean, I don't know why this country thinks that people's patience can last that long.

WILLIAMS: Are you going to do anything about it? I understad from Miss Height that you have agreed to head a group called, I think, The Youth Emergency Freedom Fund.

HORNE: I'm going to do what I can do... you can believe that. I know that our situation seems a little easier here in the North, but I'm afraid of the inability of people to see what's happening under their noses. They think the South is another country, but the same kind of thing is going on in a different way here.

WILLIAMS: The more subtle form of bigotry.

HORNE: And I'll do what I can. I am doing it, and I intend to keep on.

WILLIAMS: Miss Height told us that recently a group of women held a meeting.... I think over Memorial Day weekend.

HORNE: Yes.

WILLIAMS: Some place in Virginia?

HORNE: Yes.

WILLIAMS: And as a result of the meeting some kind of manifesto -- I guest might be an appropriate word -- had been drawn up and do you intend forwarding this to the attorney general?

HORNE: We intend to, yes.

WILLIAM: Do you think you're going to get any action?

HORNE: Well, I don't know. The papers are full of the movement .the government is beginning to make. I hope it's not too late, Bill.

WILLIAMS: When you say, too late, in what way, Lena?

(more)

HORNE: I just hope that. I don't believe in that saying "It's never too late".... there's been so many wrong things done. There've been so many moves that the government has not made and I don't see how under the present circumstances they can do something quickly. For instance, they can't save those three girls! And you can't save those kids who've been beaten around the heads so that they can't think.

But we're going to send these petitions. First of all, my essential use is certainly as a money-raiser. I am not a great speech-maker, and I'm a woman, and I'm afraid, and I wouldn't have the bravery of those people who have resisted passively.

WILLIAMS: You said a moment ago that you're a woman and you're afraid.

HORNE: Yes.

WILLIAMS: Do you hold any fears going into a place like Jackson?

HORNE: I am sure that those people and those students are afraid!

HORNE: But the point is that if you live under fear that long... there comes a time when you just get strong and that fear turns into a terrible strength, and that's what they've got.

WILLIAMS: The group of women who met in Virginia, what kind of women were they?

HORNE: They're teachers, doctors, business women, and college women and high school students, and educators and psychologist.... women.... American women.

WILLIAMS: Another question Lena, and this is -- I suppose -- in one sense a philosophical question. What do you think that a white adult or teenager, a white decent thinking human being can do today that they are not doing?

HORNE: Well, I don't know about the South. Like I say, I was there from the time I was five years old until I was twelve -- in the formative years of my life. I remember the fear from that time... that is how old my fear is. I was taken away from a lynching and my mother and I with some friends fled from Jacksonville, Florida.

(more)

HORNE: (CONT.) They were lynching a Negro from a tent company; a carnival show where Negroes had to work on the tents. They were segregated, they couldn't have shows in theatres. And I remember that when I was six.... I'll never forget that.... I know that white people beat up Negroes just for fun on Saturday night. But that's the old-fashioned kind. Now they've progressed up to hoses and dogs. I don't know about the white man in the South any longer, but the white people I know in the North, and all over this country, have got to stand up and be counted. It's all that simple. Just raise their hand and say I'm against it. Since they have what is supposed to be the thing .... white skin .... maybe they'll be listened to.

WILLIAMS: Now, I must say that in speaking to you earlier and speaking to you now I can feel and sense the great anger, the great anguish, you feel over those youngsters who are in southern jails. And I hope that as a result of the stories we've heard, from Dr. Noble, from Dorothy Height and from you -- that there will be an aroused public opinion that will make itself heard.

(more)

HORNE: I hope so Bill, but you know that I'm not sure enough people really care because why did they wait so long? Why are they waiting so long? Why are they waiting 'til now to get so agitated? I'm not sure they care.

WILLIAMS: "I'm not sure they care." I suppose the Negroes of America have every reason to believe that we don't care. This is the time to prove that we do. If you care.... address your letters and telegrams to your Congressman... your Senator.... the United States Attorney General.... care of WNEW.... New York 17, New York.

# # #

(END OF TRANSCRIPT)

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
David Dennis
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet

STAFF
Edward Blankenheim
B. Elton Cox
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Norman Hill
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Henry Thomas
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James Farmer
national director

From Zev Aelony
Nov. 7, 1962

Zev

Report on Meeting of Housing Committee of Bergan County CORE on Nov. 7

The committtee had been involved in a case of discrimination against a couple trying to get a garden apartment. Minutes before the sit-in was to begin they were leased an apartment. At this meeting a second couple, the Charles Davids (Davis?) were requesting aid in finding an apartment. Shortly after I arrived, however, discussion shifted to the subject of the meeting: preparations for the field work at the area conference.

There was considerable discussion of the value of having the participants do testing, which was felt to be so unskilled as to require no training. Other suggestions were to have operation window shop on that day with the conference people taking part, having the conference people take part in negotiations, and so forth. Eventually discussion returned to the problem of testing. They had found only about a dozen places, in about half of which they were sure of a vacancy. I pointed out that we expected to have enough participants to do from 25 to 40 tests. Several people thought that there weren't that many apartments in the county. I asked if there were model homes. Someone said yes, but they are all too expensive. They finally decided to assign people to look in various areas, setting a limit of $30,000 for a house. Apparently price is the problem with apartments also, as I saw many appartment developements on the way home. Mr. Davids pointed to one development and commented "If they'd rent to us, it'd only cost $130, but in the Negro district they ask $157 for apartments not nearly as nice." 130 is still an awful lot, and if that's cheap for a one bedroom apt., then I can see why there is trouble finding reasonably priced places to rent to test. People volunteered to ferret out places to test in various regions, however, and to watch the adds. They will hand in their information on cards to be given to the test teams along with a map and transportation. Returning testers will meet at one house, turn in their reports, have coffee. Frouma requested that I get a modified version of the L.A. question sheet run off to be given to the testers with other information.

The question of Sunday field work was brought up, and I was asked if that was to be the same or publicity for the windowshop or what. I told them that I didn't know, but was pretty sure it was something different from what had been said, and that if it would require planning on their part I would call Frouma back.

They will meet again Tues. at 8:30.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
David Dennis
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet

STAFF
Edward Blankenheim
B. Elton Cox
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Norman Hill
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Henry Thomas
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James Farmer
national director

From Zev Aelony
Nov. 7, 1962

Zev

Report of Meeting of L.I. CORE
on Nov. 5

The meeting was held in a small Negro church in~~xRxxxx~~ Rockville Center. About fifty people came, appa rently far fewer than expected, though there was little extra room -- there might have been room for 100. Most of those attending seemed to be people already in contact with CORE, but there were several young Negro workers and some Negro women who appeared to have come to their first CORE meeting. When Li^coln Lynch, the chairman of the group, asked them how they happened to come they answered "Word's been going around you're starting a revolution here tonight." I spoke for about ten minutes on CORE and Linc and I ans wered questions for about half an hour — the most crucial being that of a young porter who wanted to know how we could make better jobs with sufficient pay to support a family available to Negroes.

The bulk of the evening was taken up by a speech and questions put to Mr. Emile Zola Berman, a lawyer running as a Democrat for office as District Attorney. He stressed the importance of the district attorney's office in preventing police brutality, trial by newspaper, excessive bail f or members of minorities, use of announcements of non-existent confessions and other forms of unjustified police infringements of civil rights and civil liberties. Pressed during the question period, he stressed that he was not just making "campaign promises", but intended to act.

Linc then pushed the CORE record, cards, etc., and adjourned the meeting.

A car belonging to Mark Dodson (?) was overturned during the meeting. We turned it back upright, and he called police. Apparently it was done by pranksters as a false alarm was turned in nearby at the same time.

MEMORANDUM ON MEETING BETWEEN
Rev. Arthur A. Zebbs and Zev Aelony of CORE and Rev.
Robert Graez and Mr. Barbee Durham of NAACP
Dat of the meeting was November 20, 1962

zev

As a result of continuing misunderstanding between Columbus NAACP and Columbus CORE, we arranged a meeting with Mr. Durham and Rev. Graez to find ways of eliminating this friction within the ranks of civil rights organizations.

CORE explained its position on its involvement with the Kroger Co. pointing out that one of its members, Rabbi Fleischer had contacted members of the NAACP and the Urgan League prior to the inception of any action by CORE, and had been told that neither of these organizations had any previous contact with the Kroger Co. CORE was also informed by the former personnel manager of Kroger, Mr. Hepp, that there had been no such contact by other civil rights organizations.

Mr. Durham at this point explained that NAACP had been in contact with Kroger's management a year prior to the inception of the CORE project. Mr. Aelony asked if there were any reasons why the two orgaizations, CORE, NAACP, could not coordinate their efforts, working also with the Urban League, which has been brought in by the Kroger Co. itself.

Mr. Durham pointed out that there was a difference in the positions of the two organizations, in that the NAACP was asking for continuing progress, without stating any specific number of employees or categories of employees to be hired. Whereas the Columbus CORE had made specific demands for the hiring of five managerial trainees and three secretarial workers. Asled if this were the only difference between CORE and the NAACP at this point, Mr. Durham also pointed out that NAACP felt obliged not to picket, so long as the company made some satisfactory progress, wheras CORE was already picketing Kroger stores.

Rev. Graez, inaddition, pointed out that it was difficult to justify the choice of Kroger's as the target of the first direct action to the community. He pointed out that there were other concerns in Columbus with much worse records. CORE pointed out that it is true that there were concerns with worse records, that there were other reasons for choosing Kroger as the first target.

1. Attempts are being made in other cities to integrate stores of this chain. As a nation-wide chain, it is more susceptible to this sort of pressure than local chain would have been, or chains that are predominantly in the South.
2. In addition, a victory at Kroger could help to set a nation-wide pattern, as this is a rapidly growing concern, one of the largest in its field, which already employs over 40,000 persons in some 1400 supermarkets.

3. In Columbus area Kroger is the only company with a super market in almost an exclusively all-Negro area. Furthermore, Kroger previously had Negro managers of its smaller stores, but when these were closed, no Negro managers were placed in charge of the super markets.

Rev. Graetz had to leave at this point to attend another meeting.

The question was raised as to the possibility of having a meeting with Kroger, at which representatives of CORE, NAACP and the Urban League would all be present. Each would represent only his group and present its position. Basically the Urban Leagues position of having been called in to help find qualified Negro applicants, the NAACP position of insisting on progress towards a fair employment pattern, with the understanding that the NAACP is not now ready to picket and would not consider picketing as long as it considers that sufficient progress is being made; and CORE's position of continuing its picketing and selective buying campaign until certain minimum requirements are met as well as signs of continuing progress. If these conditions would be met, of course, it would seem likely the positions of CORE and the NAACP would become identical in this case.

Mr. Durham pointed out that the NAACP by its prior negotiations with the Kroger Co. is morally abligated not to picket the company under the present circumstances and asked if this would not bring it into conflict with CORE position. CORE stated that this need not be a problem in that CORE intended in any case to maintain its picket line and selective buying campaign but understood why the NAACP could not at the present time. And suggested that the two organizations simply take public positions of no prejudice regarding the specific positions of the other organizations.

If a public statement becomes necessary, it should be possible to simply point to the history of involvement of the three organizations now involved with the Kroger Co. Since the early negotiations were done separately, CORE and NAACP now stand in somewhat different tactical/ and moral positions -- regarding specific behavior. However, all three civil rights groups should work together in their negotiations with Kroger, since they are all working for the solution of the same problem. Suchsa statement could be drawn up and signed by all three organizations without in any way, bringing discredit upon any of the organizations involved.

It was also brought out that it would be desirable for negotiators from the three organizations to meet in advance of their meeting with the Kroger Co, to plan their strategy and coordinate their activities as is far as possible on those points on which they do agree. The Urgan League has not yet been contacted in this regard.

Mr. Durham then asked for this memorandum to be drawn up and that he would have to take the matter up before the NAACP board at their next meeting.

cc: Mr. Chester Jones, Columbus Urban League
Mr. Barbee Durham, Columbus Branch, NAACP
Rev. Arthur A. Zebbs, Columbus CORE
Mr. Zev Aelony, National CORE representative

Zev Aelony [illegible] 1, 1963

%John Due
Box 565
Tallahassee, Florida

June 11, 1963

To: Gordon Carey
Jim McCain
Marcia McKenna

Hey, Y'all!

Pardon me if this starts off a bit disorganized. I'm sitting and watching Governor Wallace and wondering what will happen. I spoke to Dick Haley yesterday, so you probably know most of what I have to say, anyway.

I'm enclosing some special delivery letters that had been sent to Mary Hamilton. . Nobody here seems to know where she is now. Please forward them.

Gordon: I definitely do recomend Jayne Mueller for the task force, though I'm admittedly prejudiced. Cox can undoubtedly give you a less biassed and more up to date apparaisal. Alas, all I've managed was about a five minute phone call since I got out.

Koinonia: Two or three of the old families are staying on, some part of the original Koinonia apparently will continue to exist. Two SNCC field workers for Sumter County are also staying there permanently, and there were others preparing facilities for a training session for some sxty or seventy other SNCC kids. The new element is that several farm workersand farmers in the area wha have faced a combination of the general decline of farm condition and pressures on them because of participation in the movement. Some of these have been meeting every other Friday to discuss setting up a co-op. Some discussion has been around the idea of setting up a supply co-op to ensure their sources of supply, others, feeling that they can't buck it want toset up a production coop that would not leave them susceptible to local boycott -- perhaps a specialized form of pig raising or production of shrub. The latter would require a small amount of capital, but would appear to have the greatest chance of supporting large numbers of families over a long time. Since there is nothing definite there is ~~nothing~~ point in describing any of these possible enterprises in detail now. It does seem, however, that there may be a potential for the sort ofproject Eric has in Haywood Handicrafters, but with several experienced workers involved and physical facilities which could continue to be used as a place to traing and base local task force workers for work in Southwest Georgia, Southeast Alabama, and Northern Florida, much as the SNCC workers are now using Koinonia. A meeting took place while was there, however, and I would like to attend ~~thexx~~ the meeting June 28, and see what is the level of interest among most of those involved, learn more about their intentions, andwhat their resources are. ~~THEXEX~~ June 11,1963 I'll be going just as an observer, but if it looks worthwhile I would like to be able to offer my services. Would it be possible for me to be assigned there later? I would be willing to remain in the task force until the project were carried through.

Tallahassee: Somebody's just yelled up from the street that someone named Everet was killed in Mississippi last night, shot in the back. Was it Medger Evers? We're listening to the news to find out. I met him once in Minneapolis, and also in Jackson and was quite impressed with him.

Heard Kennedy's speech last night, and was surprised to see that for the first time he came out for integration as a right. For once he acknowledged that 100 years is enough of a cooling off period, and seemed to recognize that he is treating a cancer patient and will kill the patient if he doesnt switch from morphine to radiation treatments! Perhaps the events of this summer have set out a flare bright enough for many whose heavily rose-colored sun-glasses had previously prevented them from seeing into the shadows of America.

It was Ebers.

Hell! About Tallahassee: Two projects are going on here now. CORE is picketting two theaters, the Florida and State which are for "whites" (the third theater in town, the Leon, is for Negoes). NAACP is picketting Winn-Dixie (supermarket chain) for jobs. The two meet at Sunday "mass" meetings. Last Sunday there were about 80 people there. I was the only "white" there, but there are many whites on the picket lines, and about 100 persons, some 75% "white" were at a CORE meeting at FSU addressed -- beautifully! -- by Pat Due. The Mayor was there & very impressed. The theater owner has reportedly told the mayor he would burn his theaters around Florida rather than integrate, but the mayor (who doesn't want to be publicly quoted on our meeting yet), some white church people and others take an attitude of "I admit that after 100 years there's no reason you should trust me, and you've got a right to demonstrate, and all, and to lose patience, but let's see if we can find some way out of this thing." The mayor stated frankly that He did not feel that any law or anything else could do as much for integration as the educational effects of CORE's picketting! Mayor Teague certainly at least gives the impression of being much more willing to allow progress to take place than mayor Daley. I think that people here are realizing that they are sitting on a powderkeg of potential revolt and many are responding with a desire for integration as a means of solving that problem. It seems like every other night there is another 'interracial' meeting with whites who feel that they are a small isolated minority, who don't know what to do but want to do something that would not endanger their jobs or property, but don't know what to do other than donate a little money, but who would do more if they knew what to do. I think they could be recruited to put out a newsletter, press releases, clip news stories, secretarial work, etc..

Pat and Kenon were summoned to court today (Thursday) and are in court now, along with two attorneys, Hiken and Marger from Miami, and half a dozen local supporters as witnesses. The attorneys felt it best to keep me — an outside Yankee agitator — away from the courthouse, especially as I wasn't asked to come.

I've contacted high school students from Quincey, Marianna, and Silver Springs, and yesterday Pat, John, Kenon and I talked at length with a dentsit from St. Augustine, and we hope to get things going in each of those places if we can get time, people, etc..

More later,

Uhuru!

Zev Aelony
% Att'y. Rodriguez
Tampa, Florida
July 28, 1963

Dear Marcia, Jim, et. al.,

I'm out! I've never liked jails, but I was never so happy to leave a jail as I was to leave that one -- despite the fact that it probably was the cleanest jail and had by far the best food of any I've been in.

The mental competency hearing was to have been at 2:00 Friday. About 2:30 Judge Myers returned from lunch, and was about to begin -- witnesses and representatives of the press standing around, waiting a bit impatiently -- when Att'y Rodriguez asked permission to set up a court recorder. The judge looked a bit surprised, granted permission, then pulled the psychiatrist's report giving me a clean bill of health from a drawer in his desk, handed it to Mr. Rodriguez, stated that he would have a copy made and a release order written up. When an amazed reporter asked if that was all, the judge just nodded 'yes'. He also lowered the bond on the other two charges from $1,500 to $1,000, which we put up with the aid of a bondsman from Orlando. Local bondsmen wouldn't go my bond, and Mr. Lewis, the bondsman from Orlando who did mentioned that he had run into some static over it.

But I'm leaving out a couple of weeks of reports. Let me start at the beginning. From Dayton I went to Knoxville, where I discussed the situation of the Sumter County co-ops awith Connie Brown of Highlander, who had been working with them. Then I continued on to Koinonia, contacted the people there on some committees, and an R.A.D. official who felt that his gov't. agency would be willing to put up almost unlimited low interest loans for such a project, as they feel that they will save much more in the long run in reduced relief loads. At the meeting held Monday, July 8, reports were made by committees investigating terms of a co-op's taking over the pecan plant. James Mayes, a farmer who was a high school teacher and head of the PTA in Lee County and was fired when the PTA defended students who had refused to go to school until a student suspended for writing a dissertation on freedom would be allowed back in school (the whole teaching staff and the principal were fired, and all the teachers were fired again at the end of this past year), has begun showing considderable leadership. SNCC is helping, but its help is somewhat diminished because most of the people have little or no experiance with co-ops, and because different people are involved each time (I'm not blaming the SNCC staff for this, the last batch are most frequently in jail). Friction has also developed with Clarence Jordan over SNCC's use of people not committed to non-violence, and of techniques not entirely non-violent in his view. I'm quite sure I could straighten out this latter difficulty if I could stay there a while, but Wednesday I had to get down to Tallahassee.

In Tallahassee, demonstrations had stopped, largely because of the combination of the students being gone for the summer, and fatigue on the part of Pat Due. The situation reminds me of the bible story of the battle in which the People of Israel would win as long as Moses held his arms high, but as he became fatigued, the people lost heart and fell back. So it is in Tallahassee with Pat. We immediately reorganized the picketting (the lines are now ½ or more white, and there seems to be considerable enthusiasm among white supporters, though there are portents of trouble from the Johns committee to them.). We got out a newsletter entitled "The CORE of the Matter", and I used my meager skill as a stencil-cutter (much more meager than skill) to get out a flyer on the meeting which people distributed, and as a resutl there was a good turn-out; some 45 persons, or whom 17 were white. It was decided to continue the picketting of the theaters on

Friday evdnings, saturdays, and sundays, to attempt to open direct negotiations with the central office of the company through Dr. Minas the Chaplain at F.S.U.. The committee was directed to study further action at the pools where white students were arrested for going to the Negro pool which is the only one near campus (probably one reason for the increased activity of whites!), and Negro students (Priscilla Stevens) for going to the White pool. Actually there seems to be some error, as my observation has indicated that bothh pools are blue! The march on Washington and the possibility of a march on Tallahassee to try to get an executive order in the state were discussed, and both assigned to committee. After this I served a Koinonia Fruit Cake, etc., which enlivened people's spirits to the point of getting a party started which had a strong integrating effect on the group.

During that day, Tues., July 16, Pat had gotten a telegram ordering her and John and two others to appear fro questioning the following day concerning their suit against teh city officials, sheriff, theaters, et. al., and We spent the following day on that. The lawyer, Maurice Rosen, a cousin of Tobias Simon's, seemed satisfied.

Thursday morning I caught a 4:25 Greyhound for Dunnelon, arriving around8:45 A.M.. I got off the bus just across the line in Citrus county near the home of Betty Wright, a local CORE leader, and walked to ~~Betty~~'s house. I had breakfast there, and discussed local problems with Betty, her mother, Rev. Townsend (The 80-year-old Moses of Dunnelon CORE, complete with staff!), and others, talked with a U.P.I. reporter, Al Lee, and then it was about 11:40 and most people had already left for the picket line in front of segregated "Mrs. Mc"'s cafe. I went with Betty to the line, where, as we approached she took a couple of pictures. I suggested that it is important to get some identifying object into the picture so that anyone looking at them will know where they were taken. She asked me to demonstrate, which I did, kneeling by the curb to get one shot showing both the line and the cafe's sign. Just then a car parked where I had been standing and I stood betwween it and another to get another shot of the reflection of the line in the store's window. A police car had drawn up and a cop called out "C'mere a minute, I want to talk to you." "Sure, just a second," I answered, taking the picture, closing the camera case, and returning it to Betty. I then walked over to the officer, answered his questions concerning my name and employer, and asked his identification. One "ossifer" showed me a duputy sherriff's badge, the other, a Dunnellon cop refused to identify himself, saying he was not involved. He then asked me to get inte the car so they could take me to ask me some questions. I told them I was busy right then. The deputy, Noland, then said that if I would not come voluntarily he would arrest me for vagrancy. Surprised, I said, "But how can you do that when I'm employed and have money? See, here's cash and a pay check!" showing them my wallet. They did not take it, but arrested me and I then got into the car. Eventually I was taken to the county Jail in Ocala, where I was told by Chief Deputy Geiger that I didn't have to say anything if I didn't want to, that I could call my lawyer, that I would be treated as anyone else would, with the same rights he would have if he were in there, that no one is beaten there. I asked if freedom from illegal search and seizure or false or capricious arrest were not among the rights he enjoyed. He said they were but questions of guilt or innocence were for judge or jury to decide, that I would be brought before a judge for arraignment as soon as one could be found, that as long as I were in Marion County I would be arrested any time any officer saw me breaking any law. I asked, "The same as any other citizen?" and he answered, not anyone. I asked what that meant, and he said "Well, you know, we let Niggers get away with things we won't take from a white man." I was then booked, allowed to call a lawyer (I tried Rosen, he wasn't in; got Simon who is about a second cousin,

and he said he'd arrange fro a lawyer, call y'all.), and taken up to the jail where I was placed in a segregated white cell. About ten or 11 prisoners were in a day room, and there were also three little cells with four beds each. Someone said there was an empty bunk in the middle cell, upper left. I found it and began to spread my sheet on it, when a fellow walke d over and asked what I was in for. I told him, "Vagrancy... or at least that's what the man called it. I had money and a job. ... What are you in for?" While I had been talking I had heard a voice ask 'Is that the one?' and another answer, ' We don't know for sure; wait, let's see . . . " and I saw the two go over to the little speaking hole and talk to a guard or deputy (I think) out in the hall. The fellow hadn't answered my question, so I told him my name, and asked his. When he didn't answer, and I could feel the tension, I decided it was abest to continue to quietly make my bed, and wait until things might cool to the point where I could talk to people. As I tucked in the last edge of the sheet, the whole bunch of them came at me (I think they all did, but I'm not really certain now. At the time I had the impression it was all of them), hit me in the head knocking my head against the wall. I fell down, and people began knocking my head against the toilet rim, while others kicked me and a few reached for my shirt collar to pull me up so they could slug me in the face. Soon they had kicked me under a bed. Someone threw cold water in my face -- I'm not sure if I'd ever lost consciousness, or not. I'd been pleading with them to talk, not fight, and now as I lay trying to regain my breath someone came up and kicked me in the leg and said "Nigger, you wanted to talk, talk!". After a while I stood up, holding on to the bed to steady myself, the obscenely viscious anti-Negro slogans they had been yelling still ringing in my ears. A fellow, looking somewhat sympathetic, came over, picked up a nickle that had dropped out of my pocket, and handed it to me. My eyes were seeing four of everything, however, and I just dropped it again. He asked, I think, why I went around with colored pdeople, and I explained that I had been asked to come to Dunnelon to work with the CORE chapter there by a friend I'd met at FAMU (Betty). As he appeared about to ask another question the rattling of keys was heard, and someone called out "The guards!", and these valiant sons of the South again drew courage to fall upon me - I guess about five or six of them this time. The guards then came in and took me out. As I walked out someone slugged me in the back from behind, and a voice, I suppose that of a guard, said "Oh, let's have no more of that," in the tone one uses to scold a small child who sticks out his tongue.

I was then placed in a Negro & Puerto Rican cell, where prisoners gave me a towel to wash my face with. Later I talked with Betty and Lee who saw what I looked like and got pretty upset. Friday they tried to go my bail -- then up to $1,500, and were met with a temporary detention order charging mental incompetence. Apparently they did not want to let me out before the marks dissappeared (they have now, except for a sore ear and a constant dull headaceh, which don't show on photographs). The hearing was set for Wednesday, July 24, and then postponed to Friday, the 26, when, as I mentioned above, the charge was summarilly dropped, and that evening I was released on Bond.

In Dunnelon people are afraid right now, and I think it will be better if I go back to Tallahassee now, and come back to the Ocalla mass meeting Tuesday evening, and then wait to go up to Dunnellon on Wednesday evening for the mass meeting. I doubt they would invade a church to arrest me, or to arrest others, and I think that we can rekindle hope tlhere. I'm sure Betty can do an excellant job in the mean time. I'll probably call in to the office tommorrow, though, to get y'all's advice. I think it's important that I stay in this area for a while, now, both to help the groups here, and toshow that the fuzz can't get rid of CORE organizers by arresting them on false charges.

Thanks for the quick support, raising of bond, etc. Have you sent literature, expense forms, sample constitution, affiliation forms, etc.,? Please do, c/o Dave.

Regards to all,

Zig

ZEV

July 31, 1963

Mr. Zev Aelony
c/o John Due
Box 565, FAMU
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Zev:

The contacts that we have listed are as followed.

W.C. Banks, Chairman
1905½ 11th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Mary Allen, Secretary
807 Private Court
St. Petersburg, Fla.

A.D. Moore, Chairman
P.O Box 6096, Station E
Miami, Florida

John O. Brown
1121 N.W. Third Avenue
Miami, Florida

Nersie Long
Secretary, Organization
Department

Zev Aelony
c/o John Due
Box 565, FAMU
Tallahassee, Fla.

Several copies of This is CORE, CORE Rules for Action, other materials such as constitution, affiliation forms, etc.

Also wants names of CORE people in St. Petersburg and Miami

Gainesville, Florida
July 33 (August 2), 1963

Dear Marcia, Jim, et.al.,

Greetings, y'all! I'm staying in the home here of a former acquaintance of Jim Farmers, Pincus Gross; they were on som committee or otherabout 20 years back. Besides being a leader of the local student non-violent group, Pincus is now cantor of the local synogogue and worinig on a Ph.D. in psych.. This is the site of the U. of Florida which admitted a couple of Negro undergraduates last year, and seven more this fall, and a couple of months back the Student Group for Equal Rights was organized to open town facilities to all students, and inspired the local NAACP youth to renewed activity and to join them in direct action, adding equal job opportunities to their goals. The local daily has been taken over by Cowles press (Minneapolis Star), and is fairly liberal, and the majority of the city council and mayor were elected with liberal support. The mayor has appointed a bi-racial committee. Most restaurants are opened, but picketting continues at two of them. The theaters remain segregated -- the Negro theater is closed -- and negotiations have not yet led to a clear position by their management. I'm staying over here to talk to the NAACP youth and the students Sunday -- I've already met most of the leaders. There seems to be no need for an additional CORE group; the important thing here seems to be to keep the current groups active and get them in touch with others. I'm enclosing copies of their newsletter, COMMON SENSE, and they ask TO BE PUT ON CORE'S MAILING LIST! Their address is Box 13453, University Station, Gainesville, Florida. ALSO please add Betty Ann Wright, POB 403, Dunellon, Florida. She is the organizer of the new Dunellon CORE. I'll speak there Monday night and describe things in a later letter. These groups aspecially want news releases so they can tell their meetings about Core activites elsewhere. Also , send info on arrangements for the Washington March; is it still planned? How?

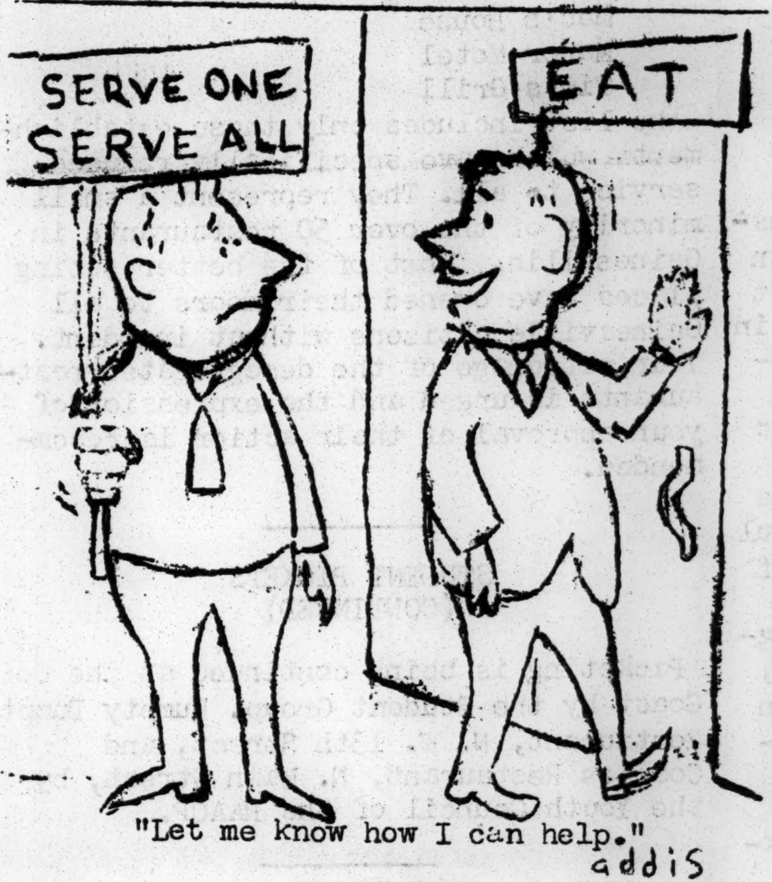
Yours for peace,
Freedom,
and decent cops,

COMMON SENSE

NEWSLETTER No. 4 STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS JUNE 26, 1963

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger

FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall Jones



"Let me know how I can help."

STUDENT GROUP BEGINS PICKETING

The STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS, newly formed campus rights group, began its picketing operations, with the picketing of the Gold Coast Cafe, West University Avenue, Friday morning.

The Gold Coast is one of several restaurants that has not accepted the Gainesville Bi-racial Committee's recommendation that all restaurants de-segregate.

When asked why the group is picketing, Dr. Marshall Jones, faculty advisor for the group said, "We conceive of our picketing of the Gold Coast Cafe as a reinforcement of the Bi-racial Committee request that all eating establishments de-segregate. We hope they will accede to the Mayor's request. When they do we will be happy to remove the pickets and give them our patronage."

(Continued page 2)

COMMISSION ENDORSES BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE MOTEL INTEGRATION IN OFFING

The de-segregation effort of the Gainesville Bi-racial Committee has been unanimously endorsed by the City Commission at the meeting Monday night.

Endorsement of the Bi-racial Committee was requested by the Motel-Owners Association after the Committee recommended the de-segregation of all Gainesville motels. The motel owners stated that upon Commission endorsement they would take immediate action to de-segregate their facilities.

MAYOR WINN, CHESTNUT TO ADDRESS OPEN FORUM

The Honorable Byron M. Winn, Mayor of Gainesville, and Charles Chestnut Jr., chairman of the NAACP Youth Council, are to be featured speakers at the bi-weekly Open Forum of the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. The Forum, open to all interested students and faculty, will be held in the Law Auditorium on Thursday, June 27, at 8 P. M.

The topic to be presented concerns the current state and progress of desegregation in Gainesville. A brief report of the Student Group's activities is also scheduled.

BULLETIN: PICKETS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE GOLD COAST, HUMPTY DUMPTY AND COOKIES RESTAURANTS AS OF LAST NIGHT AT THE REQUEST OF GAINESVILLE'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE. THE STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AND THE NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL SEPARATELY AGREED TO THE REQUEST AS A MOVE IN SUPPORT OF THE BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE'S LATEST EFFORTS FOR RAPID DESEGREGATION OF GAINESVILLE.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

For those who are newly arrived on campus, we reprint from our NEWSLETTER No. 1, the purpose of our organization.

"The purpose of this organization is to achieve equal rights for all citizens of Gainesville. It is our policy TO PURSUE EVERY LEGAL AND NON-VIOLENT MEANS TO THIS MEANS TO THIS END, and to coordinate our efforts fully with the local Negro rights movement. We call on all students of the University of Florida interested in the promotion of this aim to work with us to realize this end." STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS is engaged in numerous activities all of which need active support and participation. We recognize that not all students are able to or willing to, devote their full energies to such activities. However, there are any number of things that can be done to further the cause of equality and justice with but a small investment in time.

Some of the activities where your participation would be particularly helpful are listed below together with phone numbers where you may volunteer your services. (Parenthetically, it may be noted that all participants are volunteers who are giving freely of their time and energy.)

ACTIVITY	PHONE
Organization	2-6534
Picketing	6-0290
Communication	6-6334
Newsletter	6-9648

Your assistance will be more than welcome.

COMMON SENSE is published weekly as the voice of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. We freely acknowledge our indebtedness for the name of our newsletter to Thomas Paine, the voice of conscience in the War for Independence. It is to that spirit of liberty that we dedicate our COMMON SENSE.

Editor.............Pat Hertzler
News...............Bernie Wisser
Features...........Rick Nihlen
Faculty Advisor....David Sheehan
(Newsletter)
Art Work...........Don Addis
Layout.............Pincus Gross

PICKETING: AN EXERCISE IN FREEDOM

The practice of picketing a place of business is a well established phenomenon on the American scene. Dating back at least to the early days of the labor movement in this country, picketing may be looked upon as an outgrowth of the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and the right to petition.

The Supreme Court, in two separate cases in 1940, has held that forbidding peaceful picketing is an abridgement of freedom of speech.

Tradition and custom have not only recognized picketing as a legitimate activity, but recommend observance and respect even if one has no direct stake in the controversy being aired or in its outcome. In many places, crossing a picket line has come to be as little sanctioned as is poking fun at another man's religion.

By and large, University students have demonstrated their recognition of the right of others to voice their opinions without hindrance. Whether for, against, or neutral about integration, students, by their fair minded attitude toward those participating in the picketing, have been and are upholding a significant exercise of freedom.

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Thursday, June 27, 8:00 P. M. - Mayor Winn and NAACP's Charles Chestnut to address bi-weekly Student Group's Open Forum in Law Auditorium.

Sunday, June 30, 7:00 P. M. - Meeting of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS to plan further action for integration, Weed Hall, 107 N. W. 15th Terrace.

Tuesday, July 2, - Bi-racial Committee meets.

Tuesday, July 2, - Youth Council of NAACP meets at Mt. Carmel Church, N. W. 5th Ave. and 4th Street.

Entire Week - Picketing to continue at Gold Coast Restaurant. If you can help, even for only one hour, call 6-0290.

Thursday, July 11 - Warren H. Pierce, chief editorial writer for St. Petersburg Times, to address Student Group's Open Forum. Time and place to be announced.

The challenge is in the moment, the time is always now.

PROGRESS REPORT

The eating places which have not as yet complied with the Bi-racial Committee's recommendation to desegregate their facilities are:

- A & W Rootbeer
- Coney Island Restaurant
- Cookies Restaurant
- Humpty Dumpty
- Louis' Sandwich Shop (not to be confused with Louis' Seafood)
- Mac's Drive-Inn
- Mac's House
- Manor Motel
- Tim's Grill

The list includes only those establishments which have specifically refused service to all. They represent a small minority of the over 50 restaurants in Gainesville. Most of the better eating places have opened their doors to all Gainesville citizens without incident. Your patronage of the desegregated restaurants is urged and the expression of your approval of their action is recommended.

STUDENT PICKETS
(CONTINUED)

Picketing is being continued at the Gold Coast by the Student Group; Humpty Dumpty Restaurant, N. W. 13th Street, and Cookies Restaurant, N. Main Street, by the Youth Council of the NAACP.

INTEGRATED BRIDGE CLUB FORMING - GAINESVILLE CLUB VOTES PRO-SEGREGATION

An integrated bridge club is in the process of being formed. Plans for the new club were announced yesterday by Harry C. Boardman. He stated that the club was being formed in response to a pro-segregation vote on the part of the Gainesville Duplicate Bridge Club. An application for membership in the American Contract Bridge Association, a national organization, is now in the mail.

Boardman reported that the Gainesville club voted against integrating in their organization last Wednesday night, following a motion to have Dr. C. W. Banks, a local Negro Physician, join in the club's Bridge activities.

Initially, the current club's board of directors had called for an advisory vote by mail on whether or not Negroes would be allowed to play bridge with the club.

Boardman, a member of the club, reported that after announcing the vote as running 2 to 1 in favor of integration, the Board declared the mail ballot not to be in accordance with the club's by-laws. The Board, by a 3-2 vote, put out a ten day call for a general ballot in which no proxies were allowed. The integration move lost by a vote of 37 to 27.

The next move will be to apply to the City of Gainesville for the use of the Gainesville Recreation Center at which the club now meets, according to Boardman. "Although I have not applied yet, I would assume a city which has officially de-segregated its public facilities would look with favor on a group which welcomes all people

COMMON SENSE

NEWSLETTER NO. 8 STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS JULY 24, 1963

STUDENT PICKETS TELL OF THREATS BY JOHNS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR

Two University of Florida students reported having been threatened with arrest and suspension last Thursday by R. J. Strickland, chief investigator for the Johns Committee. The incident occurred outside the Humpty Dumpty Restaurant. The two students, James Harmeling and Stanley L. Brodsky, have been active with STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

According to Harmeling, Strickland came out of the restaurant and called to him. "He handed me a card with the Seal of the State of Florida," said Harmeling, "identifying him as Chief Investigator of the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee."

Recounted Harmeling, "Strickland said, 'I am investigating these illegal activities. Since this is an illegal organization, any of your activities are illegal.' I told him that our organization was an authorized group and asked him if he had contacted the University administration. He answered that he hadn't."

BRODSKY'S ACCOUNT

"Strickland and I talked for about 15 minutes," said Brodsky. "At one point Strickland said, 'I am going to get warrants for the arrest of every one of you,' as he gestured toward the pickets and me," continued Brodsky.

"I pointed out that I believed our picketing activities were legal, known to the mayor, members of the Bi-Racial Committee, and under the surveillance of the police. Strickland answered that they were not legal," Brodsky said.

(see THREATS page 2)

- - - * - - -

BRIDGE CLUB SUSPENDS MEMBERS INTEGRATED CLUB MEETS WEDNESDAY

The Board of Directors of the Gainesville Duplicate Bridge Club voted to suspend Harry Boardman, R. H. Blodgett, and Cliff Landers by a vote of 3 to 2 last week.

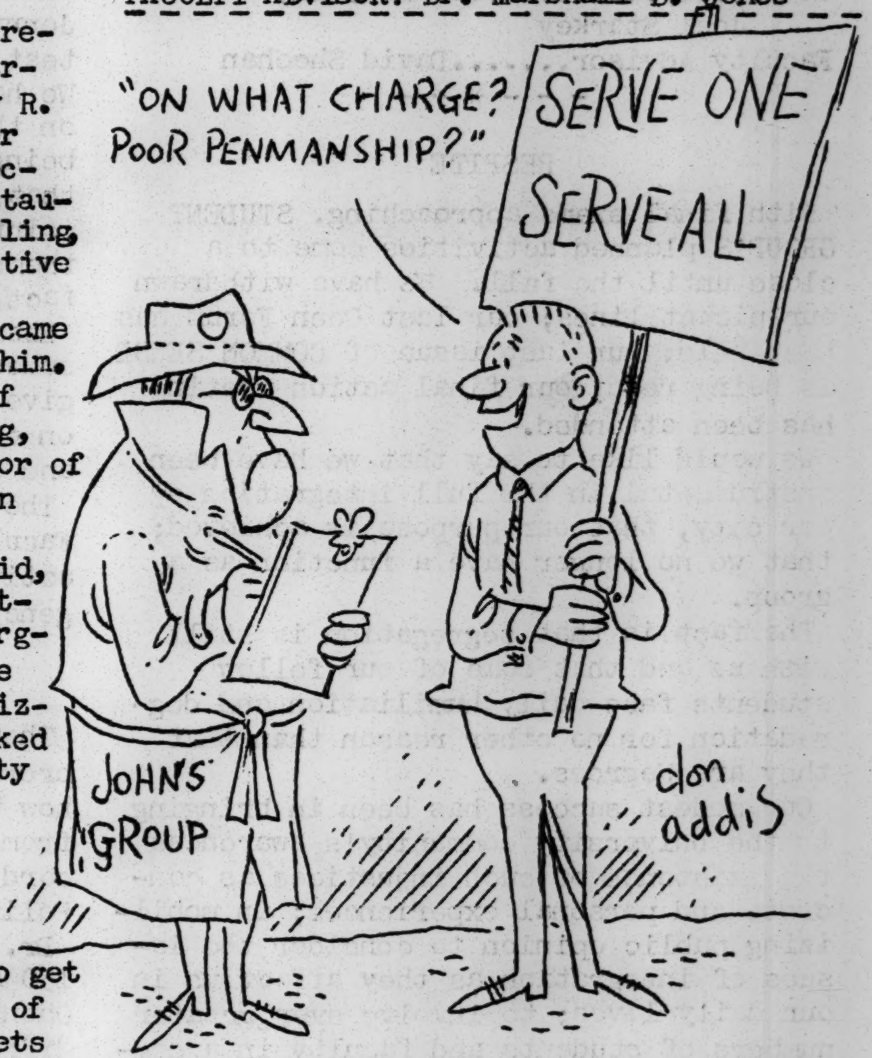
The three men were active in an attempt to invite Dr. C. W. Banks, a local Negro physician, to join in the club's activities. The Board split 3 to 2 against Dr. Banks.

Blodgett, a member of the old club for ten years and its president twice, announced the formation of a new club which will be integrated. Its first meeting will be on Wednesday, July 24, 7:30 P.M., in the Oak Room of the Florida Union.

Two members of the old club's Board of Directors resigned last Wednesday after the motion to suspend the three men was passed. They were Mrs. Adel Anderson and Mrs. Caroline Yeilding.

- - - * - - -

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall B. Jones



MEMBERS OF A University community will unanimously agree to and defend the guarantee of free and peaceful expression of of beliefs by students. The mere presence of an investigator searching out beliefs that are current introduces an atmosphere of fear and suspicion which endangers freedom and disturbs peace. But when such an investigator uses overt threats of suspension and arrest, peace and freedom are buried under the dirt of intimidation.

Just such a threat to the exercise of free expression occurred in the attempted intimidation of two U of F students by an investigator of the Johns Committee. The strength of the equal rights controversy lies in the sense of fairness and free interchange of ideas which has prevailed on campus. The unwarranted action of a Johns Committee investigator has reinforced racial and intellectual intolerance and poisoned that sense of fairness. No one truly concerned with an academic community welcomes either a secret or intimidating inquisition. It is fortunate however that the group being investigated is as strong, public, and responsible as the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. All

(see FREE EXPRESSION page 2)

- - - * - - -

THE PRESENCE OF JOHNS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS ON CAMPUS AND THE SAMPLING WE HAVE HAD OF THEIR OPERATION, SUGGESTS THE NEED FOR A STATEMENT ON HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM. INVESTIGATORS DO NOT HAVE THE POWER OF ARREST OR SUSPENSION. NOR CAN THEY COERCE YOU TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR TO ENGAGE YOU IN CONVERSATION. THEY MUST HAVE A SUBPOENA IF YOU ARE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. AT THAT POINT YOU MAY REQUEST LEGAL COUNSEL. INTIMIDATION WORKS ONLY IF YOU ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE INTIMIDATED.

COMMON SENSE is published weekly as the voice of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.
Editor...............Pat Hertzler
News Editor...........Bernie Wisser
Art Work..............Don Addis
Layout................Pincus Gross
Staff,................Hall Cain,
Joel Starkey
Faculty Advisor.......David Sheehan

- - - * - - -

RESPITE

With final exams approaching, STUDENT GROUP'S planned activities come to a close until the fall. We have withdrawn our picket lines; our last Open Forum has been held; our last issue of COMMON SENSE is being read; our final action meeting has been attended.

We would like to say that we have been instrumental in the full integration of our city; that our purpose is achieved; that we no longer have a function as a group.

The fact is that segregation is still with us and that some of our fellow students face daily humiliation and degredation for no other reason than that they are Negroes.

Our modest success has been in bringing to the University community's awareness the existence of such injustices as concrete and personal experiences; in mobilizing public opinion to consider the issues of integration as they affect us in our daily lives; to involve ever greater numbers of students and faculty in a commitment to the goal of full and equal rights for all.

And so we shall return in the fall to resume our activities. We will continue to hope and work for the fulfilment of the promise for liberty and justice for all.

- - - * - - -

FREE EXPRESSION
(cont. from p. 1)

of our activities have been in the open. In fact, we depend on and welcome public scrutiny and participation. For our most vulnerable spot is also our strongest position: a willingness to take a public stand on a controversial topic, and an invitation to others to stand with us.

- - - * - - -

STUDENT GROUP HALTS ACTIVITIES WILL RESUME OPERATION IN FALL

STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS announced suspension of picketing and other activities for the rest of the Summer Session and semester break. Chairman of STUDENT GROUP Jerry Essick, said, "Our one week of protest picketing of the C. I. was a success. We have focused the University's attention on the unjust policy of discrimination being practiced in our community. I feel that STUDENT GROUP has driven home the point that some businesses which promote themselves as catering to students, in fact humiliate Negro students.

Essick said public activity will be resumed in the fall, "but now we have to give our members a chance to concentrate on exams. They have been a hard working and devoted group."

The group's working committees and the Faculty Sponsors Committee will continue active. "We are always ready if an emergency arises," said Essick.

- - - * - - -

BARTLEY SPEAKS AT OPEN FORUM

The controversial public accommodations provisions of the civil rights program now before Congress does not differ much from the Civil Rights Act of 1875, according to Dr. E. R. Bartley, U of F Political Science professor.

Dr. Bartley, addressing an audience of 150 attending the Summer Session's last Open Forum, pointed out that the major difference is in the Constitutional source empowering Congress to act on the issue. Whereas the current bill draws its authority from the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution, authority for the earlier bill was the Civil Rights Section of the 14th Amendment.

Said Dr. Bartley, he would prefer the 14th Amendment as a source sice the Supreme Court would have an opportunity to re-examine its application to the area of public accomodations in the light of current social and moral outlook.

No further Open Forums are planned for the remainder of the Summer Session, according to Jerry Essick, chairman of STUDENT GROU¼ FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. Speakers fo the Open Forum in the Fall are being contacted.

- - - * - - -

THREATS
(Cont. from p. 1)

At this point, Brodsky reported, he felt that Strickland was getting more and more hostile. "I don't think I can talk to you anymore," Brodsky reported saying to him. "He said that he wouldn't 'belittle' himself talking to me, and made a spitting gesture as he turned away to leave," said Brodsky.

Bernie Wisser, News Editor of STUDENT GROUP publication, COMMON SENSE, traced Strickland to the Manor Motel. A man identifying himself as R. J. Strickland, chief investigator for the Johns Committee answered Wisser's call to Strickland's room.

"Strickland denied the arrest threat," said Wisser. "I informed him of Harmeling's report that he (Strickland) had said that he would have the student suspended. Strickland said, 'Is that what they told you? I thought that would get a rise out of them. That is what I was trying to do. I was trying to get them going.' Strickland admitted he was investigating student picketing," continued Wisser.

In response to Wisser's query, "Did you find any communists?" Strickland replied, "Well, Bernie, as you know that would be part of my investigation," reported Wisser.

- - - * - - -

COMMON SENSE is published weekly as the voice of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS
Editor................Pat Hertzler
News Editor...........Bernie Wisser
Art Work..............Don Addis
Layout................Pincus Gross
Staff.................Hall Cain,
Joel Starkey
Faculty Advisor.......David Sheehan

- - - * - - -

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

We are gratified by the action of the Legislative Council in passing its resolution on equal rights. We would have liked to see stronger wording used in the resolution and, perhaps the initiation of some action on the part of Student Government - at least insofar as equal treatment of students was concerned. However, we are satisfied that the expression of the Council's convictions on integration and, especially, its support of the work of the Bi-Racial Committee are steps in the right direction. The door is now open for other student groups to speak up and to take action on this issue

- - - * - - -

CI REFUSES

(cont. from page 1)

after Chestnut paid the cashier and sat down, Hammond rushed up to the cashier's booth, gestured and pointed in Chestnut's direction, while he talked to the cashier. Hammond did not approach Chestnut who by this time was joined by two white friends.

Dean entered the restaurant accompanied by David Sheehan, a UF English instructor, while Chestnut was still eating. Hammond hurried up to Dean in the serving line and took Dean's tray. He told Dean, "I don't want to serve you." Hammond informed Sheehan that he could be served. When Sheehan answered that he could not eat in the CI under those conditions, Hammond took Sheehan's tray and said, "Then I can't serve you either."

As Dean and Sheehan walked out, about 35 customers who were watching the incident joined them. Among them were faculty, students, faculty wives and children, and Chestnut.

Late Saturday night Chestnut was served again at the CI. Chestnut said, "I was confused. They served me but they didn't serve Jesse Dean. I wanted to check if they were not serving only dark Negroes." Chestnut had coffee and pie, he was not asked to leave and there was no incident.

On Sunday morning, Chestnut was refused service by C. K. Hammond and G. A. Loomis.

- - - * - - -

LEG. COUNCIL ENDORSES RIGHTS

Equal rights for all citizens was endorsed in a resolution by the Legislative Council at its meeting Tuesday. The resolution, requiring a four-fifths vote according to the rules of the Council, was passed without dissent. There were, however, several abstentions.

The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS the University of Florida has voluntarily accepted all students into the various phases of the academic community,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislative Council of the student body of the University of Florida hereby endorses the principle of equal civil rights for all citizens without regard to race, color, creed, or country of origin, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Council commends the student body for its mature and continuing concern for equal rights, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Council especially expresses its support of the Gainesville Bi-Racial Committee, its actions and contribution and is looking forward to continued progress.

The accepted resolution was an amended form of one proposed by the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

- - - * - - -

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

JULY 11 - Picketing resumed by NAACP Youth Council at Humpty Dumpty
- Warren H Pierce addresses Open Forum of STUDENT GROUP
JULY 12 - Picketing of CI begun by STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS
JULY 14 - Action meeting of STUDENT GROUP
JULY 18 - Meeting of NAACP Youth Council Mt. Carmel Church at 8:00 P.M.
- Fast picket of CI between 5:00 and 7:00 P.M.
-Dr. Ernest Bartley addresses Open Forum at 8:00 P.M. in Florida Union.
JULY 23 - Meeting of NAACP Youth Council at Mt. Carmel Church at 8:00 P.M.

- - - * - - -

STUDENT GROUP PICKETS

The STUDENT GROUP initiated a week of picketing Friday morning at the College Inn after the CI refused to serve Negro student, Jesse Dean, 2UC.

"A University of Florida student has been humiliated because he wears the wrong skin color," said Marshall Jones, STUDENT GROUP advisor. "Segregation isn't just an abstraction, an old tradition, but strikes directly at the campus," he added.

- - - * - - -

PROGRESS REPORT

The eating places which have rejected the Bi-Racial Committee's recommendation to desegregate their facilities are;
A & W ROOTBEER, COLLEGE INN, CONEY ISLAND RESTAURANT, COOKIES RESTAURANT, GOLD COAST RESTAURANT, HUMPTY DUMPTY, LOUIS' SANDWICH SHOP, MAC'S DRIVE-INN, HOUSE, AND WAFFLE SHOP, MONOR MOTEL, AND TIM'S GRILL.
The Florida and State Theaters are also continuing their non-integration policy.

COMMON SENSE

NEWSLETTER NO. 7 STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS JULY 17, 1963

CI REFUSES TO SERVE STUDENT

The College Inn Cafeteria refused service to Negro student Jesse Dean 2UC, but served Charles Chestnut III, Negro president of the NAACP Youth Movement, last Friday morning.

C. K. Hammond, an owner of the CI, said, "It was a mistake. The cashier couldn't tell he (Chestnut) was colored."

Chestnut, who has a light complexion, was the first of the two Negroes to enter the restaurant. Two bystanders reported,

(See CI REFUSES page 2)

BARTLEY TO ADDRESS CIVIL RIGHTS FORUM

Dr. Ernest R. Bartley, popular Political Science professor, well known for his exciting lectures, will address the STUDENT GROUP Open Forum, on "Aspects of the President's Civil Rights Program," Thursday night at 8:00 P.M. in the Florida Union Auditorium.

STUDENT GROUP Chairman, Jerry Essick announced that following Bartley's talk, questions from the floor will be welcome.

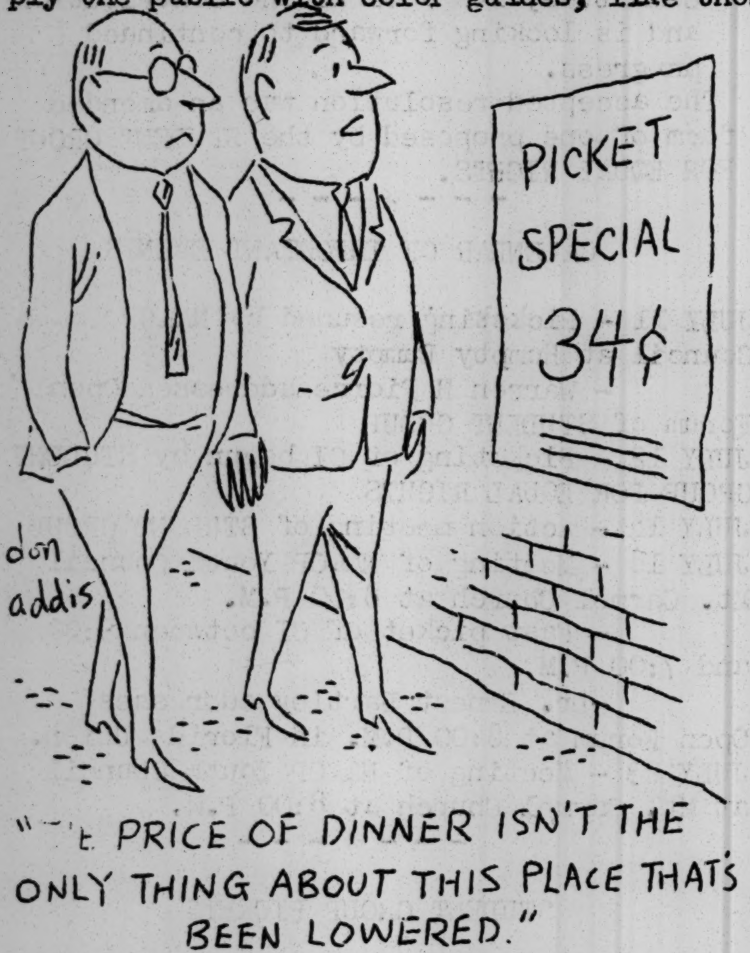
- - - - - * - - - - -

CHAOS AT THE CI

By twice serving Charles Chestnut III, Negro leader of the Youth Council, and refusing to serve Jesse Dean, a University of Florida Student, the CI has apparently "betrayed" the cause of the segregationists. Evidently the CI will serve some Negroes, but not all. Their policy is becoming rather chaotic. Perhaps if they supply the public with color guides, like those used in selecting paint, segregationists could re-orient their thinking to discriminate against particular shades. Welcome the beige but refuse the burnt sienna. Or maybe they would rather work it the other way around. Perhaps one week, just for a change of pace, they could make cream color undesirable and join us to picket for their rights.

But the utter hypocrisy of the new segregation by shades is almost admirable compared to the cynicism of the CI's "34¢ Picket Special." Aware that by serving a Negro, the avid segregationist may be disillusioned to the point of discontinuing his patronage, the CI has cynically attempted to entice uncommited students to cross the picket line. They are preying on the typical student's money problems by offering a 34¢ meal. This "special" is offered with complete confidence in the moral weakness of Florida students. The CI evidently believes that a Florida student's principles sell for no more than 34¢; that for 34¢ the injustice and indignity being inflicted on a fellow human being will be forgotten.

It is a bitter way for a store owner to view Florida students. Will you sell your beliefs for 34¢? That is the insulting question the CI poses.



"THE PRICE OF DINNER ISN'T THE ONLY THING ABOUT THIS PLACE THAT'S BEEN LOWERED."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall B. Jones

- - - - - * - - - - -

GRAVES WILL RECRUIT NEGRO ATHLETE WHEN RIGHT ONE IS FOUND

The football team is "unofficially" segregated, admitted Gator Coach Ray Graves last Monday.

Coach Graves said, "I believe that it is inevitable that the team will be desegregated." He added, "The final decision on whether a Negro would be recruited for the team will be mine, but I will consult with other people, the school administration, and the State."

Graves said the obstacle barring a Negro from the team is finding an athlete with the right grades. He emphasized, "When a Negro athlete with the right character comes along, we will recruit him, peacefully and without demonstration."

Coach Graves' statement was made in response to an article reporting that the University of Kentucky has taken the first action in desegregating the SEC by making Negroes eligible for their team.

- - - * - - -

COMMON SENSE

NEWSLETTER SPECIAL STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS JULY 11, 1963

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse [illegible], Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall B. Jones

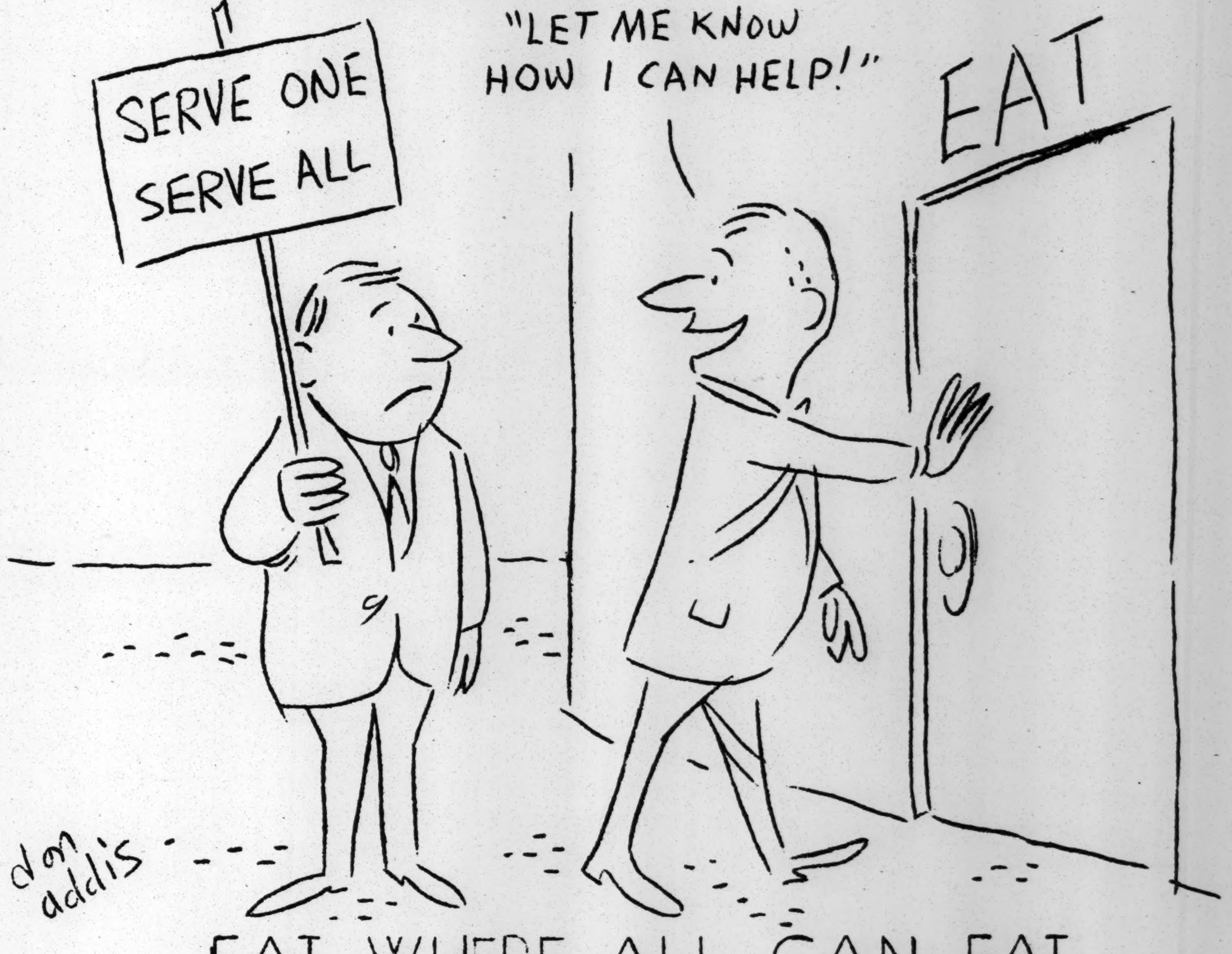
SPECIAL PICKET
EDITION 1.

- - - - -*- - - - -

PICKETING OF CI BY STUDENT GROUP BEGINS TODAY
ACTION MEETING OF GROUP TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS resumes its picketing activities today at 11:00 A.M., it was announced by Jerry Essick, chairman of the group. The objective of the pickets is the College Inn located opposite the men's dorms.

Essick called on all students, faculty, and staff of the University to respect the picket line. "There is no reason for students and employees of an integrated university to patronize a segregated restaurant," Essick said. Further action will be planned at a meeting on Sunday, July 14, 7:30 P.M. at Weed Hall, 107 N.W. 15 Terr., announced Essick. "We would like to have present all those who want to join us in our protest activities," he said.



EAT WHERE ALL CAN EAT

AT

burger house

WHATA-BURGER

PIGGIE PARK

MORLEYS

louis' seafare

TONY'S PIZZA

UF FOOD SERVICE

BROASTED CHICKEN

larry's

BURGER KING

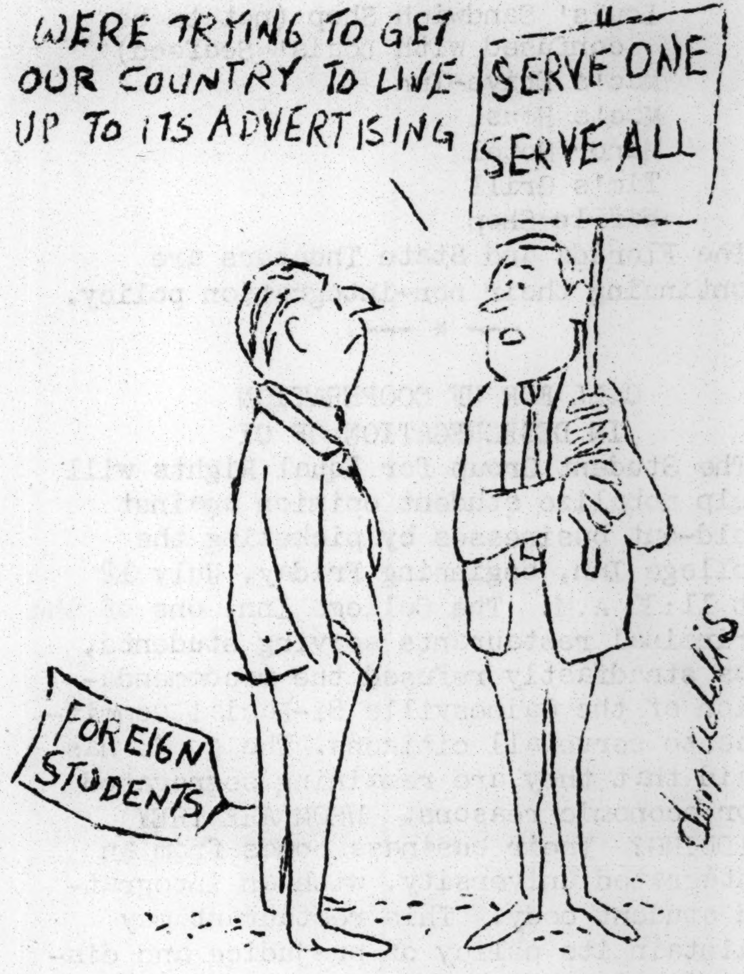
THEY WELCOME ALL STUDENTS AND ARE NEARBY.

COMMON SENSE

NEWSLETTER No. 6 **STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS** **JULY 10,1963**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall B. Jones

---*---


WERE TRYING TO GET OUR COUNTRY TO LIVE UP TO ITS ADVERTISING
SERVE ONE SERVE ALL
FOREIGN STUDENTS
don addis

ST. PETE TIMES WRITER TO ADDRESS STUDENT GROUP OPEN FORUM

The chief editorial writer of the St. Petersburg Times, Warren H. Pierce, will be guest speaker at the Open Forum sponsored by the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS, Thursday 8:00 PM, Florida Union Auditorium. His talk is entitled "The Revolution About Us".

Pierce has been in the field of mass communications and education for more than 3 years. He has taught at Northestern and Tampa Universities and is the recipient o nurmerous honors and citations.

Following Pierce's talk, the floor will be open for questions from the floor.

--- * ---

WE'RE APATHETIC NOMORE!

Many foreign students complain, "You Americans never get involved...all your energy is bled out at football games." This has changed. Our group is an active expression of social and economic action. FOREIGN STUDENTS CAN HELP, THEY CAN OBSERVE, OR THEY CAN HINDER OUR EFFORTS. We ask you not to patronize these restaurants and theaters holding to a policy of segregation. We ask further for you ideas and encouragement within the group. Although limited in what you may do, you can make yourself heard on moral issues. Make your views known on the impression segregation makes on other nations.

-----*-----

ON PROPERTY RIGHTS

With current civil rights discussions centering around President Kennedy's controversial proposal that public accommodations be open to the public, many storekeepers are claiming that the proposal unjustly curtails their property rights..

What property rights? Property rights yield precedence to social rights. Men never have had the right to use their property exactly as they please. In the interest of health, morals, and welfare, businessmen are required to build with certain materials, make their cooks wear hats or hairnets, deny certain merchandise to customers under 21, and observe countless other prohibitions in the public interest.

The sole question regarding property rights, then, is whether the practice of racial discrimination is socially as harmful as, say, allowing underage customers to buy beer. We think that it is. We ask our government to ban the former abuse as it now bans the latter.

Such a ban will deprive businessmen of few customers. First, if no businesses are allowed to discriminate, no bigot will have any place else to go. Second, any replacement of a few whites by a few Negroes will undoubtedly be both gradual and equitable so that little, if any, actual business loss need be experienced as a result of intrgration.

Finally, many other laws passed in the public interest have caused businessmen to lose customers. They lost customers when the sale of firecrackers was banned. They can't sell liquor to teenaged customers and they can't peddle marijuana at all. Here the customer loss is direct and substantial, not indirect and negligible as would be the result of a ban on race bias. Yet businessmen do not protest these invasions of property rights. Obviously, they all recognize the evils of drunkenness and drug addictions, but do not recognize the evil of race hatred.

So we see that our task regarding race hatred is the same as our task regarding drunkenness and addiction. We must educate whom we can; we must compel whom we must.

--- * ---

BULLETIN: THIS GROUP WILL PICKET THE COLLEGE INN FROM THIS FRIDAY TO NEXT FRIDAY, JULY 19. AT THAT TIME WE WILL ATTEMPT A RENEGOTIATION OF THIS RESTAURANTS POLICY. UNTIL THEN, WE URGE ALL STUDENTS TO EAT ELSEWHERE!

COMMON SENSE is published weekly as the voice of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS
Editor................Pat Hertzler
News Editor..........Bernie Wisser
~~Special Editor.........Don Grubbs~~
Art Work.............Don Addis
Layout...............~~Edward Bing~~ PINCUS GROSS
Staff................Hall Cain,
Joel Starkey
Faculty Advisor.......David Sheehan

- - - - - -

FOCUS ON: CHARLES CHESTNUT, III
NEGRO YOUTH LEADER

"A couple years ago I wouldn't have believed it if someone told me I was going to become this deeply committed to any movement," Charles Chestnut III confided in a quiet and confident voice.

Chestnut, NAACP Youth Council president, continued: "I was in college then up north. It's funny; when I was up there I thought of myself as a Southerner first, then a Negro. I guess this had something to do with my later interest in the integration movement."

Chestnut explained, "When I got my degree I was surprised at how anxious I was to go back home to Gainesville. You know, a lot of segregationists say 'the Negro is more happy in the South than in the North', and they believe it. But it's not true. I kept thinking - - - although I wasn't happy with the idea of being treated like half-a-man for the rest of my life, I still wanted to go back.

"I came back because Gainesville is my home, the South is my home, because I'm a Southerner," Chestnut said puzzledly. "I guess it's like a farmer: he can have a drought three years straight, but he'll hang on. You know why? Because he has put down his roots. The land may torture him but he'll still claim it as his own. The southern Negro is like that. He may be mistreated but his roots are in the South. You know, some farmers irrigate; that's what integration is like. It's changing the landscape so that life can grow and talents can bloom."

Chestnut was born 22 years ago in Gainesville, attended Bethune Cookman College, and then transferred to Temple University, where he received his B.S.

Chestnut emphasized, "My family has been here a good long time. My father and my grandfather lived in Gainesville. In fact my family has lived here for at least 80 years." He added, "I plan to live in this town at least another 60 years and I don't want to do it as half-a-man. When the artificial barrier guarding against Negro growth is down, then it is up to the Negro to choose to grow. We realize this. We're not asking for any special privileges. All we desire is the opportunity to pull ourselves up facing only natural obstacles.

--- * ---

WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO...PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE,.. AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY FOR OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROGRESS REPORT

The eating places which have ~~refused~~ rejected the Bi-racial Committee's recommendation to desegregate their facilities are:

A & W Rootbeer
College Inn
Coney Island Restaurant
Cookies Restaurant
Gold Coast Restaurant
Humpty Dumpty
Louis' Sandwich Shop (not to be confused with Louis' Seaf~~ood~~) are
Mac's Drive-Inn, HOUSE, & WAFFLE SHOP
~~Mac's House~~
Manor Motel
Tim's Grill
~~Waffle Shop~~

The Florida and State Theaters are continuing their non-integration policy.

--- * ---

CALL FOR UF COOPERATION
IN DESEGREGATION OF CI

The Student Group for Equal Rights will help mobilize student opinion against hold-out businesses by picketing the College Inn, beginning Friday, July 12 at 11:30 A.M. The College Inn, one of the principal restaurants serving students, has steadfastly refused the recommendation of the Gainesville Bi-Racial Committee to serve all citizens. The C. I. has said that they are remaining segregated for economic reasons. WHOM ARE THEY KIDDING? Their business comes from an integrated university, with an integrated student body! This restaurant may maintain its policy of prejudice and discrimination, but University of Florida students can REFUSE TO FINANCE SUCH A POLICY. Don't contribute YOUR money to maintain segregation.

--- * ---

LAW FACULTY TWENTY-THIRD TO ENDORSE
'LAW AND RACE RELATIONS' DOCUMENT

An overwhelming majority of the University of Florida Law Faculty, including Dean Frank E. Malone, have added their formal endorsements to the recently released document, "A Statement on Law and Race Relations", last Monday night.

The statement emphasizes the soundness of the legal principles and system under which relations between Negroes and whites are undergoing orderly readjustment. It characterizes as invalid the doctrines of interposition, state law supremacy, repudiation of the powers of the Supreme Court, and appeal to terms of the state law as used to deny equality to all citizens.

Released over the week-end, the statement is the culmination of informal consultation among over 100 deans and law professors at 22 other southern schools.

In addition to the dean, 17 Florida law professors lent their names as endorsers. The College of Law Catalog for 1963-1964 lists twenty-three names with rank of assistant professor or higher. However, no comment was available as to what opposition, if any, there was to the endorsement by the Law Faculty.

COMMON SENSE

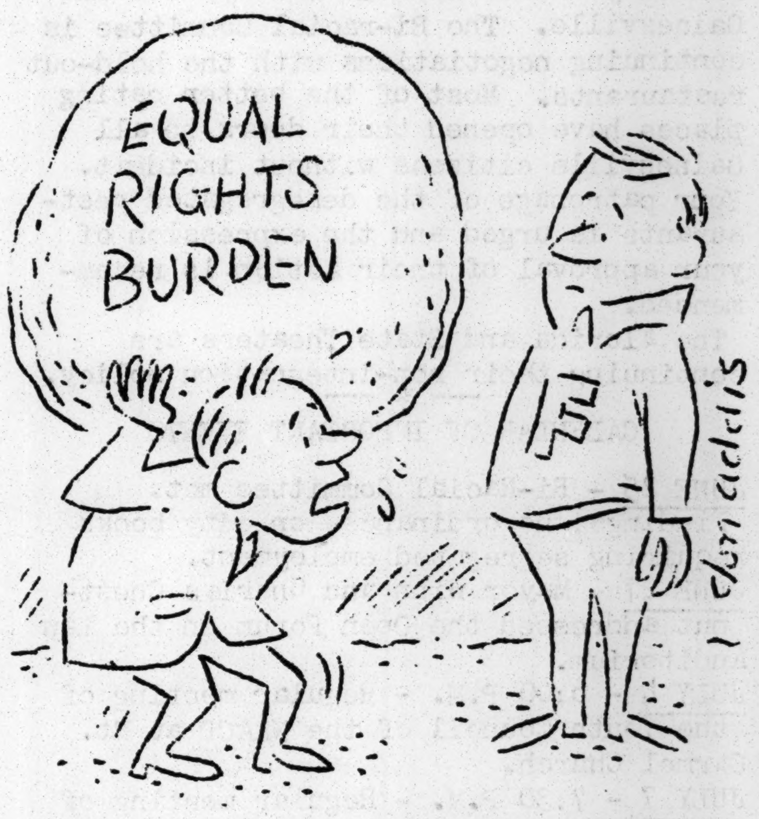
NEWSLETTER No. 5 STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS JULY 3, 1963

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire, Judy Benninger
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. Marshall Jones

--- * ---

BULLETIN: THE CI, GOLD COAST, MAC'S DRIVE IN, MAC'S HOUSE, AND THE WAFFLE SHOP WILL CONTINUE THEIR SEGREGATION POLICIES BECAUSE OF "OUTSIDE PRESSURE" PUT ON THEM, ACCORDING TO THE BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE. THE SOURCE OF PRESSURE WAS NOT DISCLOSED. OF THE FOUR, ONLY THE GOLD COAST HAD BEEN PICKETED.

--- * ---



"How about giving me a hand, Buddy?"

CI REFUSES SERVICE TO NEGRO STUDENT CONTINUES '26 YEAR OLD' POLICY

Jesse Dean, 2UC, was refused service at the re-built College Inn Cafeteria late yesterday afternoon. Dean, among the first of the Negro undergraduates admitted since last fall, and a white companion, Larry Ritt, 7AS, were waiting for service at the counter in the near empty restaurant, when the manager, G. A. Loomis, called Dean aside, and Loomis informed Dean that he could buy his food at the counter but would not be permitted to eat at the tables. He went on to inform Dean, the latter reported, that the practice was in keeping with the CI's 26 year old segregation policy.

In an interview with a COMMON SENSE reporter, Loomis asserted that the segregation policy applied indiscriminately to Negroes, whether they were students or not. He cited economic reasons for continuing segregation.

--- * ---

ATLANTA HOTEL SEGREGATED BAND RESERVATION CANCELLED

The University of Florida Gator Band cancelled its reservations at a segregated Atlanta hotel last week.

Professor R. W. Bowles, Director of the Gator Band, said the reservation was withdrawn for the week-end of the Florida-Georgia Tech football game after learning that the Henry Grady Hotel had accepted it on a 'segregated only' basis.

Bowles added, "The band, as a University class, is open to all students."

-------- * --------

MAYOR, NEGRO LEADER, ADDRESS 250 AT FORUM PROMISE OF AID TO UPLIFT NEGRO IN CITY JOBS

Mayor Byron Winn and Charles Chestnut III, president of the local NAACP Youth Council, addressed an audience of two hundred and fifty people at Thursday's meeting of the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS at the University Law Auditorium.

Chestnut spoke of Medger Evers, the NAACP leader recently assassinated in Jackson, Mississippi. He said Evers was to be particularly admired for singling out and utilizing three keys to desegregation: the ballot box; Negro voting power; and the economic boycott.

Chestnut stressed that the Negro must overcome his own sense of inferiority.

Mayor Winn explained his position and that of the city on integration. He described himself as a cautious integrationist. Winn said, "To go any faster than we are now going would be dangerous and foolhardy, but to go any slower is unnecessary.

Winn said, "Negroes are eligible for all municipal jobs, but there are few application submitted by Negroes." He informed the group that Negroes now hold the proper number of jobs in city government in terms of the population ratio, but he admitted that Gainesville Negroes fared poorly in quality of job. He added that Negroes would move up in the hierarchy as they improved their education and skills. He said the city would aid currently employed Negroes in upgrading themselves.

--- * ---

FACULTY SPONSORS' COMMITTEE NAMES LEWIS AS CHAIRMAN

Dr. Hal G. Lewis, head of the Educational Foundations Department, accepted an appointment as chairman of the Committee of Faculty Sponsors of the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS last Sunday. Dr. Lewis is a member of the President's Committee for Civil Rights.

The Faculty Committee aids the students in fund-raising chores and lends its support to other activities of the STUDENT GROUP. Interested faculty may contact Dr. Lewis or Dr. Marshall Jones.

COMMON SENSE is published weekly as the voice of STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. We freely acknowledge our indebtedness for the name of our newsletter to Thomas Paine, the voice of conscience in the War of Independence. It is to that spirit of liberty that we dedicate our COMMON SENSE.

Editor....................Pat Hertzler
News Editor...............Bernie Wisser
Features..................Rick Nihlen
Art Work..................Don Addis
Layout....................Pincus Gross
Staff.....................Hall Cain, Joel Starkey
Faculty Advisor...........David Sheehan

--- * ---

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

In case you haven't noticed, there is a colorful controversy on campus: equal rights for all vs. rights for some. In light of the uncertain support of integration activities, it seems important to ask some questions of the hesitant.

Do you know where you stand on this issue? Or have you decided just to sit this one out, and not make yourself heard?

If you haven't examined your position, then it is high time. If you have come to a conclusion, and do believe in equal rights for all, YOU are needed.

In addition to picketing segregationist establishments, there are many ways to actively advance your beliefs through the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. There are newsletters to write, groups who would welcome speakers, projects to be initiated--many ways to use your abilities in support of your beliefs. YOU are needed.

To hesitate because you have no beliefs is unfortunate. To hesitate when you believe in equality is tragic.

WHAT WE ARE PLANNING

Last Sunday, at this group's regular weekly meeting, some deceptively large steps were taken: deceptive because they only involve establishing some new commitees; large because they will broaden the scope of our program, enabling all those deeply committed to the idea of equality to contribute their abilities in a variety of ways.

While not minimizing the demonstrated power of the picket, our group puts a great emphasis on the need for education, debate, cooperation with the downtown Youth Council, a good newsletter, publicity, correspondence with both receptive and recalcitrant restauranters, and speeches to campus organizations. Committees in each of these areas were designed last Sunday.

At our next Sunday meeting, we will ask for volunteers to head and man these vital committees. If you have hesitated to join our group merely to picket, yet still believe our axiom of equality for all students and citizens, next Sunday is the chance for you to initiate action on these committees and to support your beliefs in the way you think most effective. Don't permit your ideas to stagnate.

PROGRESS REPORT

The eating places which have not as yet complied with the Bi-racial Committee's recommendation todesegregate their facilities are:

- A & W Rootbeer
- Coney Island Restaurant
- Cookies Restaurant
- Gold Coast Restaurant
- Humpty Dumpty
- Louis' Sandwich Ship (not to be confused with Louis' Seafood)
- Mac's Drive-Inn
- Mac's House
- Manor Motel
- Tim's Grill

The list includes only those establishments which have specifically refused service to all. They represent a small minority of the over 50 restaurants in Gainesville. The Bi-racial Committee is continuing negotiations with the hold-out restaurants. Most of the better eating places have opened their doors to all Gainesville citizens without incident. Your patronage of the desegregated restaurants is urged and the expression of your approval of their action is recommended.

The Florida and State Theaters are continuing their non-integration policy.

--- * ---

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

JUNE 25 - Bi-Racial Committee met. Findings: no ordinances on city books requiring segregated employment.

JUNE 27 - Mayor Winn and Charles Chestnut addressed the Open Forum in the Law Auditorium.

JULY 4 - 8:00 P.M. - Regular meeting of the Youth Council of the NAACP at Mt. Carmel Church.

JULY 7 - 7:30 P.M. - Regular meeting of the STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS at Weed Hall, 107 N. W. 15th Terrace. Refreshments will be served.

JULY 9 - 8:00 P.M. - Regular meeting of the Youth Council of the NAACP at Mt. Carmel Church.

JULY 11 - Warren H. Pierce, chief editorial writer for St. Petersburg Times, to address STUDENT GROUP'S Open Forum. Time and place to be announced.

--- * ---

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Some of the committees which need your hlep are listed below. If you can give any time at all, please clip and fill in the volunteer blank, checking the activities in which you are interested, and send it to STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS Box 13453, University Station, G'ville.

- -

Name ______________________
Mailing
Address ______________________
Phone __________ S. N. __________

____ Communications
____ Publicity
____ Fund Raising
____ Membership
____ Speakers' Bureau
____ Picketing
____ Correspondence
____ Newsletter
____ Constitution
____ Coordinating

STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Newsletter No. 3.

Executive committee: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Berkshire.
Faculty adviser: Dr. Marshall Jones.
Newsletter editor: Pat Hertzler.
NOTE: This group has been temporarily recognized by the University administration while formal application for permanent status is being processed.

* * * * * * * *

WHY THE THEATERS SHOULD BE DESEGREGATED

The time has come for the theaters of Gainesville to be desegregated!

1. They are public facilities and as such should be open to ALL the public. The 'public' in this city is both white and Negro.
2. The very existence of such segregated facilities in the heart of our city daily confronts the Negro with an example of the theaters' opinion of his worth and rights.
3. The Negroes at the University are both our friends and colleagues. It should be the right and privilege of ALL of us to enjoy each others' company anywhere in this city where our business is solicited!
4. The theaters should serve us all! If we can't ALL go to the movies, let's entertain ourselves otherwise. Let's not admit that the only thing SOME of us can do on a weekend is to patronize a segregated theater.

* * * * * * * *

The following restaurants, as of June 13, are still refusing service to ALL University students:
GOLD COAST CAFE, CANOVA DRUGS, MANOR MOTEL RESTAURANT, A & W ROOT BEER, MAC'S HOUSE, and MAC'S DRIVE-IN.

It is hoped that the COLLEGE INN, which is about to open, will also serve ALL students.

We wish to apologize to TONY'S PIZZA for listing them incorrectly as not serving ALL of us. We had not not received information to the contrary when the Newsletter was published. We urge all establishments herein listed to notify any member of the executive committee immediately when they have a policy change.

We also wish to express our appreciation to all those - including the Mayor, the Bi-racial committee and the local businessmen - who have had a hand in the successful desegregation this week.

* * * * * * * *

EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

June 13: This group met at the Hillel Foundation. Dr. Marshall Jones addressed an enthusiastic group of approximately 125 University students. He gave a history of the equal rights movement from its inception to date.
Also last night, at Mount Carmel Church, Mayor Winn addressed the Youth Council of the NAACP. We wish to congratulate him on his forthright analysis of the current problem.

* * * * * * * *

ANNOUNCEMENT: A letter of protest is currently being circulated for student signatures. This letter asserts our discontent with the current segregation policies of the downtown theaters.

* * * * * * * *

Any student interested in the activities of this group are encouraged to contact a member of the executive committee.

NEWSLETTER

No. 2.

STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

PURPOSE: The purpose of this organization is to acheive equal rights recognition, and responsibilities for all citizens of Gainesville. It is our policy TO PURSUE EVERY LEGAL AND NON-VIOLENT MEANS TO THIS END, and to coordinate our efforts fully with the local Negro rights movement. We call on all University of Florida students interested in the promotion of this aim to help and work with us to realize this end.

This newsletter has the distinct purpose of informing the University community as to the true status of the current Gainesville equal-rights movement. The following events have taken place since our last newsletter:

June 8 - Student group has its second organizational meeting.
June 9 - NAACP youth council workshop at Mount Pleasant church.
June IO - Florida theater contrary to rumor, was not desegrated
June II -"The bi-racial committee recommends to the owners of eating establishments in Gainesville that they intergrate immediately. Recognizing the inability of some to accept recommendations presently because of economic and other problems involved. The committee further recommends that patience and tolerence be the course of action in this matter. The committee will meet with the Motel owners of Gainesville at the next meeting."

The following places have complied with the bi-racial committee's reccomendation, and are serving ALL citizens of Gainesville and U.of F. C.G.MURPHY, WODLWORTH'S, GRESHAM DRUGS, LOUIS SEAFARE, HOWARD JOHNSON'S PARKER'S BAR-B-Q and UNIVERSITY INN.

We hope that U. of F. students will patronize these businesses that serve all of us.

We hope and expect the bi-racial committee's recommendations will be accepted by the following places:
PIGGY PARK, PARK INN, CANOVA DRUGS, HOLIDAY INN, JERRY'S DRIVE INN, PARK LANE, LARRY'S, HUMPTY*DUMPTY, TONY'S PIZZA, GOLD COAST, WISE'S.

****

For every issue, there are men of firm conviction on each side. Unfortunately, these who gain the upper hand often rub salt into the minorities wounds. Even with great men, it takes a long time for the spirit to heal and the balm to sweeten. Few of us are made of this greatness. It will be of considerable significance for the people of Gainesville, if it becomes possible for the city to both intergrate and 'understand' the deeper significance of this movement. It is incumbent upon those of us who work for desegragation, to recognize the painful re-evaluation the segregationist is going through. It it grand to have the powers that be on 'the side of the angels', but in return for our progressive success, we must simultamiously attempt to instill trust and respect for our motives, in the segregated factions. Formal intergration is on the books. But men are never comfortable with formality. It can make casual and necessary relationships unbearable. Understanding, patience, and fortitude, on both sides are necessary. Both groups must educate each other in their respective needs. This city has a chance to make intergration meaningful; to incorporate the Negro citizenry into active, fruitful, community life. It has been said with great wisdom by our initial American ancestors, that one should never judge a man until one has walked a mile in his shoes.

****

Student group will hold its 3rd meeting at: Hillel Student Center, Thrusday June I3th at 8:00 P.M. Dr. Marshall Jones will be the speaker Everyone is invited.

****

Executive Committee: Jerry Essick, Jesse Dean, Tom Birkshire.
Faculty Advisor: Marshall Jones
Newsletter Editor: Pat Hertzler

(This organization has been temporarily recognized by the administration while formal application is in progress)

****

For Thought: "Our Constitution is Colorblind"...Justice Harland.

2 copies

Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia
August 10, 1963

Dear Jim, Marcia, et.al.

Monday night I returned to Dunellon, Florida for their mass meeting. Rev. Pinckston, the advisor to the NAACP youth in Ocala, was arrested before the meeting on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Apparrently the people still were too determined to be scared off by this: 150 came! Four were white, including myself, but thought the others were all native Floridians, none were from Dunnellon. The meeting was dynamic and determined. Even when the lights went out, we just kept on singing and people went up and made contributions to the new Dunnellon CORE, and the only result of the lights going out at a time when one might have feared panic, was that there was probably a larger collection than there otherwise might have been. There were deputies around but despite their fear people did not flee straight home as they did before but went across the street, had a soda or candy bar, and stood around talking over the meeting. You have Betty Ann Wright, Box 403, Dunnellon, the director of the group on all your lists, don't you?

Tuesday night I got up here. No real progress had been made, but a meeting was held that night here with some 40-odd people who selected a committee to arragne the constitution, etc., after hearing an official from RAD (Rural Areas Developement) describe all the government funds he could get for us OR ANY OTHER GROUP OF FARMERS IN THE SOUTHEAST TRYING TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR THEMSELVES WHERE THEY ARE RATHER THAN MOVING TO THE CITIES (Ruleville?). They also promise to study the area to determine the most promising potential industries, etc., and are specifically looking for oppressed groups. I hope to see Mr. Delton again this afternoon to get more details. SNCC had assigned a fellow named John Perdew to the project, but he is now in jail, reportedly beaten and under $43,000-bond, so they have given up as signing a specific person. Ralph Allen of SNCC who was supposed to be on the Constitution committee is in jail also under the same conditions. Let me describe that sequence of events.

Thursday night we had a mass meeting in Americus. It started on time!!! Well before 8:00 many people were singing freedom songs. A dynamic crowd yelled approval of suggestion to continue their demonstrations and about a dozen decided to register to vote the following afternoon, including Billy Wittkamper, a white boy from Koinonia who'd just come of age. People continued to sing as they walke out of the church. Don Harris, the SNCC leader here, Ralph Allen, and John Perdew got them to walk two-by-two so as to avoid charges of blocking the sidewalks. As people began to disperse in an orderly manner, The two fellows I'd come with and I drove off, as did most of the SNCC people. Afterwe'd left, however, ~~the Sherriff~~ police attacked the three remaining leaders. They arrested them, nd when they went limp, policebegan beatting them. Under provacations by the police, fights then broke out between the police and the previously peaceful, but now leaderless crowd. Friday Billy, his brother Greg, and I were passing through Americus and stopped at the courthouse for Billy to register. As we entered, two fellows from the Sumter County movement warned us that only two could register at a time, but since only Billy was registerring, we all walked on. Almost as soon as we'd found the door of the ~~door~~ registration office, we were accosted by the sheriff in a vulger and insulting manner, told that we were not residents of the county (without our having said anything at all), had no business there, and ordered out. When we insisted on Billy's right to register, he was allowed to remain, with the sherriff standing over him, but the other two of us were ordered outside where we waited by Greg's car. While we waited we learned that there would be another meeting that night. We couldn't go, however, as we had to gote a meeting of the co-op's constitution committee.

At that meeting a list of requirements for the coop constitution was drawn up. I was delegated to try to find legal aid in finding where to incorporate and in getting papers of incorporation drawn up; and to try to determine if there is anyone currently available in Americus or Albany qualified to manage the whole operation. RAD is willing to providetraining, but that would make it impossible to get going this season. A subcommittee was delegated to inquire into the possibility of land purchases, because many of the farmers most in need are now afraid of joining us because they rent all their land and want to be able first to have something to fall back on.

Please, PLEASE ask Rachlin right away where we can immediately incorporate a cooperative corporation legally able to do the following:

1. provide place for dispossessed members
2. borrow from members to finance projects at a reasonable rate of interest, and borrow from other sources when needed.
3. operate industrial and agricultural projects to employ members who might otherwise be unemployed or underemployed, and to own land, buildings, and machinery to this end.
4. buy, sell, and provide services to or from members, or to employ members.
5. provide loans, banking and insurance services to members through a credit union.
6. make required transactions with non-members to effect the above.
7. Internal democracy: 1man, 1 vote
8. Non-profit
9. carry on educational program and experimentation.

Rachlin probably won't know right off, but we'll need this info within ten days to act on it as we'd like to. Let us know whatever you can find out right away.

That meeting took place, byvthe way, in the home of a farmer in Lee county, on a little unpaved country road. It was just as bullet riddled as could be. Twenty-seven bullets were fired trhough it one day last fall within a minute! Miraculously, no one was hurt.

As for the events of Friday night in Americus, I'm enclosing a statement of an anonymous citizen of Americus which I just interrupted this report to take. Please make several copies and send me a couple. Thanks. I've gotten a couple of news reports out on the scene here, but only my Minneapolis friends seem to have given it any real play.

Listen, did you send any lawyer or law student or something down here? There's a rumor that a young lawyer or law student connected with CORE is among the seriously injured from either Friday night or last night. The fellow in question has a broken leg and a hell'uva bond! I'll try to find out in the mean time. There seem to have been at least four and perhaps six seriously injured from Friday. There were more demonstrations yesterday, and there was another mass meeting today, but I don't know of any demonstrations yet. I went in around 6:00 and the town was quiet. I'll see again when I have to pick up some people at the bus depot at 9:30. In the mean time I don't want to get arrested again if it can be conveniently avoided.

It would probably be very good if Farmer could speak in Tallahassee, Dunnellon, Ocalla, and perhaps several other towns -- oh, yes, and Gainesville -- Florida in early September. Possible? Oh, in case you should need it, the phone here is 924-7253, Area code 912.

Marcia, you should see this dung heap; it's just buried in roses!,

Sumter County Jail
Americus, Georgia
Sept. 4, 1963

Dear Marcia, Jim, et. al,

Hi! It's me, again. From another jail. After 17 days in here I was promised a hearing today, to be officially informed of charges against me, today — yesterday (It's about 12:00 P.M.). The law, I've heard, says a prisoner must be arraigned before a judge within 72 hours of his arrest. But that's in the United States, not in Sheriff Chappel's fief! Well, another day, & still no arraignment.

Meanwhile CORE's least dependable field worker spends his time pacing, reading, writing, pacing, and playing dominoes; held without bond on a capital charge, along with 3 others here on capital charges. Some 150-200 others from Americus are being held under far worse conditions in Lee & Terrell counties. I am well. Some of the others are not. You probably know more about that than I do. Here, at least, unbeknownst to Sheriff Chappel, there is a "hole" in the steel walls through which this & other letters (secretely!) go out & letters, news, & bologna sandwiches come in (we have to buy our supper from the sheriff, in addition to the money we will have to pay for room & board, etc.). As a result I'm just getting fat from physical innactivity (other than pacing).

I do feel very unhappy over having "finked out" on both the coop project & North Florida work.

#2 As Haley knows from our conversation of several hours before my arrest, I'd hoped to avoid arrest. As it happened, I was very displeased with the way the meeting leading up to the demonstration was conducted, and advised against it right then — well, that'll have to wait till I get out. (However) Twenty-eight determined young people set out to demonstrate. I did not join them, but went along, about 20 yards behind, to observe. Where they were stopped a large & sympathetic crowd gathered, watched, shocked, while the solemn demonstrators knelt & prayed. Soon a pick-up truck appeared, the demonstrators entered it with no resistance, and were quickly driven off. Then the cops, seemingly trying to provoke a fight began pushing the crowd of onlookers back up one street with their sticks. To prevent a fight a couple of us began passing through the crowd asking: "Go back to the church, just go back to the church." Then, boom! And here I am. And yet, what else was to be done? Important as my work was, it wasn't worth giving the police another excuse to shoot into that crowd!!!

Well, good luck to the rest of you who are still able to fight for freedom out there — and bless the little children who fought and are now sprawled on the cold filthy concrete floor of the Dawson stockade.

It was good talking to Marie, Val, & Haley a few weeks back. How are the rest of you. I know the pace there must be frantic now! Is Mary out of jail yet? I see that she's inspired Betty Wright (Box #403, Dunellon, Florida) to want to join the task force or work for CORE when she graduates in April. Marcia, I bet you thought you were through with my long letters for a while! Well let me know if you find any roses! I've found a few here, but—

Ze

Oh —— letters to jail censored. Write via att'y. C. B. King, or:

"Gloria Wise
249 Hudson
Americus, Georgia"

Do not put my name on outside; just address letter to me. Secret, but o.k. to get any friends to write that way for next 2-3 weeks.

Sumter County Jail
Americus, Georgia
September 4, 1963

"Dear Marcia, Jim, et. al.,

Hi! It's me, again. From another jail. After 17 days in here I was promised a hearing today, to be officially informed of chagges against me..........The law, I've heard, says a prisoner was to be arraigned before a judge within 72 hours of his arrest. But that's in the United States, not in Sheriff Chappel's fief! Well, another day and still no arraignment.

Meanwhile, CORE's least dependable field worker spends his time pacing, reading, writing, pacing, and playing dominoes; held without bond on a capital charge, along with three others here on capital charges. Some 150-200 others from Americus are being held under far worse conditions in Lee and Terrell counties. I am well. Some of the others are not."

"As Haley knows from our conversation of several hours before my arrest I'd hope d to avoid arrest.......However, twenty-eight determined young people set out to demonstrate; I did not join them, but went along about twenty yards behind, to observe. Where they were stoppedda large and sympathetic crowd gathered, watched, shocked, while the solemn demonstrators knelt and prayed Soon, a pick-up truck appeared, the demonstrators entered it with no resistance. and were quickly driven off. Then the cops, seemingly trying to provoke a fight began pushing the crowd of onlookers back up in the street with their sticks. To prevent a fight, a couple of us began passing through the crowd asking, "Go back to the church, just go back to the church.' Then, boom! And here I am. And yet, what else was to be done? Important as my work was, it wasn't worth giving the police another excuse to shoot into that crowd!"

September 14, 1963

"Dear Friends,

Got your wonderful letters yesterday, and was tickled pink--letters from ftiends and sympathisers have been coming daily, and that has left me feeling much better than a man waiting with three friends to face papital charges before a prejudiced Grand Jury has a right to be...... "

"Had a hearing today--finally. It's been four weeks! The judge's attitude indicated that the outcome was predetermined, but it was an amazing scene. First of all, they set out to prove that I was a SNCC Field Secretary called to work here by the Sumter County Movement. They subpoenaed the books, etc. of the Movement, but of course found no mention of me since I was working mostly on the CO-OP, received no money from the Movement, and was never employed by SNCC. That CORE [illegible]all day seems fantastic, considering they have my wallet with CORE paycheck stubs and I got your letter mentioning that I'm a CORE employee on CORE letter head, which like all my mail addressed to the jail, is censored by Sheriff Chappel! The police chief, Chambliss, tried to jistify my arrest by saying I told the crowd to go back against the police, but his perjury was exposed when the officer he sent to arrest me, Alford, testified correctly that I'd told people to go back to the church, which was in the firection the police were pushing. Alford insisted on saying "Niggers" and C.B. (Attorney C.B. King) took him to task so that finally the solicitor told him to say 'colored people.' When questioning was going badly for the prosecution--which was nearly all day--Chappel would butt in--and the judge let him! In the end, they proved nothing except that I had calleddpeople into the churbh and welcomed them, and told people to go back to the church afterwards, and that I had very little to do with the Sumter County Movement and something to do with a CO-OP. They didn't bring up any evidence as far as I could see connected with insurrection (except for mention at the March) and that the Movement allegedly asked the kids to stay out of school some two or three weeks after my arrest!

When the solicitor got up to sumeup, he quoted from the decision from the Herndon Case on the 'insurrection' law. C.B. pointed out that the decision in that 1934 case had been that the law was unconstitutional, and that, consequently, it hadn't been used since in any case of record! He also pointed to the Nelson Case in which the Supreme Court ruled all state sedition laws unconstitutional. The solicitor said the question of clear and present danger in the Herndon Case didn't apply and ignored the Nelson Case. The judge bound me over.

Books and fruit we can use--definitely--and proteins (canned meat, cheese) We are allowed to send out and buy these. (We must buy our own supper), though prices are high here. I imagine C.B. could leave money for me. I have spent about $20 this month, and it's a bit rough since the other (non-civil rights) prisoners have nothing so it's only fair to share with them too (as they do with me).

Sholom,
Zev"

The latest information concerning the fate of Zev is contained in the following press release from the National Office of CORE:

October 14, 1963

"Federal District Judge, J. Robert Elliott was asked to convene a three-judge panel to halt the 'conspiracy against desegregation in Americus' by state and local officials. The suit names as defendants the chief of the state highway patrol, the sheriff, the local mayor, city council and police chief. If the action succeeds it well may be used as precedent in cases of civil rights repression all across the South.

Plaintiff of record is Zev Aelony, but the verdict would obviously and logically apply to the other three who are held on the same charge--inciting an insurrection and unlawful assembly. The other three so charged are Donald Harris, John Perdew and Ralph Allen."

As of this writing (October 14) date of the hearing has not been set.

SEP 16 1963

Sumter County Jail
Americus, Georgia
Sept. 14, 1963 (12:02 A.M.)

Dear Friends,

Got your wonderful letters yesterday, and was tickled pink — letters from friends and sympathizers have been coming daily, and that has left me feeling much better than a man waiting with three friends to face capital charges before a prejudiced, Grand Jury has a right to be. I think it's partly because it proves that roses, fragile as they indeed are, have been able somehow to penetrate steel walls even into here! Perhaps it's that they propagate so. Where one appears, many of the surrounding briars take heart and sprout roses! Besides, they seem to be perennials, you know. After 3 centuries of dumping shit all over the roses of this county, there are really some fantastic people here! A dictatorship can wipe out the humanity in a man by the time he's forty, but usually hasn't really succeeded yet on his ten-year-old kid. An "Uncle Tom" high school principal in Georgia (white or Negro) may find his own son and daughter among the jailed freedom fighters; a Yevtushenko rises from the ranks of active young Communists in the U.S.S.R.; an American soldier refuses to shell a Korean school (a Marine does it anyway) despite his training as a uniform automaton. Indeed, one finds rose buds on Sheriff Chappel, General LeMay, Adolph Eichmann. I am locked up with (accused) a bank robber, 19-yr. old kid " of raping his sister-in-law, thief of gov't. property, auto thief, + others but have seen many roses and few thorns on each. I immagine that it is because they see us as a threat to the people who count to them that we see mostly the thorns on Sheriff Clagged and his associates. If only we could replace this system in which their lives depend on suppression of their brothers, their own rose buds could bloom! — and maybe if I could stay out of this can long enough I could do a little cultivating towards that end. —

→ Listen!!! they seem to badly need somebody to help full time down here for awhile, "according to a reliable source" — could you get some one down here. Perhaps Winston? Must be someone who will not "take over," but help local exec. board +

mass meetings. Myself, I think that there must be a change in tactics if the situation is to be saved. "Marches" are too small, aren't bringing good results, just agony of jail (the conditions of some of the kids make you cry — and rumors have it that if they post ~~bond~~ — property bond has been refused, demanding cash & can't raise it (would total nearly $15,000! — new charges will just be added). A combination of voter registration with sit-ins & simultaneous legal action for desegregation of the public library (there is none for Negroes, though they can order books), hospital, schools etc. It would be most effective if legal action were taken to open all public facilities and prohibit police from enforcing segregation, and against discrimination in city employment, while sit-in demonstrations emphasized one facility - probably best the library. But whatever is done must be done in the form of discussions with the local people, with no attempt personally to lead (which some local people will look to you for). Also it must be some one used to working with SNCC workers and others without any feelings of organizational rivalry. To stay out (& in here I am useless!) you will have to stay out of sight of police — live out at Koinonia (you should *have a car*, preferably a Ford or Chevrolet with nothing distinctive about it & local plates — *NOT* Atlanta plates) & on arriving in town go straight to meetings in Negro churches or other Negro places — though I understand one fellow was arrested recently in such a place. You feel like a God-damned hunted rabbit in your own country! Contact Dorothy Swisshelm at Koinonia, John Barnum at Barnums funeral home (924-2958) (Koinonia's phone: 924-7253). Alas — more hunting — the phones can not be considered private!

Had a hearing today - finally. It's been 4 weeks! The judge's attitude indicated that the outcome was predetermined, but it was an amazing scene. First of all, they set out to prove that I was a SNCC Field Secretary called to work here by the Sumter County

Movement. They subpoened the books, etc. of the Movement, but of course found no mention of me since I was working mostly on the COOP, received no money from the Movement, and was never employed by SNCC. That CORE wasn't mentioned all day seems fantastic, considering they have my wallet with CORE paycheck stubbs - I got your letter mentioning that I'm a CORE employee on CORE letter head, which like all my mail addressed to the jail, is censored by Sheriff Chappel! The police chief, Chambliss, tried to justify my arrest by saying I told the crowd to go back against the police, but his perjury was exposed when the officer he sent to arrest me, Alford, testified correctly that I'd told people to go back to the church, which was in the direction the police were pushing. Alford insisted on saying "Niggers" & C.B. (att'y. C.B. King) took him to task so that finally the solicitor told him to say "colored people". When questioning was going badly for the prosecution — which was nearly all day — Chappel would butt in — and the judge let him! In the end they proved nothing except that I had called people into the church & welcomed them, & told people to go back to the church afterwards, & that I had very little to do with the Sumter County Movement & something to do with a CO-OP. They didn't bring up any evidence as far as I could see connected with insurrection (except for mention of the March and that the Movement allegedly asked the kids to stay out of school some two-or-three weeks after my arrest!

When the solicitor got up to sum up he quoted from the decision from the Herndon case on the "insurrection" law. C.B. pointed out that the decision in that 1934 case had been that the law was unconstitutional, and that, consequently, it hadn't been used since in any case of record! He also pointed to the Nelson case in which the Supreme Court ruled *all* state sedition laws unconstitutional. The solicitor said the question of clear & present danger in the Herndon case didn't apply & ignored the Nelson case. The judge bound me over.

Books & fruit we can use— definitely — and proteins (canned meat, cheese) — we are allowed to send out & buy these (we must *buy* our own supper), though prices are high here. I immagine C. B. could leave money for me. I have spent about $20 this month, & it's a bit rough since the other (non-civil-rights) prisoners have nothing so it's only fair to share with them too (as they do with me).//

Congratulations on the Summer Courses. Is Pax Vobiscum Spanish?
→ Shalom,
Zev

Zev

September 27, 1963

House of Representatives
Office of Rep. Donald Fraser
Washington, D.C.

ATT: Nate Green

Dear Mr. Green:

Enclosed is a copy of the release that we sent out on Zev Aelony yesterday from this office, as well as a copy of the article in the New York Post. I am sure you are aware of both the appointment of Maurice Abrams and of the article, but I wanted you to know that we are still interested in keeping in touch with you and do appreciate your efforts in behalf of Zev.

In addition, I should warn you, that in writing to Zev in care of the address I gave you, that of Gloria Wise, you should not put him name on the outside envelope. Mail, can of course be sent directly to the prison, but it will be read, and I fear, delivered at the whim of the Sherriff.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

CUSTOMER'S RECORD COPY OF PERSONAL MONEY ORDER DRAWN ON

Chemical Bank New York Trust Company Founded 1824

265 BROADWAY (at Chambers Street)
NEW YORK

$\frac{1\text{-}12}{210}$ 33

September 19 1963 № 59499

PAYEE File New

33 CHEM. BK 33 [illegible] $50 AND 00

Payment of

RECORD COPY – NOT NEGOTIABLE

Marcia McKenna

38 Park Row, NYC 38, N.Y.

Pay Bills the easy way -- by Check.
Open Your Special Checking Account today.

- No minimum balance required.
- Low cost -- only 10¢ a check plus 50¢ monthly maintenance charge.

A Savings Account Brings Happiness and Security.

- Build a reserve fund to provide for children's education, a new home, a real vacation or any number of things you dream of.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN PERSONAL MONEY ORDER FORM -- PROMPTLY -- SAVE THIS RECORD

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

DETACH AND RETAIN THIS STATEMENT
THE ATTACHED CHECK IS IN PAYMENT OF ITEMS DESCRIBED BELOW.
IF NOT CORRECT PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY. NO RECEIPT DESIRED.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
9/19/63	Cash Advance to C. B. King for Zev Aelony in Jail in Americus, Georgia	50.00

Zev

September 19, 1963

Happy Holidays!

Zev -- naturally your last letter came just as I had finished one to you, which is enclosed, but which needs to be added to, so here I am, days later, adding to it.

Firstly -- enclosed is a money order to $50.00. Now, I have done what may be a foolish thing -- I have not made it out to any one, so that whoever you get to cash it for you would do so, because I had thought to send it to CB King, but was afraid he might not see you too soon, and you wouldn't get it right away. I only hope it gets to you/ !!

But I want fields of roses -- not a bunch.

I am afraid that, pressed as we are, no one will get to Americus, until you get out of jail. I'll keep pestering Jim, but I have the feeling that we feel it's too risky; that we couldn't keep whoever was there out of jail long enough to accomplish anything. It seems such a shame! but that is all I can tell you.

Vaya con Dios is Spanish, which means about the same as Pax Vobiscum. (which is Latin). I'm afraid that my Spanish at this point is not at all oral or aural, but only visual -- in that I can read it and write it well, but speak it and understand it, never, or hardly ever. But time will improve it, I suppose, and then I'll be ready for your trip to South America!

Rep. Donald Fraser of Minnesota is interested in your case, if you feel like trying to write him -- (whoops, am repeating my self, I guess because I was thinking I whould write him, if only to tell him we know nothing new.)

Minneapolis-St. Paul CORE is having a rought time internally. Seems Mr. White, as I mentioned is confronted with a faction, partly headed by Helen Miller. We got a letter from Helen today saying that White really hadn't done anything, and that someone had to come and settle things -- you couldn't shed any light on the situation could you??

Sumter County Jail
Americus, Georgia
Sept. 28, 1963

Hey, Marcia, can you wait just a moment? You asked what it's like here. Well, that'll take a while in the telling, and it's already 3:00 A.M., so let me set some water up for coffee — there.

Oh — obviously, then, we can make coffee. How? You know how all the old recipes used to start among the Odessa Jews: "First you steal two eggs ———" Well, first you "acquire" about 20 feet of heavy duty electrical wire. Then you take the two ends off a can of Prince Albert tobacco, punch a hole through one end of each, and tie each to one strand of one end of the wire. Then you space them apart with wooden match sticks and tie them that way with string. Next you find that the bullet-proof glass lens over one of the ceiling lights is loose, push it out, and attach the other end of your wire to the wires there, put some water in a jar, put in the P.A. lids & a pinch of salt to improve the conductivity a little (too much & you just blow a fuse), and presto the water boils. Lo — already I have a cup of instant coffee, and hot water for three more, should I want them!

Usually I'd share them with Kelly, the "bank robber" in the bunk below me, and Foley, a Marine charged with taking some tools from his base, but they're sick tonight. Foley really needs a doctor, but won't get one, though as a Federal prisoner his chances are better than ours (by the way, is it legal for the Fed. Govt. to pay to keep Fed. prisoners in a segregated jail?). Right now there simply is no way of contacting any one, and won't be 'till morning. We could scream our heads off but no one would hear. If a man dies, that can be arranged with the coroner.

Whatever the disease is — constantly running nose, extreme fatigue with discomfort in the small of the back, and painful diarhia — I seem to have licked it and Kelly seems over the hump.

Kelly, despite his name, is a native Sowegan (South West Georgia). He about 6'2" or 6'3" with the build of a narrow strip of paper, a quiet temper and friendly good nature. He's about 32 or 33, has never been charged with anything before except the usual traffic stuff. A little over three years ago while on a drunk he reputedly pulled his hat low over his eyes, walked into a bank in his home town of Valdosta, handed the cashier a note asking for money. He had no weapon, the surprised cashier just backed away. He turned around, saw a guard across the lobby level a gun at him, and sobered up enough to "grab a hat"—as the local vernacular—gently puts it. He got away, but lost his hat, by which the F.B.I. apparently traced him. He had taken no money, had threatenned no one, had done nothing against his record in the intervenning three years, but has been held captive here for several weeks awaiting sentencing. It can be predicted with more accuracy than Drew Pearson ever claimed, that no one will ever be hauled into court for that crime of kidnapping—nor for the waste of F.B.I. funds in the three-year search to apprehend this "dangerous criminal." If he is sentenced to any considerable time in prison chances are about 4-to-1 that he *will* rob a bank when he gets out, and will be far better prepared. Fear is certainly no solution!

Kelly and I, by the way, are the only two in now with friends on the outside who get food into us, but we share with others. Kelly's sister makes especially good grape jelly and sends in peanut butter, so we have snacks with our coffee. She's "a mighty good head" to send in so much on the little she makes at the local shirt factory.

Though Foley came equipped with the same size frame as Kelly, but when he was healthy his Marine physical training showed in a fine set of muscles. Yet, if he has to choose jail or return to the Marines he, like almost all of the other Marines who have been here, would choose jail. It's not that his duties were that hard. He worked in the supply base at Albany the last two years. It's "the shit that went on."

He's in here for taking some tool boxes. A load of 112 boxes came into his warehouse. The bill of lading listed only 100 boxes. The boxes were worth $128 apiece. Foley knew a lot of ~~t~~ things like that left the base. A provost marshal (police chief of the base) "acquired" a jeep. Someone got 13 tons of radio batteries out of Foley's wharehouse while he wasn't looking (he's still baffled over how they got it out) and wasn't caught. Machine guns & other weapons are being sold, apparently, to both sides in Cuba. A Bay City crane (a huge monster worth a good $80-$100,000, and -- well how do you hide it?) disappeared! So why should Foley and his half-dozen friends expect trouble for just a few tool boxes? Well, he did— they all did.

Unlike Kelly, Foley, a native of Los Angeles, is overtly racist. He likes Don Harris Cuhon, of course he's never seen, but they bum smokes back and forth when one is out— reaching through the bars one can just reach a cigarette held out in similar fashion by someone in the Negro "tank" down the hall(), refers to him only by name, likes his friendliness and respects his education. He allows for this exception by immagining Don under attack from the others in his cell (Don was, for a while, under some pressure,—though hardly an attack— for opposing any response to provocation from this side which tended to erupt into race-fights. He did this to try to curb racist attitudes as well as to prevent my getting beaten as the only "Negro" the guys here could reach). When guys in the Negro tank get noisy, or move around too much in their bunks (thus shaking his bunk) he's likely to yell "God damn black savages! Can't you Ubangi Mother F—ers shut up!" He seems genuinely surprised and incensed if they are uncivilized enough to reply in kind.

For the past week things have quieted down because several of the guys have learned that the best way to end a fight is to call me to call Don & everybody fly the White flag.

One of these incidents nearly cost me some bruises. I was standing and shaving, using a sink on the wall adjoining the Negro cell. Someone on the other side, awakened by the noise of the water going on and off each time I rinsed the razor (it does make a loud 'snap' that rings loud throughout this all steel-walled cage), asked no questions, but, assuming it to be a deliberate provocation, splashed a cup of water around through the bars at me, sprinkling me and Kelley. I complained and someone said "well then cut out that racket!" When I explained it was me & I was just shaving the voice on the other side (there are 20 guys there, 12 for integration activities) said it was sorry. In the mean time, however, a young kid here, in for raping his 17-year-old sister-in-law (he was later released on bond after she admitted she'd seduced him and the charge was dropped to fornication and adultery) had jumped up to defend the integrity of the cell. He was filling a cup with water at the sink where I was trying to shave, when I stopped him. After some arguing by Don and I on both sides a fight was prevented. As I walked into the other bunk room in this tank a few minutes later, however, another kid, this one about to serve a year in jail for assault and battery unless he can dig up $107 to pay his fine, threatened "I better not ever catch you saying those guys are civilized again!" I answered with a non-commital "Oh?" "Well, are they?" "I think they are, but I won't fight about it." By this time he was on his feet, his fists doubled up, his arms tensed; his two brothers in similar stances by his side: "I told you never to say that in front of me!"

"And I told you I don't fight." and I turned and walked out. Nothing happened, which, perhaps, strengthened the chances that nothing will, at least as long as the same fellows are here.

I was apparently put in here apart from the other two white civil rights prisoners, Ralph Allen and John Perdew, for the purpose of being beaten. The other prisoners realized this, and realized that they could curry favor by complying. I walked in and lay down, realizing that the passage of time was on my side. Meanwhile three of the four other prisoners (one, a Marine from N.Y. state, was being ostracized) had a talk, were disgusted with the idea of someone being put in here specifically to be beaten.

One is a friend of the fellow who won release from Jail down in Dawson by beating up on Bill Hanson, and noted that his friend felt like a rat and felt sorry for what he'd done. That decided the issue, so I guess I owe a debt to Bill!

They then approached me and asked if I'd seen the sign on the wall. I said no, and they asked me to go into the other room where I read a standard prison sign announcing that a kangaroo court fined anyone entering the tank four dollars for breaking and entering. They explained that they bought coffee, sugar, things to make sandwiches for supper with the money, which all prisoners who paid were allowed to use. I told them I'd like to go along, but that the sheriff had taken all my money and valuables, but that I'd pay when I could get at my money. We shook hands and they appointed me Rabbi and defense attorney of the Kangaroo Court. and CORE chairman of the cell! (When first approached as to whether I wanted to be beaten, I pointed out that it would be unfair when I had promised to meet two very sweet girls in Minneapolis in Sept., and couldn't very well do it if I were all beat up. They asked if the girls were really nice, and when I described them they smiled and agreed - every guy in here is lonely.).

When one fellow came back from court he told me Judge Smith had asked him "Have you beaten up that damned white nigger yet?" "No." "Well, God damn it, why not?" "Didn't have any reason to." Then "old man Moore" who usually sits around in the sheriff's office telling how much he dislikes people from "up North in Atlanta", asked "So you'd beat up on one of our fine city policeman but not a God damn nigger-lover?" (There is a man here named Big Andy

Anderson who is out on parole from the Federal Pen in Atlanta for stealing public funds. He is breaking parole by carrying a gun & driving a car as a city cop. He's a sadist who likes to club people. He and another cop took this prisoner outside to beat him once, when the two cops were high, and he broke loose from the other cop as Big Andy was swinging his night stick at him & pushed Big Andy down a flight of stairs & escaped. — please do not let this description of what the judge said, etc. get into print, as it would get the prisoner into serious trouble!

The things that keep four of us from going crazy — losing contact with the real world — have been the flood of letters, books, and C.B. King. "C.B" is a unique attorney. Even though HCl was put on the seat of his car during one visit, he comes to see us at least once a week, discusses, our cases, and makes sure we're alive. It's a forty-mile drive each way, and he also visited prisoners in Leesburg, Dawson + perhaps other places. Lately, though, he's been looking worse than we are, so I'm glad that Abrams, Spann and Kunstler are now handling aspects of the case. Maybe it'll take some of the load off him. By the way, I hope arrangements for paying him have been made with CORE? I've never broached the subject and he's never asked for anything. Oh — funds for me should be sent to him. Direct receipt could put me in an embarrassing position here. Marv knows who Abrams is, I've told what happened to Abrams when he was here, + he is supposed to take the case to federal court (I guess). Ask Marv (+ give him + J.J. my regards, please).

We've received loads of books and magazines from all over — and even some canned matzah ball soup from cantor Pincus Gross in Gainesville, Florida! Don Fraser sent prayer books, Hebrew bible, talith, and a keepah for speeches (Jewish New Yorkers)! (Better yet, he's supposed to be proposing a bill to allow a direct appeal to federal courts for a writ of Habeas Corpus where a persons civil rights are denied! Has National CORE got on that yet?, He certainly deserves encouragement & whatever publicity & aid we can give).

The letters have been pouring in, I alone, must have received nearly 100 by now (and, alas, answered each one!) and every one was encouraging — one was from a friend, an Arab social worker in Israel who was recently married and invited me to visit them (I'd like to very much, but you see, it's difficult to arrange just now - ---).

One Southern Belle, just recently a typical 'white' Southern Belle who might have received the first shot of any violent fight against segregation, writes: "I see the faces of my Negro friends, knowing full well that ... we may not eat here together or ~~sleep~~ there together or get drunk yonder together or study somewhere else together, and I become angry—confused.... Whoever said this movement is a Negro movement,... was quite wrong. I am very much unfree in this land of the free, Zev, and it's begining to make me angry.... I feel almost brain-washed... to legally go together with certain very respectable people would mean, in some cases, death, violence, at the very least unpleasantness. Not because we might be illegal, but simply because we might be together. One can be very free in this country if one is white, Protestant, and middle class (I am this) and yet, My God, Zev, I am no longer free at all.... Do many white people feel this gnawing guilt? Is it part of the white heritage that this Albatross hangs so darkly, with such unbearable weight?"

There are millions like her in this country, but who now hate... but I, too am tired of it all. In here one can't just come out and talk about it. Since there are no Negroes in the cell, every discussion is lost in wild abstractions. One can only hope to be an example, and it does seem to have some effect, but gigantic efforts are required to produce minuscule results. I envy Don who teaches three hours of classes every day (English, geography, arithmatic) and can see some dramatic results. I taught one fellow some Hebrew, but he's gone and that would be suicidal with the guys who are here now.

Just when I was feeling discouraged, though, I got a letter from a girl in Minneapolis who heard about me from her roommate, which ended:

" You've probably read Thomas Wolfe's 'I Have a Thing to Tell You;' although its concluding lines were written in a short novel about Nazi Germany, they seem universally [sic] applicable:

"'I have a thing to tell you:

Something has spoken to me in the night, burning the tapers of the waning year; something has spoken in the night, and told me I shall die, I know not where. Losing the earth we know for greater knowing, losing the life we have for greater life, and leaving the friends we loved for greater loving, men find a land more kind than home, more large than earth.

"'Whereon the pillars of this earth are founded, toward which the spirits of the nations draw, toward which the consciense of the world is tending— a wind is rising, and the rivers flow!'"

"Keep the rivers flowing, Zev—and best of luck; you certainly seem to need it!"

And I thought of the six million martyrs, and of the six martyred children of Birmingham, and I began to take strength to paddle the waters, to push them faster. It is hard and I am tired, but I know this channel. We have been here before, and if we do not quickly push past this place there will be many more martyrs, and then if there is a tommorow there will be children who ask "Why didnt you do something before it got so bad?" But now there are hundreds of thousands of us— if we can enlist millions, ~~we~~ we can paddle together in the right direction, we can speed the rivers, even the wind, beyond this treacherous place! To the place of the fields of roses!

Dawn

P. S.

Jim White — Dr. (Ph.D in Chem.)
White is a good friend of mine,
gives the impression of being
slow + indolent, but usually
finds a way to get things done.
Helen, I think, is from Berkeley
CORE. I don't know what's up,
though, except the group obviously
needed more time from staff —
I intended to spend some time
in May after Cox got to Chi.,
but as you know, events
interfered. Ronnie Sigal + Claire
O'Connor of the S.F.I. there might
be good objective sources of
info. Might be difference of
direction — North Side, South side
Ghettoes. Can Get Someone there?

Please, Please, at least get
in touch with John Barnum,
the treasurer of the Sumter County
Movement, there, and find out
what they need!

Regards to Shirley!
Glad to meet you, Norsie.
Please say "Hello" to Marie,
Gordon, Norm — well, everybody,
for me, Thanks,

October 15, 1963

Mr. Zev Aelony
Sumter County Jail
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

It was really shocking to learn of you and the three others being charged with a capital crime. I first learned of this through Mary Hamilton while I was in Louisiana and she in Atlanta. When Mary told me about this, I called the office, but they told me they were sure it was a mistake as they had just heard from you!

At any rate, we know now where to locate you and know that your expenses will not be exorbitant!!!

I hope that your many experiences over the past few years are helping to make this time in a little easier. Believe me, no time is really easy to pull, but one has to make the best of it. I am sure that you have established some sort of daily routine which helps to pass away the hours, and that you are concentrating on what you are doing and not on getting out. Thinking about the outside and when you will be in it, can be quite disasterious.

For a long time, some of us have been urging that sooner or later CORE members were going to be incarcerated for long periods of time, and that bond would not always be available. Now this has come as a reality to you. I hope that what you are going through can help others to understand that the sacrifices that they may be called on to make may be large ones indeed. Some how, the Civil Rights movement must develop the spirit of dedication and willingness to suffer and go to jail, that the pacifist movement has developed during the course of the past three wars. As it is, we are still very immature. We naively believe that some Court or other will always come to our rescue.

I believe that Marvin, or Richard is compiling your scribblings to preserve them for posterity.

Please write as often as you can, and keep up your spirits. Please give the others my best personal wishes and regards, and the very best wishes of the entire CORE staff.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey

PS: The project in Louisiana was terrific. We got marvelous cooperation and community participation in all eight parishes. It is getting a little rough down their now, with some heavy sentances and quite a few injunctions which we shall overcome!

GRC:dmb

November 6, 1963

Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

Enclosed find a paycheck! Also, do you need any expense money.

Be looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sorry, I don't have time to write more. Am so glad you are out, and wish you best of luck in your work there in Americus.

Regards,

Marcia

December 24, 1963

Zev Aelony
Hughes Spalding Pavilion
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Zev:

Maybe you just don't want to work! Seems like every time you get started, some insurmountable object gets in the way -- first jail, and now you're sick. Ah well, at least it gives me a chance to write some letters.

Sorry that I was so busy when you came that I didn't have much time to talk with you -- there is always too much to do. Perhaps that is what is wrong with the world -- people too busy to take time to care, and to do the things that would make the world better. Too often, I guess, everyone is simply rushing around holding the world together.

Anyway -- about your flight. Mimi got an open ticket, "to be given upon demand" for a nonstop jet flight to Minneapolis. This is flight #701 on Northwestern, leaves daily at 11:05 am and arrive at 1:27 pm. There is also a nonstop prop plane which you can take: N.W. Flight #703, leaves daily at 3:00 pm arrives 6:15 pm.

Oh yes, John, that went South with you (I forgot his last name) called to say, or rather to ask, what to do with the car. I told him to leave it with the SNCC workers, as I presumed the car was not CORE's exclusive property, but had been given us for Americus specifically. Please let me know if I am right. We are getting cars for other areas, so don't really need anymore. Will there be any problems if you are not there and driving the car???

So -- rest up now, and read a few books for me.

Sincerely,

Marcia

Hello from Mimi and all other here. Jim McCain, now on vacation, wishes you his best.

Hugh Spalding
Dec. 20, 1963

Tim McLain,
Hi, y'all!

Sorry to have goofed up this way, but at least I got a chance to integrate this hospital. It looks like I'll be layed up for a while, but I feel fine — the doctor, however, says I will have to stay here for several more days, then remain bedridden somewhere for several weeks, which makes it look like I won't be back to work untill ~~several~~ late January or early February. He says I'll be able to leave the hospital sometime between Mon (Dec. 23) and Fri. I would like to go home where I can stay free, but would need a ticket to Minneapolis by air on a direct flight (one where I wouldn't have to get off the plane in Chicago). Can Mimi get me one? I'll call as soon as I know when I can leave.

I saw Clarence Jordan yesterday, and things in Americus seem to be going amazingly well, though the SNCC guys, my cellmates, are exhausted and things are slowing down on voter registration now, and nothing is being done toward *organization* of the co-op, though Clarence says that one of the local fellows is practically running the pecan plant itself & operations are good. Somebody should go down there (*especially considering what Rachlin said*), but there's really no one who knows the scene there and there's probably nobody available, anyway, so it'll probably have to wait. Well, I'll talk to you when I know more,

Merry Christmas,

January 15, 1964

Mr. Zev Aelony
c/o Mennonite House
540 Houston Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Zev:

Along with the rest of the staff I was shocked to hear of your recent illness. I understand that you had a heart attack and are now convalescing. Have you had any history of heart trouble? Our sympathies are certainly with you, and I want to urge you to take extreme caution. Please do whatever the doctors advise regardless of cost. You can be assured that we will continue to take care of any medical expenses.

The last meeting of the Steering Committee voted to highly commend you for your work and to thank you for undergoing so valiantly the ordeal in Americus. All of us have the deepest respect for you and for the work you have done. Your dedication to the cause of equality is truly inspirational.

Please do take care, Zev, and let's hope that all ~~will be well~~ will be well from here on in. If you get a chance and are able, do drop me a line and let me know how you fare.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

October 29, 1964

Zev Aelony
c/o Koinonia Farms
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

How's by you?? Haven't heard from you in many moons. We all hope that all is well with all of you in Koinonia.

Back to business. (Can you understand my Hebrew?)

Why not send McCain a monthly report? People always come into the office asking how Zev is and we have to say we dont know.

We were looking for you in September. You said you had a wedding in NY and would come into the office. What happened?

Hope you are feeling fine -- let us hear from you.

JoAnn - please type four copies but leave out material between ( )'s

Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia
April 20, 1964

APR 22 1964

(Dear Jim, Marcia, et. al.,

This is going to be a sandwiched report, but things are happening and a report should be written, so I'll start out now in the few minutes before breakfast & continue after I get some work set up for tonight while waiting for John Perdew & Amanda Bowens to go canvass the county. Since) May 1 is the last day to register & be able to vote in the Sept. primary & Nov. election, this is an important week — though we'll probably just get 15-20 people registered anyway, because we've registered most of the 20% of qualified people (about 1,100-1,200 of some 6,000 potential voters) who were "champing at the bit" just waiting for someone to show them how, & now we've got to work with people who're really scared bad. Unfortunately, there still seems to be reason to be scared.

You probably know of the recent (a few months back) shooting of a voter registration worker, Mrs. Daniels, in neighboring Terrell County ("Terrible Terrell") & subsequent bombing of her home. There's also been trouble in Albany; more brutal and subtle, about which nothing can probably done ~~be [illegible]~~. Saturday C.B. King, our attorney, held two rallies in his campaign for 2nd district congressman. This can be very important. Not that there's much chance of his winning the seat at this time, but because the SNCC boys as a result are able to take over *100-persons-per-week!* to register to vote, and because it will give him a chance to seek white votes as his brother Slater did in the mayoralty election by emphasizing issues (e.g. making minimum wage applicable to farm + farm industry workers) attractive also to poor whites + white liberals. Saturday also, the sixth recent shooting by police of a Negro during a supposed criminal investigation took place. Five of the victims, including Saturday's, were youths. *All* were *unarmed*. Two, including Saturday's, were shot to death. According to reports of Albany Movement kids who were up here yesterday, police pulled up to a group of kids standing in front of a store. They say they had reports the kids were attempting to break in; and that the kids ran when the police drew up, so they fired and the boy was killed running *away*. But the kids say the bullet hole is *in his chest!* The SNCC fellows are looking into it, but the implications of violence returned indirectly for registration or "demonstrating" are enough to scare a lot of people off. Don Harris' report shows that about 90% of those eligible by local standards in Sumter County voted in the county officials' primary despite bunches of drunk + disorderly white men hanging around the

polling places and other incidents. There were separate ballot boxes for Negroes & whites (Rachlin: is that in violation of federal law? It's been reported to J.D., & affidavits can be collected. Please tell Abrams of these incidents & relay his wishes. Does he want full reports of each incident to prepare his case
✓ for Federal Court?) and there are rumors the Negro votes weren't counted, but of course there's no way of checking that. Also Don Harris was roughed up by some of the candidates who shouldn't even have been hanging around there, and people who had applied for registration some time ago but weren't given the test until within 6 months of the election were turned away. Also, Sheriff Chappell who was not an election official and was a candidate turned away at least one Negro woman who had passed the test seven months ago, and if it's worth it we could probably find others treated similarly & get statements from them. The 6-month
* qualification cut the Negro vote down to around 300, but we hope to have 1,200 by November.

Teams are being expanded to cover the entire 2nd district in addition to
2. Sumter & Lee counties in the 3rd with expansion in the 3rd to come later. There are supply problems, the most crucial of which is being about 7 cars short of having enough to supply each team with a car & one for Don to get around in (he's

now in charge of the whole project area). So if y'all know where we can get some cars from please let me know. [SNCC says they can get them driven down. The Desoto wagon, by the way, is in the shop now— mainly because it took SNCC so long to get up money to get it fixed after it broke down while Don was driving it on a speaking tour in Florida. It should be back any day now, which will ease things a bit, at least until a new team is set up. Would you want SNCC or the Sumter county movement to takeover ownership (& responsibility for) cars sent down?

We're starting a newspaper. The idea's been floating around for a long time, & to my pleasant surprise it took only a small nudge to get a group of kids really moving on it on a pilot-scale. Fri. is the deadline for articles for the first issue and we'll have more than enough already. May 1 the first issue will come out and Mary, of course, will be on the mailing list. Since we've no capital except my pay check the first issue will be mimeographed on SNCC's machine with me kicking in paper & stencils. We hope to sell 1,000 to 1500 copies here of the first issue, and if we do we'll have no trouble getting ads for the second issue to make it pay it's own way and raise money towards getting out a weekly printed paper. These kids badly need training in reporting, editing, etc., though. There's a page on the movement around the country, [though, and we need CORE's news releases for this! Please tell Marv, as I was getting those at home in Mpls, but haven't gotten any since getting back to Koinonia. Also, would it be possible to send someone up there to sort of "apprentice" with Marv or Bob or Val in writing, editing, etc.? I'm also asking Dave Dellinger, so if you bump into him please remind him.]

A day camp was set up Saturday out here. Result 45 happy kids & lots of good will for the movement. SNCC is supposed to get ~~up~~ us a projector, screen, etc., to set up a theatre as our boycott has resulted in no local films for Negroes & allies. A quilting coop has started in Terrell, making quilts for sale at $12, but needs a market. Can an arrangement be made with Dave Dennis, who, last I heard, had more orders than quilts? Do any of y'all need quilts? Probably not. Well, relay any ideas you've got.

We're also raising grapes to raise money. Market for that is assured by an agreement to buy all we produce with Pine Mountain.

Gotta go canvas now. Love to all, & please reply.
send more later.
Shalom, Zev

~~JoAnn — Can you type this — 4 copies except material in parentheses~~

APR 2 1964

Koinonia
April 21, 1964

Dear Jim, Marcia,
(& Dow Et. Al.,)

Just a brief P.S. to yesterday's long letter. I had asked that Ronnie be added to the task force & sent here to work with me. There are two local fellows who are working with me on voter registration etc., who have asked about being added to the Task Force. One, who lives here with me, Collins McGhee, is particularly good. Working on the farm supplies his needs and neither of these fellows wants economic support, but, as I see it, the status of being CORE workers. What do you think? They would both probably be willing to join task force projects in Miss., etc. this summer, but I would like to have them stay here. Both lack a h. s. education but Collins is working to get a technical school education. If you want more info I'll send it.

Regards,
Z

P.P.S. — could you ask Mrs. Levy about the people with the candy stores who had represented Barricini's? Are they interested in selling the fruit cakes & nuts?

There may also be a candy-making project next Fall if it looks like there'll be a market.

[redacted]

I still haven't gotten a copy of my W-2 form. Thanks.
Sorry for all the begging.

don't type ~~this~~ this

Zev
Koinonia
Americus, Ga.
December 15, 1964

Dear McCain,

I owe a long report and am going to try to make this a summery one, though I'll be here another month. Let me get out of the way a few details to people up there first.

Marv said a typewriter would be on its way for the paper. It hasn't come, and while a beggar can't complain about delayed delivery, we hope to get the paper on a weekly basis early in the year and are having difficulty borrowing typewriters so much already, so the matter is pressing. At that time we will have a Harvard journalism student to run it with a sort of apprenticeship program for the staff to raise its level and get better coverage of community news.

Regarding my arrest and beating last September: I have wanted to file charges against the state patrol for false arrest, perhaps in conjunction with charges from several others who have complaints against this patrol and another one, and against the department. C.B. had said wait till after your trial, but about a week back he said throw the whole thing in Rachlin's lap and see what he thinks of the idea., Dennis, (a young white from California who is about to form Albanny's first integrated partnership with C.B.) says he and C.B. are concerned that things like this shouldn't go unchallanged but that they have because they have been so tied up in the purely defensive work of getting people out of jail that they have never gotten around to innitiating such action. The ACLU has an office now in Atlanta from which local (Geaorgia) help might be gotten, but they would like to know CORE's (Rachlin's) opinion. Has Carl seen the report on the incident I wrote at the time? If not please show it to him, or I could send one of the copies Marv sent me back to give to C.B. and all. I'd like to hear from him what he thinks.

The fruit cakes Mrs. Levy ordered have been shipped to the addresses she listed. Thanks -- the farm is always glad for orders. I am all well again, and will shortly be heading North, but probably not to New York. My last trial here will be January 18, and after that I intend to quit the task force to go to Minnesota to finnish my work on a long-postponed M.A.. That should keep me busy up there for several months.

Now, Americus. When the movement came to Americus it was a town completely divided where everything was either black or white, and where new industry was finally beginning to replace a long-defunct cotton and sweet-potatoes economy. The public library was for whites only. Negroes could only enter the rear door of the theater. The drive-in was for whites only. Downtown stores hired only whites Juries were all-white and prejudiced as were the judges and the lawyers. Downtown restaurants and the Wallgreen's lunch counter served only whites. And 57% of all the housing in the county, housing perhaps 2/3 of the people, was listed as uninhabitable by the census, despite the expansive new housing areas.

The movement has been here only two years. Today the library is open to all. The public schools are desegregated. Theaters and restaurants are open to all. The lunch counter no longer exists. Negro Voter registration has about quintupled to about 25% of those eligible. There are three Negro sales girls in downtown stores. There are a few Negro jurors, and several lawyers have changed their ideas, a couple of them dramatically. The new state representatives are about like those typical of liberal sections of New York (good hearsts but absolutely no contact) which is partly due to the Negro vote that supported one of them to get rid of the man who invited Goldwater to the Georgial House. Negro women who were making from $7 to $20 per week are now making $50- $80 per week at the desegregated clothing factory. Men are working on production lines at the trailer and parts factories, and as truck drivers make as much as $120-a-week. Unless we foul out on legitimate technicalities the local college will desegregate in about three weeks. Action has been started which I expect will desegregate the trade school as of next September first, though there's a chance we may even get a couple of guys in by March. The police chief has become generally polite towards Negroes, and when whites rioted against Negores after the signing of the Civil Rights bill, he arrested fifteen of them and got them convicted and was not ousted for it, though the pressure was great enough so that he (rumor) offered to resign several times, but they couldn't get anyone to replace him. In Plains I was picked up on the serieous charge of having been walking at night down the road with a Negro guy, and the policeman, Mallot, who had drawn a gun on me, called to ask what to dowith me after finding copies of the Voice of Americus on me (thank God he overlooked an envelope containing legal retainers for C.B. to represent kids to get into Plains High!), and was told to let me call a cab and go home!

All this might sound impressive for a town that was stagnant to have doneeall these things. And indeed many people in Americus feel great progress has been made. I agree with them. I go down 'the avenue' and the guys on the streets say 'that shit don't help me none.' 2/3 of the people still live in uninhabitable shacks. They still walk on dark dirt streets, if there is a street at all by their house. They can't get the newly opened jobs because they don't have the required 6th grade education, are under age or over 35, or they couldn't pass the test, or they were turned down a couple of times and are so demoralized from long experience that they didn't rtry again. they say 'When you gonna march?' I say 'What do you want to do?' 'I want to get me a cop.' 'Then what?' 'Then what?Then I'll be dead, but I want to have got me a couple of those mother fuckin crackers before I go.' Unless there's something else exceitingly worth doing, somebodyes going to talk himself up to doing just what he's been talking about pretty soon. Then it will be Monroe, N.C., all over again, but no one knows how much worse.

Why? Why aren't these guys happy at all the change and what it promises them? Few people have ever used the newly desegregated facilities. Four students entereed the high school, and three are left out of 455 Negro high school students. Of the newly desegregated facilities onky three downtown restaurants, the Dairy Queen, the library, and the theater are considered safe to use, and the poorest people have never been in any of those except perhaps the theater a couple of times. Perhaps 100 persons have gotten newly opened jobs and some of these are going to go back to school, getting better clothing and jobs, working in the New Democratic Club; the signs of demoralization dropping off, but also all but a few of them losing touch with those so recently left behind.

In time with the college and trade school open perhaps a thousand such jobs might be opened and pay equalized between Negroes and whites (despite federal court decisions, white teachers in Americus still get $1,200 more a year than Negro teachers, though the State of Georgia has equalized pay most places), but that could still leave half to 3/4 of the Negro population and ½ of tge white population right where they are now except more isolated hopeless, and despised (because as people who have made it have begun to say 'I have norespect for those guys still on the street. Before we couldn't get jobs. I had to go to jail to get mine. But they just sit and wait. People who really want jobs can get them now.'). And even those that are hired are in non-union plants where they get up to $1 or even $1.50-andhour less than unionized workers (only the shirt factory is unionized -- Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local#226 -- it is somewhat better, especially for the twenty Negro women who have made it into the union and are protected by it, but most Negroes get fired before they're elegible for the union; Since Manhattan's sales are mostly northern, however, they are susceptible to boycott if the women here would take a stand). There is some hope of getting a union to organize farm laborers (Amalgamated Meatcutters), but I suspect the result will be a few relatively well-paid workers and many unemployed as it would speed up mechanization (there are now about 1,000 farm workers in the county, 9/10 Negro). Nobody wants to organize the trailer workers; the scarred face of one of the meatcutters organizers tells why: "They phoned and said if I wouldn't get out of Thomasville they'd ride me out on a rail. That's o.k. (points at the scars) It wouldn't be the first time. That's why my kids are in Chicago."

What's to do? I damn well don't know, and it's one of the things I want to think about while I'm up there writing my thesis. Right now I'm trying to get as many of the kids into college as possible and hope to get them organized before I leave to recruit more and to recruit kids into the grade and high schools for next fall, and to get three kids into the trade school, though frakly I've told them that I wouldn't have the guts to go out there; still it offers an opportunity to many for whom the college is out of the question. That is still talented tenth stuff. It helps some people get out of the Negro community into the middle class. It is good, it's worth doing because it helps those people and because it helps to erase the stereotype based on color; but it is bad because of the demoralizing affect on those left behind as well as the involvement of the young people who do 'make it' in the immorality of the exclusion of those left behind.

The only answer to this that I can see is to try to get an entire community together to demand and work for everything that everyone in that community needs; to go through an area such as the Academy (about the most densely populated area in Americus) and try to find out everyting everyone of those 1,500-odd people want from jobs with decent pay, adequate medical care, houses, streets, parks, day-care centers, adequate old-age relief, fixing the cemetary, community facilities, Negro cops, a credit union, coop store run by Negroes, ownership of their own hmes, and everything else people want and get the half-dozen people who are of the Academy and have some shade of leadership to draw up a plan and take it to Shiver and say 'Look. We're about fed up and know you're full of shit cause you've never helped us before, but these folks claim you're in charge of ending poverty. The stuff you snet out to us says draw up a plan and you'll supply money and advice. Well, we're here. This is what we need. We expect to have to go into the streets to get it, but since you said you want to end poverty we're here to ask you to put up. Which will it be?'

I'm convinced we could get a great deal done that way. The people organized would have enough pressure to get enough so that they could do a great deal more by themselves. There are a number of problems though. How do you get the people who most need such a program into it when they are mostly too demoralized to hope, and so won't act? And if you do, those are not non-violent people; if things are frustrated and they are organized they damn sure will goo out to get them some cops, or whoever else caused the frustration and I am concerned with the effects of that on both them and the cops, because my personal experience is that the discomfort of getting knocked upside the head has very little to do with questions of right and wrong. Also the communities as they exist now are segregated, and organizing them to better themselves would probably also stabilize them as segregated communities. Also, the SNCC S.W. Georgia project seems to have evaporated and if it doesn't revive and regain some direction (or isn't adequately replaced) the movement won't have the respect of the people.

To start with Graham Wiggins, Sammy Mahone (both local high school graduates, currently aor about to be college students from the Academy area and movement leaders now on SNCC staff, but both threatenning to quit at the moment), and I have been doing some talking about getting such a thing up. We have also had a few meetings, along with Jac Wasserman of the Sharecroppers' Fund, with some local Whites who vary from terrified 'liberals' to determined 'radicals'. Under the war on poverty rules the state has decreed that one white and one Negro from this area must be trained as area representatives. Due to internal politics it's possible we can get Graham named as the Negro. That the program is of obvious advantage to all class as well as 'racial' groupings in the city is apparent to anyone not blinded by segregation and since the white who will probably be named is probably o.k. (an ex-peace corpsman married to a non-white) but who can still talk to the local aristocrats about their own financial interest in anything that brings federal money into town, and their lack of any further interest in slum housing investments which no longer are a major part of any of their incomes which now are more associated with the new industrial economy, opposition there should be minimized and even some support raised beyond the few who have begun to feel genuine human concern for what this thing has done to people here. That's where we are now.

One more thing. John and Amanda have gone to Denver to get married. They are not the first interracial couple here, but they will be the first obvious Negro-White couple and John Perdew is already a target here, so their return in three weeks could well touch off hell. If it does there'll be no putting it out.

P.S. Regards to Marsha, Nousic, Maxine, Ben Brown, Marv, Mimi, & everybody.

January 5, 1965

C. B. King, Esq.
221 So. Jackson Street
Albany, Georgia

Re: Zev Aelony

Dear C.B.,

A letter addressed to Jim McCain, our Director of Organization, from Zev has reached my attention concerning what I take from Zev's letter to mean civil suits for damages on Zev's behalf against those State officers who falsely arrested Zev and beat him.

As you may know, we have pending in the Fifth Circuit right now an action for false arrest brought against police officials and the City Magistrate in Jackson, Miss. While I recognize some of the obvious difficulties in bringing such a suit, my inclination is to do so anyway, particularly if we have any supporting evidence as to what happened.

If you wish, we can send you a copy of our complaint in Pierson v. Ray, where we brought a case under two theories:

(1) common law action for false arrest (not malicious prosecution, where the proof is much more difficult); and
(2) under the old Civil Rights Law.

Perhaps you could drop me a line as to how you see the proof in your own mind and what kind of a record can be made and then you and I can made a decision.

With kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Zev Aelony
Mr. J. McCain
CR:hdl

ZEV AELONY

Phone report beginning of January

Zev will be at the Mennonite House at 540 Houston St. in Atlanta for 3 weeks, convalescing. The Doctor will them decide whether he has to go home, or can work on a part-time basis. Marvin has suggested that Zev do speaking engagements, but Zev feels he needs to return to Americus to work on the problems of incorporating, etc.

He will be in touch with us.

(2w) Americus

May 1 is the last day to register and be able to vote in the September primary and November election, this is an important week - though we'll probably just get 15-20 people registered anyway, because we've registered most of the 20% of qualified people who were champing at the bit just waiting for someone to show them how and now we've got to work with people who've really scared bad. Unfortunately, there still seems to be reason to be scared.

You probably know of the recent shooting of a voter registration worker, Mrs. Daniels, in neighboring Terrell County and subsequest bombings of her home. There's also been trouble in Albany; more brutal and subtle, about which nothing can probably be done. Saturday C.B. King, our attorney, held two rallies in his campaign for second ~~distri~~ district congressman. This can be very important. Not that there's much chance of his winning the seat at this time, but because the SNCC boys as a result are able to take over one-hundred persons per week! to register to vote and because it will give him a chance to seek white votes as his brother, Slater, did in the majority election by emphasizing issues attractive also to poor whites and white liberals. Saturday also, the sixth recent shooting by police of a Negro during a supposed criminal investigation took place. Five of the victims, including Saturdays, were youths. **All were unarmed**. Two, including Saturdays, were shot to death. According to reports at Albany Movement kids who were up here yesterday, police pulled up to a group of kids standing in front of a stone. They say they had reports the kids were attempting to break in; and that the kids ran when the police drew up, so they fired and the boy was killed running away. But the kids say the bullet hole is in his chest! The SNCC fellows are looking into it, but the implications of violence returned indirectly for registration or "demonstrating" are enough to scare a lot of people off. Don Harris's report shows that about 90% of those eligible by local standards in Sumter County voted in the county officials primary despite bunches of drunk and disorderly white men hanging around the polling places and other incidents. There were separate ballot boxes for Negroes and whites and there are rumors the Negro votes weren't counted, but of course there's no way of checking that. Also Don Harris was roughed up by some of the candidates who shouldn't even have been hanging around there, and people who had applied for registration some time ago but weren't given the test until within six months of the election were turned away. Also, Sheriff Chappell who was not an election official and was a candidate turned away at least one Negro woman who had passed the test seven months ago, and if it's worth it we could probably find others treated similarly and get statements from them. The six month qualification cut the Negro vote down to around three hundred, but we hope to have 1,200 by November.

Teams are being expanded to cover the entire second district in addition to Sumter and Lee counties in the third with expansion in the third to come later. There are supply problems, the most crucial of which is being about F cars short of having enough to supply each team with a car and one for Don to get around in. So if y'all know where we can get some cars from please let me know.

We're starting a newspaper. The idea has been floating around for a long time and to my pleasant surprise it took only a small nudge to get a group of kids really moving on it on a pilot scale. Friday is the deadline for articles for the first issue and we'll have more than enough already. May 1 the first issue will come out and Marv, of course, will be on the mailing list. Since we've no capital except my pay check the first issue will be mimeographed on SNCC's machine with me kicking in paper and stencils. We hope to sell 1,000 to 1,500 copies here of the first issue, and if we do we'll have no trouble getting ads for the second issue to make it pay its own way and raise money towards getting out a weekly printed paper. These kids badly need training in reporting, editing, etc., Though. There's a page on the movement around the country.

A day camp was set up Saturday out here. Result forty-five happy kids and lots of good will for the movement. SNCC is supposed to get us a projector, screen etc., to set up a theatre as our boycott has resulted in no local films for Negroes and allies.

A quilting coop has started in Terrell, making quilts for sale at $12, but needs a market. Can an arrangement be made with Dave Dennis, who, last I heard, had more orders than quilts? Do any of y'll need quilts? Probably not. We'll relax any ideas you've got.

We're also raising grapes to raise money. Market for that is assured by an agreement to buy all we produce with Pine Mountain.

Gotta go canvass now. Love to all and please reply. I'll send more latter.

Sholom,

Zev

January 18, 1963

Mr. Bruce Baines
1503 W. Club Blvd
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Baines:

Thank you for sending in application to CORE's Freedom Task Force. However, due to financial difficulties at the present time, we are only able to launch the task force on an experimental basis. Until we are financially in a position to expand, the task force will be fozen at its present seven members.

Therefore, I am going to hold your application in abeyance. It is unlikely that we will be able to accept any more applicants before well into Spring. Your application will be kept in an active status unless I hear from you to the contrary.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss

March 1, 1963

Mr. Bruce Baines
1503 W. Club Blvd
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bruce:

During the summer we will be operating an expanded Task Force. While we were not able to add you to the Task Force earlier, I am happy now to accept you for the summer if you are still available.

Exact dates for the Summer Task Force are not available, but it will probably be the entire months of July and August. If you are still able to participate, please return the enclosed card to me at once and I will send you more material shortly.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINGNG DEPT.

GRC/ss
Enc.

BAINES, Bruce **ACCEPTED**
1503 Club Blvd
Durham, N. C. 286-4095

Presently with Task Force in:

N c/o McKissick 682-8106 office
21 213½ W. Main St. 682-6576 home
M Durham, N. C.

March 4, 1963

TO: Gordon R. Carey
FROM: Bruce Baines
Address: 1503 Club Blvd.
Durham North Carolina

I am available for CORE's Summer Task Force.

Please send me material.

Signed Bruce Baines

Date: April 3, 1963

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 1962

APPLICATION for FIELD WORKER in CORE TASK FORCE
(Please Print. Answer all questions fully)

MAR 1 8 1963

1) Name: Bruce Bains Telephone: 286-4095

2) Address: 1503 W. Club Blvd. City Durham, North Carolina

3) Age: 21 Sex: M Marital Status: ______ Race: Negro

4) High School Attended: Hillside High School Graduated: 1960-61 (year)

5) Colleges: ______ Degree: ______

6) Employer: Edward Opton Jr. Dates: 1/1/61 Position: Field Work for NAACP

7) What Civil Rights groups do you belong to?
N.A.A.C.P How long? 8 year

8) Special skills, talents, hobbies, etc:
sing, Organization Chapters

9) I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and apply for participation in the Task Force for 12 months (minimum of 4, maximum of 12). I would like to begin about July 30, 1963 (month & year) if I am accepted. I understand that arrest or personal injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - the Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed: Bruce Baines
(Applicant)

Date: 3/14/63

SIGNED: ______
(Parent or legal guardian if applicant is under 21 years of age)

10) On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your previous experience with nonviolent direct action; and give any other information you think will be helpful.

11) List 4 references with full names, addresses and telephone numbers:
(List 2 personal and 2 professional - employers or teachers)

F. B. Mckissick 213½ West main Street 682-8106 Durham, N.C.
J. W. Hill 404 S. Mangum Street Durham, N.C. 687-3023
Isaac Reynolds 213½ West Main St - 682-8106 - Durham, N.C.
Claudia J. Edwards 213½ West Main St - 682-8106 - Durham, N.C.

12) Return to: Gordon R. Carey, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

Gordon

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 1962

Hold

APPLICATION for FIELD WORKER in CORE TASK FORCE
(Please Print. Answer all questions fully)

1) Name: Bruce Baines Telephone: 286-4095

2) Address: 1503 W. Club Blvd. City Durham

3) Age: 20 Sex: M Marital Status: ________ Race: Negro

4) High School Attended: Hillside High Graduated: 19-60 (year)

5) Colleges: ________ Degree: ________

6) Employer: Edward Opton Jr. Dates: 2/1/62 Position: Field Worker for N.AAC

7) What Civil Rights groups do you belong to?

N.A.A.C.P How long? 8 year

8) Special skills, talents, hobbies, etc:

9) I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and apply for participation in the Task Force for ________ months (minimum of 4, maximum of 12). I would like to begin about ________ (month & year) if I am accepted. I understand that arrest or personal injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - the Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed: Bruce Baines (Applicant) JAN 11 1963

Date: 1/9/63 SIGNED: AZZIE Baines (Parent or legal guardian if applicant is under 21 years of age)

10) On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your previous experience with nonviolent direct action; and give any other information you think will be helpful.

11) List 4 references with full names, addresses and telephone numbers:
(List 2 personal and 2 professional - employers or teachers)

Isaac Reynolds
Jerome Smith
atty. F. B. McKissick 213 1/2 MAIN ST- 682-8106
Edward Opton Jr 814 Clarendon St. 286-1839

12) Return to: Gordon R. Carey, CORE

OK

April 9, 1963

Mr. Bruce Baines
1503 Club Blvd
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bruce:

I certainly will accept you for the Task Force. However, in your application blank you indicated that you would like to begin about July 30. I wonder if you could begin a little earlier and thus partiepate in our summer program.

Enclosed you will find some material on the Summer Task Force. You will notice that it begins on July 14. Please write and let me know if you can begin on that date. Thanks. It will be good to have you working with CORE. I will be looking forward to seeing you again this summer.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss
Enc.

NAACP

YOUTH COUNCILS AND
COLLEGE CHAPTERS OF
NORTH CAROLINA

APR 18 1963

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
April 17, 1963

Dear Gordon,

I Certainly will be able to go on the Task Force before July 30, 1963, If there any other thing I can do before than let me know and I will be glad to work some where ese

Best Wishes
Bruce Baines

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Earl Walter
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

MAY 1 6 1963

May 14, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Re: BRUCE BAINES FIELD WORK REPORT ENDING
MAY 11, 1963

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday, May 7, 1963, I went to the East End Betterment League Meeting to try to help other leaders in the Community to get the parents to keep there children at home because of the decision the School Board had made. The East End Better League went to the School Board asking them to transfer the students because of the danger at the school. The leaders, spoke to boycott the school because of the inferior schooling on a split-shift basis and that the building constituted a hazard.

CORE and N.A.A.C.P. students, Tuesday assured the parents that tutoring services would be offered at the requests of parents participating in the boycott. There were approximately five hundred (500) parents and negro leaders attending the Mass Meeting. Tuesday night they voted unanimously to keep the children at home.

Pickets walked around East End School, Wensday morning, May 8, 1963, at 7:30 a.m., after parents had voted to continue the boycott. There were approximately 30, people on the line and approximately eighty (80) children went to school that day.

On Thursday, May 9, 1963 students that went to East End School walked the picket line. There were about twenty (20) persons in school.

On Friday, May 10, 1963, the Boycott was approcimately 80% effective at the East End School.

On Saturday, May 11, 1963, demonstrations were held at the City Hall, Durham, North Carolina, because of the sutition in Birmingham, and also because of the sutition at the East End School in Durham, North Carolina.

As you know the school was set a fire by a negro three weeks ago. The school board said that they did not have available room for the students that is why they could not transfer the students but a few years ago one of the white schools burn down they did transfer the students.

Yours truly,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Worker for Core

Durham — McCain

Bruce Baines Field Worker Report Ending May 25, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon,

This is my report from May 19-25.

On May 19, 1963 1,000 students marched to the City Hall, after singing and praying for an hour the students went to Holiady Inn, S & W, Harvey's Cafeteria, University Grill, Palms and the Oriental. They staged Sit-Ins , and 130 was arrested for refusing to leave they were released form jail without bond.

On May 20, 1963 700 Negroes and Whites were arrested for trying to seek service at Howard Johnsons' and was arrested for trespassing and released from jail without bond.

On May 21, 1963 500 students were arrested for seeking service at the Holiday Inn, S & W, Harvey's Cafeteria, Palms,and the Oriental they were released without bond.

On May 22, 1963 Protest Here to Halt Temporarily because the mayor was working hard to bring a end to segregation in Durham. Five (5) more places droped segregated bars. Rebel Drive Inn, Oh-Boy Drive Inn, Turnages' Barbecue, Blue Light,and McDonalds Drive Inn.

On May 23, 1963 Mayor Names Committee of 10 on Race Problems,
they are; Rev. Warren Carr
Watts Carr Jr. Insurance Executive, who lost to Grabarek, in Saturdays Mayoral election
John H. Wheeler President of Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Floyd Fletcher City Councilman, and T. V. executive
Watts Hill Jr., President of Home Security Life Insurance Co.
James R. Nelson Manager of Eckards Drugs
Harvey Rape Operator of Harvey's Cafeteria
Grorge Watts Hill Board Chairman for Central Carolina Bank and Trust Co.
E. L. Phillips Assistant City School Superintendent
Asa T. Spaulding President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance.Co.

On May 24, 1963 the Mayor was still working on the segreation that live in Durham.

On May 25, 1963 the hold City of Durham were moving one way or the other we are ready to start back having demonstration at anytime if necessary.

m

Bruce Baines   Field Worker   Report Ending July 6, 1963

Gave copy to Marvin 7-16

JUL 11 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon,

This is my report from June 12-July 6, 1963.

I left Greensbro, North Carolina, June 12, 1963, and I arrived in Danville, Virginia on the same day. I went to the High Street Baptist Church. There I met Rev. Lawerence Campbell and other leaders in the Danville movement.

We discussed the present situation in Danville. As a representative of CORE, I was asked to lead one of the demonstrations that afternoon. Demonstrations were held at the following restruants: Howard Johnson, Holiday Inn, and Charcoal House. I led the group who went to the Charcoal House where we were arrested about four hours later for trespassing. I stayed in jail until early the next morning then, I was released on bond. Our trial was scheduled for that Monday.

June 13, 1963. We held work shops at the Hight Street Baptist Church, and I gave the background of CORE and its affiliation with Civil Rights.

June 14, 1963. We held more work shops on nonviolent direct action and how to protect oneself when beaten by the police of any other persons trying to attack a person.

June 15, 1963. We held demonstrations down town. There were more than seventy-five people arrested for breaking the injunction and the new city ordiance of Danville, Virginia. I was among the person who were arrested for breaking the injunction and the city oridance. We spent June 15-26 in jail.

Our trial was held July 2, 1963, and July 5, 1963. Attorney Lyn Holt had the cases continued because we were not given fair trial. Judge Akins was one of the persons that beated students and other demonstrator on June 10, 1963. Judge Akins also wears a pistol into court and on the streets. Under these circumstances we are trying to get the cases into Federal Courts.

During my stay in jail I was beaten by policemen and the jailer.

June 27, 1963. We had a mass meeting, and the people who had been beaten in jail and on the night of the 10th of June. Persons also spoke on the police brutality and the reason we should fill the jails here in Danville, Virginia.

June 28, 1963. We held more work shops, because we had more young people to join in our movements.

June 29, 1963. We had test teams to go to Howard Johnson, Holiday Inn, local movies, and the bowling alleys. Iwas among the first students who were able to bowl. There were about nine other students. The name of the bowling alley was Riverside Lane.

June 30, 1963. We had a mass meeting. At this meeting we tried to encourage more adults to become active in the movement.

July 1, 1963. We had other test groups to test the local movies.

July 2, 1963. There were more test groups testing the public facilities.

July 3, 1963. The Rev. Fred Shuttawouth spoke at a mass meeting. Rev. Suttawouth is the ~~[illegible]~~ secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership C onference. The city officials condemned the park that we had planned the meeting to be hld. This park is owned by a Negro The city condemned the park because they said the were not adequate. The meeting was held on the altheletic feild of the local Negro High School here (John M. Langston High School). Approximately four cars

Report Continued

load of policemen and city officials attended the meeting. There were about 800 Negroes present at the meeting. Shuttawouth was served and injunction by the Federal Judge, Mickie because the judge thought Shuttawouth would lead a mass demonstration. The meeting was very enjoyable and interesting. I spoke at this meeting on the experiences I had in the Danville's jail. I also spoke on the things that must be done to further action demonstrations and a sucessful movement.

July 4, 1963. There was a mass meeting held. There were several speakers who spoke on freedom movements.

July 5, 1963. The trial for violating the court's injunction was held. The trials were continued untilea later date.

July 6, 1963. We held pickets. We picketed in the manner of not violating the court's injunction and the city's ordinance. The pickets were very effectived. I led several of the picket lines in the down town Danville area.

Yours In Freedom

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines

File
Baines

AUG 5 1963

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.
August 1, 1963

Dear Mr. McCain

Mr. Baines is not with the summer project in Plaquemine but Gordon Carey thinks that he is somewhere in North Carolina.

Yours truly
Melvin A. Mitchell

Melvin A. Mitchell
Secretary

Referring to
July 31 Check

SS Sent to
Danville, Virginia
(last address)

October 3, 1963

Bruce Baines
% Reynolds
~~917 N. Tonti St.~~
~~New Orleans, La.~~

c/o Brewster
1627 Templeman
Shreveport, La.

Dear Bruce:

Underseparate cover, you will be receiving a memo from me regarding the placement of the task force under this department. That memo lists specific information that I need from you, but I wanted you to know as soon as possible, and since the memo is being sent with a new copy of the expense reporting memo, and a supply of expense reports, I was afraid that there might be some confusion due to the delay.

So, starting immediately, please contact me for all requests. -- literature, money, advise, etc. Also, there seems to be some problem in areas where there are several members of the staff. More than one person are calling in or writing in for literature. Please try to have one person only request literature, and from this department. We promise you speedy and efficient service!

Looking forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

Bruce Baines Field Worker Report Ending October 26, 1963

1627 Templeman Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

On Monday Actober 14, 1963, non-violent workshops continued in Shreveport. Tuestay October 15, Emmit Holmes, Calvin Evans and Charles Brown were released from jail on $502.50 bond which was put up by the national office of CORE. The three young men spent 23 days in the city jail. Two of them attended Booker T. Washington High School and the other one doesn't attend school. Calvin Evans and Charles Brown were approached by the Superintendent of the city schools and asked to sign papers and consquently they were expelled for an indefinite time.

We then planned for a mass meeting so the three young men could tell of their experiences in jail to the Shreveport community.

October 16-21 we worked on the planning of the mass meeting and non-violent workships. We also organized a Freedom Chorus under the leadership of CORE.

October 22, CORE held its first mass meeting at the 13th District Auditorium. The three local youths spoke and our guest speaker was Issah Reynolds; field secretary for CORE. We are planning for another mass meeting and Dave Dennis will be our guest speaker. As you know Shreveport is Dave's hometown and we think we will be able to raise a few dollars.

October 23-25 we met a young Airman from Barksdale A.F.B. Issah and I talked with him concerning the segregated facilities around the base. We have planned a meeting for November 1st which he will bring about 15 other Airmen who are concerned about the segregated policies there. As soon as this meeting is held I will send you a special report concerning it.

Demonstrations will continue in Shreveport soon.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines

1627 Templeman Street
Shreveport 60, Louisiana
November 4, 1963

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38 New York

Dear Jim,

I am checking on renting an apartment which will cost $60.00 a month. It is very important that I get this apartment. As you know Ike is in and out of Shreveport and we need a place to stay very bad. He will write you concerning this matter.

Write me as soon as possible and let me know your decision about the apartment.

As you know it is not possible to rent a room when they find out you are with the movement and especially when you are a member of C O R E.

The apartment is furnished.

Non-violently yours

Bruce Baines Jr.

P.S Will you please send my expense check.

November 6, 1963

Bruce Baines
℅ Brewster
1627 Templeman St.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Bruce:

Will have to let you know aboutt the apartment later as McCain will not return to the office until November 14th. Would this apartment be large enough to house both you and Meatball, and Ike when he comes? If so, then you and Meatball would be paying $40.00 a month, together, toward the $60.00 and we could pay the rest. When Meatball leaves we might be able to swing the larger amount. However, this is no promise.

I will go over your expense reports and get an advance to you tomorrow. Please excuse the delay, we have been very busy in this department, and I have not had time to send anyone their advances. I am really very sorry -- it shouldn't happen!

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of
Organization

enc.

November 7, 1963

Bruce Baines
℅ Brewster
1627 Templeman St.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Bruce:

Enclosed is an expense check for $50.00. I noticed that you did not submit a report for the period of October 20hthrough 26th. Evenif you have no expenses during the week, please submit a report. You may have, and I did not record it, sodon't worry about it.

Regards,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of
Organization

enc.

November 13, 1964

Bruce Baines
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Bruce:

We received the application, application fee, and constitution for the Tyler Chapter. I'm afraid your covering letter was not enough of a recommendation. Jim wants this to be in the form of a report including information on what projects the chapter has been involved in, what it is doing now, and what they are planning in the future.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

November 14, 1963

Bruce Baines
1627 Templeman St.
Shreveport, La.

Dear Bruce:

The enclosed $25.00 is for travel expenses to New Orleans for the meeting there on the 24th of November. Expect to see you 10:30 am sharp, Sunday, at the Y.

Regards,

Jim McCain
Director of Organization

msm
enc.

November 20, 1963

Bruce Baines
℅ Brewster
1627 Templeman St.
Shreveport, La.

Dear Bruce:

Please add $15.00 to your expense balance. The rent receipt that you enclosed stated that the rent paid was for the period of October 25th to November 15th, a period of 3 weeks. You are supposed to pay $5.00 a week toward lodging; we pay the extra if there is any.

Secondly, Meatball reported on his expense report that you gave him $25.00. If this is so, this should be subtracted from your balance. If you give him money, put it on your report, under miscellaneous, with an explanation.

Thirdly, I have recorded your balance for the period ending 11/2 as $7.20. This would again add to your current balance.

Therefore, your report should read:

Balance as of 11/2	7.20	
Advances 11/7, 11/8	100.00	
	107.20	
Expenses this report	*29.62	
	77.58	
Loaned Meatball	25.00	
NEW BALANCE************	52.58	PLEASE ADJUST

(Expenses for the report of 11/9: you had a total of 46.62, which was a mistake in addition, and should have read 44.62. However, from this 44.62 was subtracted the $15.00 for lodging.)

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Dept of Organization

cc: Lula Farmer

4905 - Buff
8905 - Green
4205 - White

Bruce Baines

As Per Record

Date	Chas.	Amt.
6-5-63	7326	25 00
11-23-63	7994	25 00
11-7-63	8284	50 00
11-8-63	8295	50 00
11-14-63	8325	25 00
12-3-63	8428	25 00
12-19-63	8477	50 00
12-31-63	8983	40 00
1-14-64	8600	50 00
1-17-64	8628	40 00
1-24-64	8683	75 00
2-17-64	8813	50 00
2-25-64	1042	40 00
		545 00

He spent - - - - -	552 19
We sent - - - - - -	545 00
C.O.RE owes - - - - - -	7 19

4905 - Buff
8905 - Green
4205 - White

Bruce Boines 6-1-63 To 5-30-64

	1	2	3	4	5
As Per Report.					
6-1-63		17 75			
10-5-63		10 13			
10-12-63		70			
10-19-63		4 18			
11-2-63		7 20			
11-9-63		29 62			
11-16-63		27 40			
11-23-63		21 75			
11-30-63		5 75			
12-7-63		18 25			
12-14-63		19 10			
12-21-63		10 75			
12-28-63		30 25			
1-4-64		20 95			
1-11-64		16 75			
1-18-64		32 50			
1-25-64		19 75			
2-1-64		37 75			
2-8-64		15 75			
2-15-64		21 20			
2-22-64		49 56			
2-29-64		14 25			
3-21-64		32 45			
4-25-64		21 10			
5-2-64		15 75			
5-9-64		15 75			
5-16-64		28 85			
5-23-64		7 00			
5-		552 19			
		22 50			

File

APR 3 1964

Dear Jim -

please send me expense money for trip to Tulsa, Oklahoma before April 4th. also send expense blanks. Student's arrest's in Tulsa make it necessary for me to be there by Friday. Send money, blanks, by Special Delivery.

also need Active membership cards.

please rush money and expense blanks - ($50.00)

Bruce Baines

AUG AUG 3 1964

c/o Renata Blower
6606 Flagstaff
Dallas, Texas
July 30, 1964

Mr. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Will you please send the following materials:

- 50 C.O.R.E. T-Shirts
- 100 Associate membership blanks
- 100 C.O.R.E. buttons printed "Freedom Now"
- Pamphlet "This is C.O.R.E."
- 100 C.O.R.E. caps
- 25 copies of the National Constitution

del 8/3

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Representative

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
September 17, 1964

SEP 21 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Field Report from August 29, 1964
through September 10, 1964

Dear Jim:

Since leaving DeRidder, Louisana, I attended a staff meeting that was held in Jackson, Mississippi. It was, in my opinion, a very good meeting.

On September 2, 1964, I arrived in Dallas, Texas. At the present time, the Dallas Chapter of C.O.R.E. is carrying on demonstrations against the School Board and are presently concerned with the housing problem.

On September 4, 1964, I went to Wichita Falls, Texas, to see about establishing a C.O.R.E. chapter there. At the present time, it is in the beginning stage.

On September 6, 1964, I returned to Dallas and I planned to go to San Antonio on September 11, 1964 and from there to Midland, Texas.

I will be working out of Dallas in case you want to contact me.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

BB/si

File - BRUCE BAINE

OCT 13 1964

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
September 17, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Field Report from August 29, 1964
through September 10, 1964

Dear Jim:

Since leaving DeRidder, Louisiana, I attended a staff meeting that was held in Jackson, Mississippi. It was, in my opinion, avery good meeting.

On September 2, 1964, I arrived in Dallas, Texas. At the present time, the Dallas Chapter of C.O.R.E. is carrying on demonstrations against the School Board and are very much concerned about the housing problem.

On September 4, 1964, I went to Wichita Falls, Texas, to see about establishing a C.O.R.E. chapter there. At the present time, it is in the beginning stages.

On September 6, 1964, I returned to Dallas and I planned to go to San Antonio and from there to Midland, Texas.

On September 9th, at 7:45 a.m., the local chapter of C.O.R.E. picketed the W.W. Bushman School because of a segregated dual system. Three-fourths of that area are Negroes and only 20 elementary children attend this school, which is local in an inter-racial neighborhood. Later that afternoon, 4 local members and myself were arrested for disturbing the peace. Our trial is set for the 22nd of this month.

I will be working out of Dallas in case you want to contact me.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

BB/si

c.c. Richard Haley

SEP 21 1964

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
September 18, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Please send the following items within the next 2 weeks:

1. Application blanks for affiliation of CORE chapter
2. This is CORE
3. CORE rules for action
4. All about CORE
5. Why they do not hit back
6. Latest CORELATOR
7. CORE Tee-shirts
8. CORE buttons
9. Placard saying "Join CORE"
10. Sit-In song books
11. Copies of the national constitution
12. Expense money and expense blanks.

all sent
except #1

If you could send these as soon as possible, it would be greatly appreciated.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

10
5

BB/si

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
November 5, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am requesting that the Tyler Chapter be affiliated.

Yoursfor Freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines

10.00

NOV 12 1964

Dewember 2, 1964

Bruce Baines
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Bruce:

On November 13th we wrote to you asking for a report recommending Tyler CORE for affiliation. As of today we have not received it. Jim is very anxious to have the report by Dec. 17th for the Steering Committee meeting if you want them to be affiliated. Again, the report should include what projects the chapter has been involved in, what they are doing now, and their future plans.

Hope all is well

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of organization

cc: Richard Haley

DEC 8, 1964

2525 Forest Ave.
Dallas, Texas

FIELD REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim;

I spent the first two weeks of the month traveling in Oklahoma Texas and Arkansas. While in Arkansas Ike and I decided to hold a Southwest Conference on housing, employment, vote of registration and education in Dallas December 11-13.

Since the area we work in have similar problem we decided to work up a State-Wide program which will co-ordinate with all three states at the same time.

After returning to Dallas to workon the Conference I received a letter from Texas College asking that a (CORE) Congress of Racial Equality Chapter be organized. I spent two weeks in Tyler and Tom spent one and the Chapter was organized. Since that time I have spent all my time working on the Southwest Conference to be held here December 11-13.

I plan to visit other Chapter after the Conference is over.

Yours for freedom

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

1/4/65

150 Drexel Avenue
Forrest City, Aarkansas
December 23, 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Field report for the month of December:

Dear Jim:

I spent most of the month on a conference to be held in Dallas on December 11 through 13th, 1964.
Last month I gave you a detail report of the conference. I think the conference was a success, most of the chapters in this area was concerned with Housing, Employment and Education.

During the month of January most of the chapters will be selling poll tax so the Negroes will be able to vote during the following months, and during research on employment for an Easter Boycott of some of the chain stores.

I am spending the rest of this month making contacts in Arkansas for developing the communities for political action and some cities to develope CORE chapters.
When I leave Arkansas I will send you a list of all contacts I made here in Arkansas.

Yours for freedom

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
CORE Field Secretary

cje/BB

c.c. Mr. Richard Haley

2525 Forest Ave.
Dallas, Texas
February 1, 1965

Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

FIELD REPORT FOR JANUARY:

Dear Jim,

During the last three weeks of scouting in Arkansas we have been working mostly in St. Francis County, city of Forest City. We have talked with several people here in this county mostly around voter registration, voter education, federal programs and ASC projects.

Fifty percent of the population is Negro and a Negro could be elected to an office this county since there is no longer a poll tax, but the negroes are afraid of the white man.

Last year after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, Miss Annie M. Flint, Mr. Grace and Mr. Delaney tested some of the cafes and bowling alleys and they will not recieve a contract for the new year. They are going to contest the school board action.

Mrs. Catherine Clay (116 Water St.), a local negro of Forrest City ran for state representative from the 1st Congressional District in the November general election. Mrs. Clay lost the election; she recieved only about 5,000 votes. She didn't look to win but wanted to show the negroes and whites that a negro could run for an office and nothing would happen to them, but if we conduct a voter registration and education, a negro could win in St. Francis County.

Since there is no longer a poll tax law there will be permanent registration by the use of a form, but the form is being debated now on the floor of the state legislature. The debate is centered around party affiliation and race. A suit was filed by three people challenging the placing of party affiliation and race on the form.

We feel that with a voter registration and education project through all of the eleven (11) counties with 40% or more negroes, a negro could easily be elected to an office in: (1) St. Francis, (2) Crittendon, (3) Lee, (4) Phillip, (5) Desha, (6) Woodruff, (7) Chicot, (8) Jefferson, (9) Lincoln, (10) Monroe, (11) Lafayette.

There are a few Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretaries working here in the state. We feel that even with SNCC here we can carry on our project. There are about three (3) adults willing to work along with us and some high school students.

After leaving Arkansas and attending the Staff meeting in New Orleans, I will be spending the next few weeks visiting all of the chapters in my area and doing research on different counties in Arkansas in case CORE decides to ever carry on a Summer Project in that area.

Yours in Freedom,
Bruce Baines
Bruce Baines,
Field Secretary

BB/sh: ENCLOSURE

COPEIS SENT: Richard Haley
Claudia Edwards

2525 Forest Ave.
Dallas, Texas
February 2, 1965

FEB 4 1965

Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

Would you please send me the following items as soon as possible.

I am either out or almost out of most pamphlets and literature.

1) CORE Rules for Action
2) This is CORE
3) All About CORE
4) The latest CORE-lator
5) The CORE Way
6) Federal Action for Civil Rights
7) FREEDOM NOW - CORE buttons (200)

Sd 2/8

Send these to me at 2525 Forest Ave. in Dallas.

Yours for Freedom,
Bruce Baines
Bruce Baines,
Field Secretary.

BB/sh

2525 Forest Ave.
Dallas, Texas
February 2,1965

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

During the staff conference in New Orleans we discussed the problem of my not having any insurance to cover medical expenses.

You asked me to remind you by letter so that this matter could be corrected soon.

Yours for Freedom,
Bruce Baines
Bruce Baines,
Field Secretary

BB/sh

February 17, 1965

Mr. Bruce Baines
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Bruce:

Enclosed are a number of cards for you to fill out and return to the National office as soon as possible. You should have gotten them automatically after your 6 month probation period as a field secretary was up.from the Union Shop Chairman.

Since we are having new elections soon I'm sure this kind of thing will not happen. again.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 16, 1965

JAMES COLLIER

Received call from Marvin Rich this morning. Marvin related a conversation with someone in the principal office of Humble Oil Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The person said that James Collier had attempted to byy 100 tires the latter part of last week. Apparently he was going to charge these tires to a gasoline credit card. Allegedly he requested five tires each for 16 1964 cars and five 1965 cars. The company held up completion of the transaction until they had checked with our National Office.

I talked to James Collier by phone this morning; he denied even having made the effort to purchase the tires. I talked to him also concerning the 10 tires that he bought during the December January period of approximately one month. He stated that six tires on the car which he was using had been cut up. I requested that he write out a statement of that situation, being sure to include the signature of persons who could testify in corroboration.

Collier said that he had given a resignation to Dick Jewett some two weeks ago.

The fact that Collier did not get the tires, together with his resignation, makes further investigation of this matter somewhat academic. However, it may be necessary to continue communication with Humble Oil until an understanding is reached in regard to possible misuse of the cards in the future.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

RH/vjj

Addendum to Collier report

February 25, 1965

A brief chronology below follows this situation to its conclusion.

Saturday February 20, 1965. Received call from George Raymond in Canton. He stated that James Sanders, a Canton resident, was using the card that Collier had had. This conflicted with Collier's statement to me on February 16th, that he did not have a credit card. Sanders is not attached to COFO work in any way; he is simply a local person who seems to have---according to George---a great deal of influence over Collier. George said he would attempt to get the card from Sanders. He also said he had talked to Mrs. Collier who had stated to him that Jim Collier had attempted to purchase the 100 tires.

Monday February 22, 1965. Long telephone conversation with Mrs. Collier. She corroborated George's statements about Sanders, the credit card and the tires. Said further that Collier had disappeared and she had hopes of finding him perhaps at the home of his mother in Jackson. She did not know the mother's name except the one word Stella.

Afterward I called Dick Jewett who said he might be able to locate Collier and/or his mother. He said he would attempt to get the card.

We discussed calling in all cards; discarded this idea as an impractical hardship on the workers. Moreover, since cards will expire March 1st, it seemed like a relatively short time to try to hold out. Obviously we could not go to authorities because of our relationship with public officials in Mississippi.

Wednesday February 23, 1965. Mrs. Collier called this office again from Canton. She said she had gotten the card from James Sanders in Canton, and wished to deliver it to Richard Tinsley in Philadelphia. I agreed with this idea; I have since checked with Richard Tinsley and Mrs. Collier delivered the card to him.

The present whereabouts of James Collier are unknown. His highly irrational behaviour of the past several weeks leads me to feel that he is in need of medical treatment. If he should show up here, I would like to see if arrangements could be made for him to be examined, at least.

End Report

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

cc
Dick Jewett
James McCain

Circulate

McCain
Gare

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 November 1963

TO : Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE-Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, Room 317, New York 38, New York

SUBJECT: "10th OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). 11th October - In High Point, N. C. for trial.

2). 13th October - Visiting temporary chapter in Gastonia and speaking before Public Rally. A truce is in effect in Gastonia until December 16, 1963

3). 15th October - Returned to Chicago, Illinois. Chapter is split, as National Office knows. My interest, concern and efforts were at a stand-still, hence I made up my mind to request transfer back to North Carolina. Also, National Chairman thought that I could be of aid to him in the area.

4). 23rd October - Spoke to Ambrose College, Danvenport, Iowa. It is a Roman Catholic school.

5). 24th October - Returned to High Point, N. C. for Superior Court trial. As usual, tricked and put off!

6). 27th October - In Gastonia, N. C. for chapter organizational and speaking meeting.

7). 30th October - Returned to Chicago, Illinois.

8). 2nd November - Chapter's split had not healed, hence after much thought and prayer, I sought formal permission via telephone to return to North Carolina. Permission granted, thank you kindly.

9). 8th November - Conferred with former Field Secretary, William (Bill) Thomas in Greensboro, N. C. about statuses of chapters and his personal evaluation of the entire state.

10). Per request from Mrs. Marcia McKenna on chapters' status:

Chapters	Chapters in making	("Dead Chapters)
High Point	Gastonia	Burlington-Graham
Raleigh	Duke University (Durham, N. C.)	Salisbury
Winston-Salem	Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, N. C.)	
Greensboro	Davidson College (Davidson, N. C.)	
Durham		
Goldboro		

11). TASK FORCE WORKERS:
I understand that Buddy Tieger and Bobby Moorman are assigned to North Carolina-Virginia Area. It this correct?

WILLIAM (Bill) Thomas:
What is his status since he is back in school? (

12). NATIONAL CHAIRMAN:
I await his return from West Coast to confer about his ideas and impressions plus plans for area.

13.)LITERATURE:
Need FREEDOM NOW pins and assorted literature of all kinds. Pins needed in Gastonia, especially. Please send me 500 TODAY! 11/19/63

14). FINANCE:
sent in checks from -

Ambrose College	$25.00
Gastonia, N. C.	25.00
TOTAL----------	$50.00

15). TRIAL CASES:
Three (3) pending in High Point, N. C.

CLOSED : Please send literature and pins TODAY.

CLOSE : Thank you for your concern and leadership. I am

Yours for Freedom NOW,

b. elton cox

b. elton cox, Field Secretary

HORACE R. KORNEGAY
6TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

No. ②

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 12, 1963

Rev. B. Elton Cox
1201 Day Place
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Cox:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your recent communication expressing your interest in the pending Civil Rights bill. I am grateful to you for taking time to let me know of your views on this matter.

In view of the legislative schedule, it will be impossible to bring the bill to the floor of the House before the first of the year. We have been assured, however, that the House Rules Committee will hold hearings on the bill reasonably early in January, and the bill should be reported to the House shortly thereafter. I am sure the House will then give the legislation prompt and thoughtful consideration.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace R. K

Horace R. Kornegay

HRK:nf

note ③

3 January 1964

A MEMORANDUM TO THE BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES OF HIGH POINT, N. C.:

Dear Sirs:

If you have done or do not or did not permit the below request, please receive this memorandum for informational progress.

High Point is seeking to help to make America truly "The land of the free and the home of the brave." Our local chapter of CORE - Congress of Racial Equality - is working, along with all people of good will, to remove every facet of unAmericanism, racial segregation, and discrimination from our common everyday life.

We, thus, request that businesses remove all racial labels and signs depicting unChristian acts toward non-whites in our growing All American City and nearby areas - will you?

In short, we are asking that all racial signs be removed from restrooms, drinking fountains, newspaper ads, signs before homes and new developments in and around our community and city - will you?

We welcome your response, if any. Thank you very much for your time, concern, and action in response to this little memorandum. We are

Sincerely yours,

B. Elton Cox

(Reverend) B. Elton Cox, North Carolina Field Secretary of CORE

HIGH POINT CORE
Post Office Box 1283
High Point, N. C. 27261

cc: High Point Commission on Human Relations
Governor Terry Sanford's Good Neighbor's Council
North Carolina Civil Rights Commission

File

JoAnn - make 4 copies

write to Cox

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 Janaury 1964

TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH (10th) OF THE MONTH REPORT" - January

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). Visited Williamston, North Carolina to help get the Bi-racial Committee and Local SCLC Unit on "speaking terms" again. CORE was requested to come in to help. The Mayor promised me and another Negro Minister to get the Bi-racial Committee moving again if I could get the local Negroes to stop bringing "outsiders" into the state. This had special reference to the mixed group of ministers from New England. The outcome-the Bi-racial Committee is meeting and signs of racial progress have come about. Signs are down in Courthouse, city has merit hiring plan and efforts to get library and swimming pool open are in the making. The latter two are private.

2). Made trip to Roanoke, Virginia to plant first steps for a CORE Chapter. Will return on the 24th of this month for future work.

3). Went to Bluefield, West Virginia to tell college students what CORE is and how they can help. Student leaders are to let me know if the climate is right after semester examinations.

4). Serviced chapters in Gastonia and Winston-Salem as always my home chapter, High Point.

5). Held conferences with National Chairman, Floyd McKissick on plans for North Carolina State Conference of CORE Chapters..

6). Took last week vacation in 1963 from 22nd December - 28th December.

7). Spoke at Rally for Chapel Hill Movement and new CORE Chapter and spoke before over 150 mixed citizens at race conference on solving the Chapel Hill, N. C. racial problems. Over 239 persons have been arrested in this university town since December 13th.

8). Took delegates from High Point and Winston-Salem to State Conference of CORE Chapters in Durham, N. C. on 4January.

9). Conferred with Mister Brooks, Governor Terry Sanford's Race Relationist on problems in State of North Carolina.

10). Conferred with State Manager of A & W Root Beer Drive-in, Inc. on final plans to integrate its 21 stands in North Carolina. We are doing excellent in this non-publicized plan.

CLOSE : We are printing membership applications, mailing envelope and membership for all materials to avoid lost, etc. Samples will be sent in next mailing to you.

SIGNED : b. elton cox b. elton cox, Field Secretary

No. 4

12 January 1964

Dear McCain:

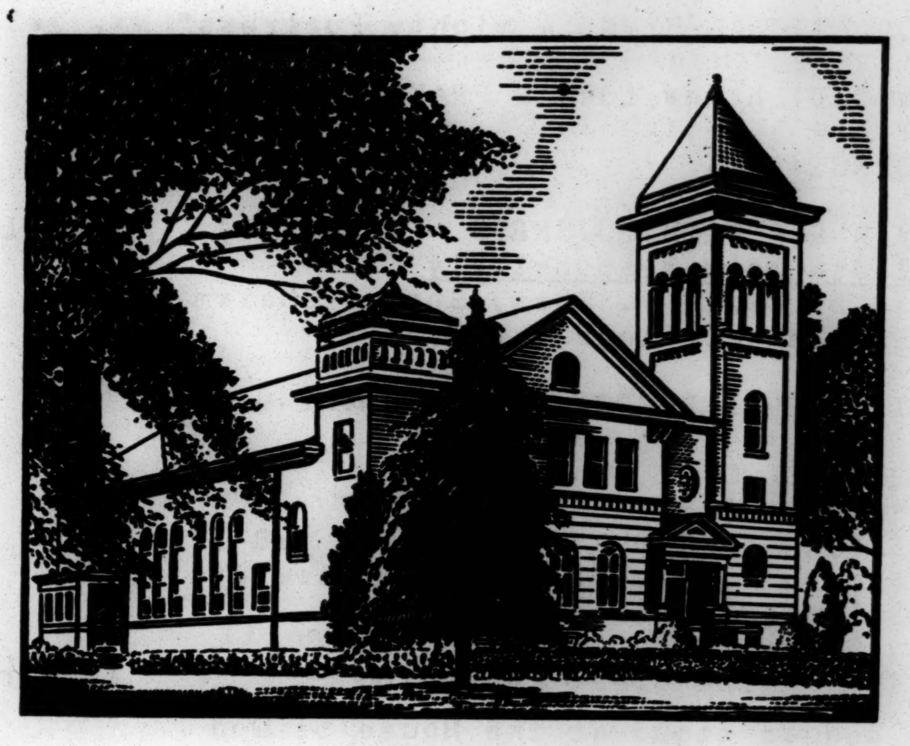
Herewith is check for $75.00 for expenses at "speakings" at Talladega College, Alabama.

C. Elton Cox

No. 5

Talladega College

Talladega, Alabama



DeForest Chapel

SUNDAY MORNING WORSHIP SERVICE

Talladega College Talladega, Alabama
January 12, 1964 at Eleven O'clock

B. Elton Cox and Frank Harrison
Everett W. MacNair, Ministers and the Choir
Roland Braithwaite, Organist

PRELUDE: Toccata on a Spiritual Braithwaite
Meditation

CALL TO WORSHIP

*PROCESSIONAL HYMN "A Mighty Fortress" No. 363

*INVOCATION and LORD'S PRAYER

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRAYER FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS (Psalm 25) No. 71
Please read responsively
Led by Marie A. Shaw, Social Chairman
Talladega College Y.W.C.A.

ASSURANCE OF PARDON from Romans 8

*THE DOXOLOGY

* * *

SCRIPTURE LESSON: Revelations 1:8-17
Read by Robert L. Bacon, Treasurer
Talladega College Y.M.C.A.

ANTHEM: "The Great Awakening Kramer

A beggar stood at the House of God
At the sacred door one morn,
And the wind was sharp with winter's teeth,
And he shook in his rags forlorn.

The organ pealed within the church
A hymn of warmth and cheer,

And the beggar smiled as a beggar will
Who has no God to fear.

The rich man brushed him rough aside
The toiler spoke awhile,
The widow dropped her widow mite,
The courtesan a smile.

The organ pealed in thunderous praise,
The saints in flowers trod,
And I looked beneath the beggar's rags,
And there revealed stood God!

. . . .

CALL TO PRAYER

THE VERSICLES (Minister & Choir) No. 531

THE MORNING PRAYER and CHORAL RESPONSE

SPIRITUAL

OFFERING: Relief Work Here and Abroad, II

OFFERTORY: Arietta Kerr

*ASCRIPTION: "We Give Thee But Thine Own"

HYMN OF CHALLENGE No. 387
"Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow"

* SERMON: "From the Beginning to the End
--Three Things"
B. Elton Cox
High Point, North Carolina

NUNC DIMITTIS

*HYMN OF CONSECRATION (Recessional No. 385
"Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus"

BENEDICTION AND CHOIR RESPONSE

POSTLUDE: Sonatine movement on a theme by
Langlais Braithwaite

*

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Rev. B. Elton Cox is a minister of the United Church of Christ. He is also a field work secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality. Last summer he directed their protest movement in Chicago. He last preached here just two years ago, and just missed getting arrested here - again - by the injunction issued against C.O.R.E. in Alabama that year.

* Mr. Cox will speak to a "Y" Forum here in the chapel at 5 today. All are invited.

Remeber Alpha Kappa Alpha Founders' Day here at 3 today, Julia B. Purnell, Speaker.

Remember our Y.W.C.A. College Vespers at 7 Wednesday in the Union Lounge.

Chapel Tuesday, another Senate political preview. Preacher next Sunday, Dr. Myron A. Fowell of Boston, You may hear him also at the First United church Saturday, 10 a.m. A.C.H.R. meeting.

Student Body with President Long, Monday, January 20, 7 p.m.

Monday, January 13 at 7 p.m. Silsby 18, Beta Kappa Chi presentation "Demonstartion on Speech Synthesis" by Robert N. Perry.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 23, 1964

File

Rev. B. Elton Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Rev:

Thank you for material sent us on Gaston County CORE.

The staff meeting will be held in New Orleans Feb. 13th at the Masons Motel, the meeting begins at noon. You should arrive on the 12th. Will you be able to drive down? Are there enough cars in North Carolina, so that you will be able to pick-up people further south? Please let us hear from you to this effect soon.

Sincerely,

Marcia

Marcia

MM/nl

---

1 February 1964

Dear Marcia,

I can drive down, but because of the long distance I would be pleased to go by plane. Yet, if it becomes necessary for me too, I can take three or four others. If so, we would have to leave **MONDAY NIGHT** at 12:00. If you want me to drive, PLEASE say to the three or four persons to meet me at 1201 Day Place, High Point, N. C. at the above time and date. My 'phone number is 887-5400 Area Code 919. You may let me know by return mail or as soon as possible on your decision, et al.

As indicated on blue card and other notes I want $10.00 per week taken out of pay check, hence $520.00 at end of 52 weeks. OK! Thanks for the worry. (smile)

"Rev" Ha!

25 January 1964 No 8.

Dear McCain,

Herewith is check for $33.00 covering expences to Roanoke, Virginia. Send me any materials on hand dealing with facts and information in voter-registration. See you —

— B Elton Cox

No. 10

Return, Please

HIGH POINT CHAPTER
Post Office Box 1283
High Point, North Carolina 27261

29 January 1964

Mister R. L. Swinson
Owner-Manager, High Point Lanes
2100 North Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Fellow All American:

PLEASE do not take this letter as an invasion into your personal rights. If you do, it is not the intention of the sender. Please believe me when you read the above sentence.

I would like to remind you of one universal rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." This is what many of your High Point All Americans have done in making an appeal to you and yours to permit orderly, Christian citizens to use your bowling lanes for healthy recreation.

As you know, many a place in public recreation has opened its doors to all citizens all around you. It has happened in High Point, in Guilford County, in North Carolina and throughout our Southland. It has been proved many times that white patrons pay little or no attention to non-whites, hence business goes on as usual!

Will you, sir, please agree to permit at least two non-whites to bowl in your business each day for the next thirty (30) days to prove that High Point can continue to be an All America City!

Please respond with the enclosed stamped envelope. I, along with others of our group, stand ready to meet with you for a better understanding of the above request. I am

Yours truly,

B. Elton Cox
(Reverend) B. Elton Cox, North Carolina Field Secretary of CORE

Enclosures: Self-addressed envelope and leaflet, THIS IS CORE.

cc: High Point Commission on Human Relations
Governor Terry Sandford's Good Neighbor's Council
North Carolina Civil Rights Commission

No 11

Return please

HIGH POINT CHAPTER
Post Office Box 1283
High Point (All America City)
North Carolina 27261

29 January 1964

Owner-Manager
Barbecue Shack
1726 Kivett Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

May we ask that the "racial signs" which state that you serve white people only be removed from the outside of your place of business. It does not keep in good taste with the American Dream, "...liberty and justice for all."

The best reply you can give is to remove the sign and to serve all Americans. Please use the enclosed stamped envelope for your reply. Thank you kindly for your time, interest and immediate action. I am

Yours for a greater High Point,

B. Elton Cox

(Reverend) B. Elton Cox
North Carolina Field Secretary of CORE

Enclosure: Self-addressed envelope for your reply.
Leaflet, THIS IS CORE for a better understanding of our American organization.

Copy to: High Point Human Relations Commission

No. 12

PROGRAM

FREEDOM DAY CELEBRATION
February 2, 1964
8:00 p.m.

U. Ralph Lee, Presiding   Durham Freedom Singers

DEVOTIONS ---------------------------- Reverend Cecil Bishop

SOLO ---------------------------------- Mrs. Thelma Robinson

INTRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL SIT-INNERS ------- Robert Patterson

David Richmond, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair, Jr.
and Joseph McNeil (unable to attend)

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER ------- Reverend A. Knighton Stanley

SONG -------------------------------- Led by Freedom Singers

*ADDRESS --------------------------------- Floyd B. McKissick
National Chairman, CORE

OFFERING

INTRODUCTION OF OFFICERS AND
PRESENTATION OF AWARDS ----------- Dr. Elizabeth Laizner

CLOSING WORDS ------------------------------ William A. Thomas
Chairman
Greensboro, CORE

BENEDICTION ------------------------- Reverend Otis Hairston

Greensboro Chapter CORE

sit-in
pray-in
jail-in
swim-in
skate-in
bowl-in
eat-in
vote-in
watch-in
drink-in
ride-in
run-in
marry-in
funny-in
preach-in
~~buy~~
bury-in
rent-in
flush-in
mock-in
walk-in
lay-in
march-in
~~sit~~
move-in
tonight = Blair-think-in
" burn-in "

No. 13

CITY OF HIGH POINT
NORTH CAROLINA

February 5, 1964

Reverend Elton Cox
1201 Day Place
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Elton:

You surely do stay on the go! I am anxious to talk with you at your earliest convenience in regard to the bowling lanes situation in High Point. Please call me at my office (883-4239) when you find time.

We are all hopeful that the Civil Rights Bill now in Congress will pass and will include the public accommodations part. (Mr. Brinson has stated that he would abide by any such legislation should it become effective.) I am personally hopeful that you will not have to take direct action on February 15, 1964, since the alternative solution of the Civil Rights Bill seems so imminent.

I went bowling at Fair Lanes last week. The management seems eager to cooperate in desegregation in the near future.

Sincerely,

Sam
m.w.

Samuel R. Hope

SRH/mw

cc: Mr. Irving Silver

No. 14

MARCH FOR A FREE CHAPEL HILL

FREEDOM MARCH

SATURDAY - FEB 8

12 30

CHURCH of GOD
(ACROSS FROM PHILLIPS 66 IN CARRBORO)

CHAPEL FREEDOM Committee

EVERYBODY MARCH!!
FREEDOM NOW!!

No. 17

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 9TH 1964
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

KICK OFF MEETING OF MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FOR HIGH POINT CORE

REV. GEORGE L BROWN, PRESIDING

OPENING HYMN # 458 MY COUNTRY TIS OF THE (CONGREGATION)

THE INVOCATION REV JOHN PHARR
SCRIPTURE REV GEORGE BROWN

SONG #46 ***~~ONWARD~~* ONWARDCHRISTIAN SOLDIERS

REMARKS DELLA MITCHELL

PRESENTATION OF SPEAKER REV.COX

STATEMENT REV. JOHN PHARR

→ Speaker —

OFFERING APEAL

BENEDICTION

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 February 1964

TO: Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH (10th) OF THE MONTH REPORT" - February

FROM: B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). Enclosed are other belated contact lists you sent me while in Special Area - Chicago, Illinois. Note enclosure No. 1.

2). In response to telegram from National Director, Mr. James Farmer, last December, herewith is belated response to my telegram. As you perhaps know by now, all of North Carolina House of Representatives voted against the Civil Rights Bill last week. Note enclosure No. 2.

3). Since there are only two (2) public places depicting "Colored" Signs in High Point, N.C., I have decided to send enclosed letter to some four hundred (400) firms. Note enclosure No. 3.

4). On the 12th January I sent in a check for $75.00 for speaking at Talladega, Alabama. Note enclosure No,. 4 and enclosure No. 5, pages 3 and 4.

5). On 15th Wednesday, at noon, I attended a bi-monthly interracial luncheon to assist the High Point Human Relations Commission*s activities.

6). On 16th I attended a conference with Governor Terry Sanford's Race Relation's and CORE National Chairman Floyd McKissick at the latter's office at Durham, N.C. The purposes were to form a State-wide program for better racial understanding and to aid the Governor to put out a booklet on how to bring about community change.

7). On the 17th I visited Salisbury, Statesville and Charlotte, N. C. on the A.& W. Project to get Negroes to form a system to use the A & W Root Beer stands in N. C.

8) On 20th I visited Gastonia and Shelby, N.C. on A & W Root Beer Project.

9). On 21st visited Winston-Salem CORE.

10). On 22nd went to Henderson and Roanoke Rapids, N.C. on A & W Root Beer Project.

11). On 23rd went on A & W Root Beer Project at Elizabeth City, N.C.

12). On 24th and 25th - went to Roanoke, Virginia to speak and to do further groundwork for a CORE chapter. Note enclosures Nos. 6, 7, & 8. No. 8 shows that I sent $33.00 check in for expenses.

13). Item No. 9 depicts a full story on me in Winston Salem Journal Newspaper depicting a terse look at my civil rights views and experience.

14). On 27th - went to Wilson and New Bern, N.C. on A & W Root Beer Project. ✓

15). Enclosed letters explain themselves. (Return, please) Note enclosures Nos. 10 & 11.

16). On 31st - went to visit Winston Salem CORE on membership campaign. ✓

17). On 2nd - spoke at Chapel Hill Rally and attended "Sit-in" Anniversary at Greensboro with National Chairman as speaker. Note enclosure No. 12.

18). We have only two (2) bowling alleys in High Point. One has been ready to integrate since September. Its name is Fairlanes, a firm which has an "open" policy. Enclosure No. 13 is a response from the chairman of the Restaurant and Amusement Committee of the High Point Human Relations Committee. I am in doubt, in light of the other "closed" bowling alley whether to demonstrate since we have a sincere Human Relations Commission. Any comments on my indecision? Note enclosure No. 13.

19). Item 14 tells of Chapel Hill March where Gore and McKissick participated also. Note enclosure No. 14.

20). On 8th February I offered to debate segregationist Dr. I. Beverly Lake, Democratic Canidate for Governor. No response, yet. Note enclosure No. 15.

21). Note enclosure No. 16 on Student Body President at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N.C. requesting the 10,000 students to refuse to buy at segregated places. Unusual for a Southern school, huh!

22). Participated at High point Chapter of CORE monthly progress rally. Speaker was Summer, task force worker, Rev. Mr. Tony Stanley of Greensboro, N. C. Note enclosure No. 17.

23). State conference at Chapel Hill dealing with North Carolina summer project - a Freedom House and State Office to be decided on later.

SIGNED: b. elton cox b. elton cox, Field Secretary

ENCLOSURES: As indicated above and expense report sheets.

Total finance sent during past month $108.00.

TENTH OF THE MONTH MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10th March 1964
TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE
SUBJECT : "MONTHLY REPORT"
FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). 10 February - in preparation for National Conference (Staff) at New Orleans, La.

2). 11 February - departed for above conference with Task Force Workers and Field Secretaries from North and South Carolina.

3). 12-18 February - at above staff meeting in New Orleans, La. (See enclosure No. 1)

4). 21 February - visited Winston-Salem CORE relative to Associate Drive. Also attended an Annual Human Relations Institute at Greensboro, N. C. (See enclosure No. 2)

5). 24 February - arrived in Jackson, Miss. for Canton, Miss. Voter-Registration Drive.

6). 25 February - Held several conferences with seventeen (17) ministers from National Council of Churches relative to Canton's project; led about four hundred (400) Negroes to Courthouse to register; and gave six (6) speeches in Canton and areas.

7). 29th February - returned from Mississippi to North Carolina.

8). MARCH 1-5 - in bed with "flu" caught in Canton sleeping in unheated room.

9). 6 March - went to Burlington, N. C. to seek to activate the Burlington-Graham CORE.

ENCLOSURE: As indicated above and $10.00 from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity for speaking event.

FINANCES : Sending in above $10.00 and sent in my personal $10.00 for Brotherhood Appeal.

SIGNED : B-elton Cox, B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in N. C.

MAR 16 1964

Enclosure No. 1

B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b
B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
DUMAINE CORNER NORTH GALVEZ STREETS
REV. MORRIS BURRELL, A.B., D.D., PASTOR
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

"THE CHURCH WHERE CULTURAL AND
SPIRITUAL FERVOR BLEND"

WELCOME

TO THE

```
1   6
1   6
1   6
1   6 6 6666
1   6      6
1   6      6
1   6      6
1    6666 6
```

YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
OF THE

BEAUTIFYING CLUB

Sis. Viola Flowers, President
Sis. Corinne Chambers, Vice President

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1964
7:30 P. M.

B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b
B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

ORDER OF SERVICE

Call to Worship - 11 A. M. - Organ Prelude
Processional -- "Holy Holy" ------ Choirs
Doxology-'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'
Responsive Reading
Gloria Patria
Scripture Reading
Selection ---------------------- Choirs
Invocation
Chant -------------------------- Choirs
Selection ---------------------- Choirs
Announcements
BUILDING FUND OFFERING
Mission Offering
Song Service ------------------- Choirs
Solo
Sermon ------------------- Pastor Burrell
Solo
Invitation to Discipleship
Offering
Introduction of Visitors
Benediction

6 P. M. --------- BAPTIST TRAINING UNION

COMMITTE

Finance Committee:
Sis. Vera A. Price, Chairlady
Sis. Albertha Ellis, Fin. Secty.
Sis. Ira Belle Green
Sis. C. A. Ducker

Badge Committ
Sis. Ora Le
Sis. Geraldi
Sis. Philis

Corsage Committee: Sis. Corinne Chambers,

()
SPECIAL REMINDER:
MOUNT ZION extends a most cordial WELCOME to our
FEBRUARY 23, 1964 at the 11 A.M & 7:30 P.M. SE

gs
y'

Call to Worship - 7:30 P.M. - Organ Prelude
Processional --- "Holy Holy" ------- Choirs
DEVOTIONAL WORSHIP
Announcements
BUILDING FUND OFFERING
Mission Offering

PROGRAMME

Mistress of Service --- Sis. Vera A. Price, Recording Secretary
Selection --------------------------- Choirs
Greetings ---------- Sis. Ira Belle Green, Treasurer
Jubilee ----------------- Sis. Dosha Brown
Solo ---------------- Sis. Cendia Lee Young
Remarks ----------- Bro. Charles Southall, New Zion B.C.
Solo -------------------- Sis. Ora Lee Rice
Words of Thanks ------- Sis. Viola Flowers, President
Sermon -------------------- Pastor Burrell
Solo
Invitation to Discipleship
Offering
Introduction of Visitors
Reports, etc.
Benediction

Words of thanks for use of church + its facilities during Staff meeting

OMMITTEES:

Program Committee:
Sis. C. A. Ducker, Chairlady
Sis. Viola Flowers

Committee:
Ora Lee Rice, Chairlady
Geraldine Owens
Philis Johnson

ambers, Chairlady & Sis. Desmonia Burrell

)()

to our ANNUAL WOMEN-MEN'S DAY CELEBRATION on SUNDAY
P.M. SERVICES. COME AND BRING A FRIEND!!!

INVITED GUESTS

Gr. Emmanuel B.C. - Missionary Society & Stewardess Brd.- Mrs. Nellie Pierre, Pres.

1st. Shiloh B.C.- #2 Choir - Mrs. J. Riley, Pres.
New Zion B.C.- Mid-Day Usher Brd.- Mrs. Lena Gayle, Pres.
Little Zion B.C.- Beautifying Club- Mrs. J. Lumpkin, Pres.
2nd. True Love B.C. --- #2 Choir - Mr. Alvin Muse, Pres.
1st. African B.C.-Gospel Chorus- Miss Loren Morton, Pres.
2nd. Mt. Carmel B.C.- Beautifying Club- Mrs. A. Broglin, Pres.
St. John Inst. B.C. -- Beautifying Club, Mrs. Pearl Bates, Pres.
Christian Love B.C. -- Senior Choir

True Vine B.C. - Sr. Choir ---- Mrs. Lillie Mae Lewis, Pres.
Beulah Land B.C.- #1 Usher Board - Mr. R.L. Woods, Pres.
Star Bethel B.C. - Sr. Choir ---- Mr. James Swanson, Pres.

Mount Zion B. C.:
Willing Workers Club- Sis. J.L. Wells, Pres.
Rose of Sharon Club - Sis. J.B. Cole, Pres.
#2 Usher Board- Sis. Jeannetta Moses, Pres.
Brotherhood-Zionians Men's Club- Bro. J. C. Ducker, Pres.
Sr. Choir ------- Sis. Dovie Johnson, Pres.

Educational Support Club ----- Sis. Mary M. Butler, Pres.

()

Enclosure No. 2

The Third Annual

Human Relations Institute

February 21-23, 1964

AT

Providence Baptist Church

125 S. Dudley Street
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

THEME:

The Roll of Local Churches in Changing Communities

Jesus answered, 'The first is, "Hear, O Israel: the Lord your God is the only Lord; love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind, and with all your strength." The second is this: "Love your neighbor as yourself." There is no other commandment greater than these! MARK 12: 29-31

". . . We must obey God rather than men." — ACTS 5: 29

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: But in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him." ACTS 10: 34-35

There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.
GALATIANS 3: 28

LORENZO A. LYNCH, *Minister* MRS. IDA F. JENKINS

Friday, February 21, 1964, 9:30 A.M.

PROGRAM FOR MINISTERS' SESSION

THEME: *"The Roll of Local Churches in Racially Changing Communities"*

9:30- 9:40 A.M.—DEVOTIONS — *The Rev. F. A. Hargett, Pastor, St. Stephens United Church of Christ.*

9:40-10:05 A.M.—"A Theology for Local Churches Facing Racially Changing Communities"—*The Rev. Dr. Wayman B. McLaughlin, Professor of Philosophy, Winston-Salem State College.*

10:05-10:45 A.M.—A PANEL: "Local Churches Facing Racially Changing Communities"—*The Rev. Dr. A. L. Parker, Pastor, Asheboro Street Baptist Church, Moderator*

A. "A Local Church with an Open Membership Policy" —*The Rev. Dr. Robert Seymour, Pastor, Olin T. Binkley Baptist Church, Chapel Hill*

B. "A Local Church which Explored Uniting with A Church of another Race"—*The Rev. Mr. Collins Kilburn, Pastor, The United Church, Raleigh*

C. "A Local Synagogue faces the Racially Changing Community"—*Rabbi Joseph Asher, Temple Emanual*

D. "A White Minister serves a Negro Congregation" —*The Rev. Robert W. Hare, Richmond, Va.*

BREAK

11:00-11:30 A.M.—DISCUSSION

11:30 A.M.—"The Roll of Local Churches in Racially Changing Communities"—*The Rev. Dr. Oscar Lee, Asso. Director on the Commission of Religion and Race, National Council of Churches of Christ*

11:55 A.M.—ADJOURNMENT

Twelve o'clock Noon

FELLOWSHIP LUNCHEON

at

Hayes-Taylor YMCA — 1101 E. Market Street

MR. B. J. BATTLE, *Presiding*

THE BLESSING

WELCOME REMARKS..*The Pastor*

THE MEAL

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER........................*Dr. J. E. Smith*
Administrator, L. Richardson Hospital

ADDRESS..*Atty. McNeill Smith*
Former Chairman of the N.C. Advisory
Committee on Civil Rights

THE PRAYER OF PARTING........................*Mrs. C. H. Gray*

Saturday, February 22

6:00 P.M.—STUDY GROUPS:

I. Local Churches and the Question of An Open
Membership Policy"..................*The Rev. Dr. J. Oscar Lee*
Associate Director of the Commission on
Religion and Race, National Council of Churches
of Christ, New York City, Counsultant

II. "How Local Churches Help the Culturally
Deprived"..................*The Rev. William Strickland*
Director of Northern Student Movement
New York City, Consultant

III. "Church Women and Equal Opportunity
in Housing"..................*Mrs. John R. Taylor*
Consultant

8:00 P.M.—WORSHIP & CHALLENGE (Sanctuary) .... *Dr. Alfred Hill, Jr.*
Presiding

Invocation .... *Mr. A. A. Avery*

Scripture (Micah 6: 1-8; I Cor. 13) .... *Dr. J. O. Crawford*

Message .... *Dr. J. Oscar Lee*

Music furnished by the Institute Choir

The Prayer of Parting .... *Mr. Oscar Johnson*

Recorder .... *Mrs. Catherine McGibboney*

Sunday, February 23

11:00 A.M.—PASTORAL SERMON .... *Rev. J. Oscar Lee*

6:00 P.M.—STUDY GROUPS (Same as Saturday)

8:00 P.M.—WORSHIP & CHALLENGE (Sanctuary)
Dr. R. L. Wooden, Presiding

Invocation .... *Mrs. B. H. Jenkins*

Scripture (I John 3: 11-24; 4: 7-21) .... *Miss Francis Tyse*

Message .... *Rev. J. Oscar Lee*

Music furnished by the Institute Choir

The Prayer of Parting .... *Mr. C. R. Harris*

Recorder .... *Miss Willie Wagstaff*

CO-CHAIRMEN

Mrs. P. J. Trice, *Music*
Mrs. S. T. Frye, *Attendance*
Mr. S. J. Shaw, *Study Groups*
Miss M. A. Walker, *Library*
Mrs. Mary B. Hampton, *Luncheon Fellowship*
Mr. J. L. Vines, Sr., *Hospitality*
Mrs. J. L. Burnside, *Publicity*
O. B. Hodge, *Community Participation*
Mr. J. W. Snipes, *Attendance*
Mrs. R. L. Rucker, *Attendance*
Miss Frances Tyse, *Youth Participation*

28 March 1964

Dear Sir:

Will pick you up at Bus Station as requested on 1 April, Wednesday at or about 7:30 A. M.

We can have breakfast at Bus Station.

Herewith is Ten ($10.00) for speaking engagement at Jordan Sellars School in Burlington as indicated on expense blank last Wednesday.

See you Wednesday!

As always,

Cox

Enclosure: $10.00 CASH.

Dear Cox:

I will be arriving by Trailways Bus, April 1,1964. Will arrive between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. If possible please meet me. I don't know if you were told that I would arrive by Trailways. I would like to meet with you and the Task Force Workers for North Carolina after the meeting of the chapters at your church.

Jim McCain

30 March 1964

Mister Nils R. Douglas
Attorney at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Brother:

I hope all is well-well-well with you and yours.

At an early time next week, if not this week, I would like for you to list my cases and charges and state the status of each in the courts of the land NOW. I am in doubt myself and cannot answer the many queries when people ask, where do you stand in Louisiana?

I hope you and underpaid CORE lawyer can do this and not miss out on some current client-calls. At least do it for your "son", OK.

Enclosed you will find a self-addressed, air-mail envelope for your reply. Thank you very kindly. I am

Out on bond, NOW,

cc: Rachlin, Bell and McKissick

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Dear Cox:

If everything goes well, I would like for you along with all the task force workers to meet me in McKissick,s office, Thursday; April 9,1964, at 10 O'clock A.M. Will notify you further about this meeting. This date is tentative.

Yours truly,

Jim McCain

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 April 1964
TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization - CORE
SUBJECT: "10th OF THE MONTH REPORT"
FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). Addressing Livingstone College Student Body. Sent in $10.00 check. Salisbury, N. C. April 11th.

2). Visited Gastonia CORE on Constituion matter that it can be affliated. April 11th.

3). 18th - Comfering with Task Force Worker, William Thomas. Greensborg N. C.

4). 19th - Went to Greensboro, Durham add Chapel Hill, N. C. with Task Force Bill Thomas on Chapter matters and to confer with National Chairman McKissick on Conference in April on Politics and Civil Rights.

5). 24th - Spoke at Jordan Sellers School in Burlington, N. C. Sent in $10.00 cash for speaking. Also conferred with Bill Thomas on return.

6). April 1 - Held State -wide Conference at my parish. Took Director of Organization home to Sumpter, S. C. Also returned Task Force Thomas and delegate from GreensboroCORE to home.

7). April4, 6, 8, 9 and 10th working on the April 23-26 conference on Politics and Civil Rights. You will note a rise in Credit Card Calls on those datesto contact speakers who had not replied to letters of invitation.

8). I have been woking to keep expenses down. Hope you et al are pleased.

CLOSE : Total money sent in this past month, $20.00.

B. Elton Cox
B. Elton Cox

ENCLOSURE: Blanks and expenses blank of activities.

MEMORANDUM

Date: 18 March 1964
To: North Carolina CORE Groups
Subject: "Status of Each North Carolina Group"
From: B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1. The Director of Organization has asked me the status of all North Carolina Groups.
2. Please help CORE by filling this blank out and returning it in the enclosed stamped envelope via return mail to me this week.
3. Fill out two blanks and keep one for your files.

Name of your group?______________________________

Mailing Address?______________________________

Zip Code?__________ Area Code? __________ Telephone No.__________

Chairman or Co-chairman?______________________________

Number of Members: Actives __________
Associates __________
Others __________
Total __________

How many non-Negroes? __________

Meeting Dates: Day __________
Weekly __________
Bi-monthly __________
Monthly __________
Place __________
Time __________
Average Attendance __________

Do you collect dues at each meeting? ______ If so, how much? __________

When was the date of your last public meeting?______________________________

Nature of that meeting?______________________________

What projects are your group engaged in or planning?______________________________
____
____

Is there a Human Relations Committee in your city or county? __________

Is there a CORE member in it?__________

What are three problems your group faces NOW?
a.
b.
c.

Can I help - NOW? ______________________________
____
____

Other remarks -

20 March 1964

Dear Co-workers for Freedom:

You and members of your group are invited to a State-wide conference on direct action in North Carolina this Spring and Summer. This meeting will be an enlarged one following the two (2) short meetings held some weeks aga in Durham and Chapel Hill. Other related civil rights persons and groups are invited to this meeting. Clean your calendar for:

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1964 TIME - 1:00 P. M. - 5:00 P. M.

PLACE: Pilgrim United Church of Christ
600 Fairview Street (Corners of Fairview and Taylor Streets)
High Point, North Carolina
B. Elton Cox, Rector Telephone - 882-4222

FREE LUNCH: For those who arrive from Noon until 1:00 P. M. Meeting MUST begin on time to act in time and to end on time. OK!

+++++PLEASE return enclosed stamped card and state how many will be in your CAR that we may have lunch prepared between the hour of 12:00 noon - 1:00 P. M. Otherwise, coffeeand tea will only be served until meeting ends. May I have this card immediately? Thank you kindly.

DIRECTIONS TO CHURCH:

Winston-Salem people come Route 311 (which is North and South Main Street) to Taylor, TURN RIGHT, go two (2) blocks to Fairview Street. Church is on that corner.

ALL OTHERS FROM EAST AND WEST - Take Interstate 85 to High Point turn-off (South persons, avoid East High Point turn-off) when East and West come off Interstate 85 they will come off on South Main Street. Proceed to Taylor Street, TURN LEFT, go two (2) blacksto church.

PLAN NOW! GET MANY TO COME! ARRIVE FOR LUNCH!

Note: Enlosed card and telephone of church.

Yours for a good meeting,

B. elton cox

b. elton cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 May 1964

TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE

SUBJECT: "10th OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary

1). The ten (10) chapters in North Carolina sponsored a statewide conference on "POLITICS AND CIVIL RIGHTS", April 23-26 in Durham, N. C. (See enclosure No. 1).

2). Spoke at NAACP Voter-Registration RALLY in Statesville, N. C. Sent in $20.00 for speaking on 30 April. (See enclosure No.

3). Through the High Point Human Relations Commission, I got the "Colored" sign removed from an independent Gas Station. Our city of over 63,000 has only one more sign to eradicate. The owner has told the mayor that he will close before he removes same. The city says it cannot make him remove same. The owner has stated that he will use his gun on any Negro coming into his restaurant. One sign left in a city this size is not bad, huh!

4). Enclosed check for $10.00 is from my parish. We usually give periodically to local CORE. (See enclosure No. 2).

5). Our chapter will request an offering from the 23 Negro Churches in response to National Director Farmer's memorandum of last week.

6). My calendar looks like this for your information:
   a. Speaking in Mt. Airy, N. C. - 17 May
   b. Speaking in Iredell County - 24 May.
   c. California trip to be announced.
   d. Flordia trip to be announced.
   e. Voting Drive for Primary Election in N. C. - 30 May.

7). Request permission to attend vigil in Washington, D. C. with white ministers from all faiths in support of Civil Rights Bill sometime soon.

8). Enclosed is newspaper clipping of Supreme Court's decision to hear in October some of my cases in Baton Rouge, La. (See enclosure No. 3).

9). The New High Point Chapter of CORE's Office is in my new Church's Parsonage. However all of its mail to be continued at its P. O. Box 1283, High Point, N. C. 27261.

10). We are still integrating new neighborhoods. I have just moved into one. Whites on three sides of me. Taxi cabs drivers and other whites have been asking Negroes where I have moved. Wish me luck. # My new address is 619 North Ellwood Drive, High Point, N. C. 27260. Office number is same Area Code 919 + 882-4222. My home number is now 882-3754. All mail to be sent to same P. O. Box 663, High Point, N. C. 27261.

11). Expense blanks enclosed. (See enclosures Nos. 4 and 5).

SIGNED:

Cox

Benjamin Elton Cox,
Field Secretary in North Carolina

ENCLOSURES: As listed above.

Date : 10 June 1964
TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE
Subject: "TENTH OF THE MONTH REPORT"
From : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary

1). Addressed NAACP Rally on 10th Anniversary of the School Decision in Mount Airy, N. C. Enclosed letter request that Treasurer send to you expense money he promised to send. Note program No. 1.

2). We had a Freedom Rally in High Point. Note enclosure N. 2.

3). Led the second Freedom Voter-Registration in Canton, Mississippi. Details are fully known. Ticket stub enclosed on expense blank for that week. Dates - May 21- May 26.

4). We have been working very hard to get more Negro pupils to enter "white" schools. We are lucky this year. We got ninty one (91) requests. School Boad will act Weddesday, June 24. Note enclosure news release.

5). We worked with parents in Jamestown which is next door to High Point. Because of expenses on the minus side, I have not included trips on expense blank.

6). I will be speaking in Chapel Hill on 20th of June.

7). National Chairman will speak here on 21 June.

8). I will drive to Kansas City to held delegates in this area. Also, I will be pleased again to take the Field Secretaries from South Carolina if you request same. If so, they should call me at Area Code 919+882-3754 by 25 since we will depart on 28 June at midnight in order to arrive at Convention site on requested 30 June.

SIGNED:

b. elton cox
b. elton cox,

Enclosures: As indicated above.

P. S. I am out of typing paper (smile)

DATE : 10 July 1964

TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary

1). We got ninety one (91) Negro students to request re-assingment to white schools. I am co-chairman of a city-wide Education Committee which makes sure we have requests. This year we have white and Negro school teachers teaching in a tutorial school for the seventy-odd the School Board accepted. I am counsellor and tutor of visitation. In short, I counsel students and visit homes of same.

2). I spoke for Chapel Hill Hill on 20 June.

3). I attended National Convention at Kansas City. Mo. I drove and brought delegates from the below:
High Point, N. C. - 1 Greensboro, N. C. - 1
Sumter, S. C. - 2
+ Enclosed you will find check for ten ($10.00) I received from Field Secretary Brown's wife and sister for riding in my car. No financial aid came from High Point, Greensboro and Chapel Hill CORE Chapters....broke, I guess!

4). We in N. C. are testing the Civil Rights Bill of 1964. We are having much success. (Note copy of High Point CORE's Testing report).

5). I am one of the complaints in a suit in local hospital. We are in court now. However, much of hospital is integrated since suit came up on court's docket. More later! (Enclosed is article)

6). Had conference with National Chairman on State-wide help in Voter-registration and met new T sk Force Workers. I will seek to keep in touch with them per request this week.^{a}

7). Please note question marks on expense blanks because I did not keep up-to-date records at Convention. My lost and Freedom's gain!

8). My dates include:
31 July-August 1 - Sumter, S. C. Rally Speech and Voter-Registration Workshop.
2 August - NAACP's Rally in Piolt Mountain, N. C.
16-22 August - Voter-Registration Speeces in Quincy, Flordia, et al.
7-12 September- High Point, N. C. Radio Station WMFR's daily devotions.
11 November, High Point, N. C. TV 8 Tape for 16-20 NOVEMBER.

CLOSE : Note my ANNUAL DATE. No indication on last check! It is 26 July. Also please state how many weeks of vacation I have coming and how I can procure them before it is too late?

SIGNED: b. elton cox
b. elton cox

DATE : 10 August 1964

TO : Mister James T. McCain, Director of Organization of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary

1). Spoke at High Point, N. C. Human Relations Commission on compliance to 1964 Civil Rights Bill. (See newspaper clipping enclosed)

2). Attended regular bi-monthly interracial group which meets to aid groups in race relations and made regular report on activities in High Point and in North Carolina.

3). Completed Tutoring School Chairmanship of the seventy-one Negroes to attend desegregated schools.

4). Attended bi-monthly Religious Affiliate to the Redevelopment Commisssion of High Point to see that the 500 Negroes to be moved because of Urban Renewal get their "fair share".

5). Spoke at NAACP rally on Civil Rights Bill and Voter registration to defeat Goldwater, etc. Check for trip will come in as soon as group sends same.

6). Spoke at Voter-registration Rally in Sumter, S. C. and conducted worshop and canvass streets in city on Saturday, August 1. (See enclosed samples of materials.)

7). Working on Voter-Registration in Guilford County and with emphasis in High Point Area. (Enclosed is only statement Negroes or whites have to read).

8). Working with interracial group to get Negroes especially to return to school. Will appear on Radio and TV. Because I was a drop-out. (smile).

9). Send ticket for below:

FROM HIGH POINT, N. C TO TALLAHASSEE, FLORDIA

Leave Eastern Airlines 10:10 A. M. 16 August # 335T
Arrive Atlanta at 12:47
Leave Atlanta 3:00 P. M. #117T
Arrive Tallahassee 4:00 P. M.

Leave return open. Will be holding Voter-registration worshops and speaking in several counties.

CLOSE: Thank you for response to statement to last report via vacation and annual date, etc.

SIGNED:

b. elton cox, F. S.

P. S. Ihave a young white minister of my faith whom I met in Canton, Miss. helping me in church, race relations, voter-registration. My National Church is paying him for six weeks.

Att: Marcia
Sorry I can't comprehend.
Send me another copy.

August 5, 1964

Jacqueline Grose
[illegible] 14th Avenue
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Dear Miss Grose:

I am sorry for the long delay in answering your letter. I hope that Winston-Salem has been active in that time, and has lots of information to report to us.

In answer to your questions -- your chapter is not affiliated, but is a recognized unaffiliated group, and therefore may carry out all activities that a regular chapter would.

I am enclosing some report forms, and affiliation blanks that you should return to us, so we will know the present status of your chapter. I am also sending a copy of our letter to the field staff in North Carolina so that they will visit your group and give you whatever assistance you need in order to become affiliated.

I am having the literature and T-Shirts you requested sent under separate cover. Membership cards are only sent upon receipt of a list of your active members. If you are interested in holding an associate membership drive, you should contact the Community Relations Department.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

[illegible]
cc: L. Elton Cox

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER??

DO YOU WANT TO BE A FIRST CLASS CITIZEN?

ATTEND THE
Voter Registration Workshop
JULY 31st-AUGUST 1st

FEATURING

1. Discussion oft the Mississippi Project
2. Voter Education
3. Lectures on etiquette
4. Question and answer period on the Civil Rights Bill
5. Freedom Dance , Friday night, 9:00 p.m., Adm. 25¢

MORRIS COLLEGE GYM
9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

COME ANYTIME BUT COME

North County
Guilford County/registration statement which applicants have to read. That's all.

I do solemnly Swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident of the State of North Carolina for one year and of the precinct for one month; that I am 38 years of age; and that I have not registered for a coming election in any other precinct. So help me God.

SAMPLE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Dated at ...., S. C., ...day of ...., 19....

I...

here apply for registration as an elector and certify under oath that :

1. I am a female, a member of the.................. race, born at
male

.............................., on ....

I reside at .... Street in the town or city of

.... or

on ....Road in ....

Township or Parish in .... County. My nearest

voting place is ....My weight is .... lbs.,

my height is ....ft.........in., the color of my eyes ....

the color of my hair ....

( ) 2. I (a) will have resided in South Carolina for at least two years, in this County for at least one year and in my voting precinct for at least four months prior to any election at which I will be entitled to vote if a registration certificate is issued to me upon this application, or

( ) (b) am a minister or spouse of a minister in charge of an organized church in this State, or

( ) (c) am a teacher of public school or spouse of a teacher and will have resided in South Carolina for a period of six months prior to any such election.

( ) 3. I am not an idiot, or insane, a pauper supported at public expense or confined in any public prison.

4. I will demonstrate to the Registration Board that

( ) (a) I can both read and write a section of the Constitution of South Carolina; or

( ) (b) I own and have paid all taxes due last year on property in this State assessed at $300.00 or more.

( ) 5. I (a) have never been convicted of any of the following crimes: burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wifebeating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws; or

( ) (b) Have been legally pardoned for such conviction.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this ....day of
.................................19....

....
Applicant

Examined and found (not) qualified

....
Member of Registration Board

....
Member of Registration Board

VOTEless People Are Hopeless People

THE HIGH POINT ENTE[redacted]SE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1964 SECTION B

Councilmen Tread Softly Around Civil Rights Issue

By ROBERT MARKS
Enterprise Staff Writer

City Council steered gingerly today around the question of what its relationship should be toward the Civil Rights Bill of 1964.

Finally, councilmen decided that two of their members and Mayor Floyd Mehan would give the question a closer look through discussions with the High Point Commission on Human Relations.

The upshot may be, it was indicated, the purpose and functions of the Human Relations Commission will be changed.

Council got into the discussion about the Civil Rights Bill as a result of a report by Mayor Mehan of a meeting of the Human Relations Commission Thursday.

At that meeting, Rev. B. Elton Cox of the High Point chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) submitted what he described as an "almost negative report."

Cox said his group had found eight establishments in the city refusing to serve Negroes. He threatened court action under the Civil Rights Bill, but asked the help of the Human Relations Commission in opening all places to Negroes.

In reporting on the meeting, Mayor Mehan read this statement to Council:

"The Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point Chapter of CORE, presented a report to the High Point Commission on Human Relations at the regular monthly meeting on Aug. 6. The following is his report:

" 'In testing the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 in our City in the last month, we have found the following findings: Establishments serving all races — nine; refusing Negroes — eight. This is almost a negative report. We enclosed forms which are filled out for your information. We are prepared to go to court via the Justice Department, but we feel that some aid on your part might prevent such a process. Your support in this effort will be appreciated. Please let us know of your findings.'

"The Rev. B. Elton Cox also stated that they were interested in wholesome race relations and do not want to go to court if it can be prevented," the mayor concluded his statement.

Reaction among councilmen was that neither they nor members of the Human Relations Commission could do much beyond their powers of persuasion and public relations in securing compliance with the Civil Rights Bill.

"That is what the relations commission is for, and I do not see how it can be expected to do much more," Councilman Bill Bencini said.

Councilman Robert Davis said he was disturbed by the statement in Cox's report that CORE was prepared to go to court "via the Justice Department."

Consensus of councilmen, during the discussion, was that neither Council nor the Human Relations Commission should or could become enforcers of the Civil Rights Bill.

"I just don't see where we have the right to tell a man in private business what he has got to do," Councilman Paul Clapp said.

City Attorney Knox Walker pointed out any changes in the status or purpose of the Human Relations Commission would require a new ordinance from Council.

Finally, Council agreed for Councilmen Bencini and Arnold Koonce Jr. to serve with the mayor to discuss the situation further with the Human Relations Commission.

Integration Effort Hold-Outs Cited

A Negro civil rights leader yesterday appealed to the High Point Human Relations Commission to exert its influence to integrate eight holdout business establishments here.

"We are prepared to go to court via the Justice Department, but we feel that some aid a man just won't follow the law."

He labeled as erroneous reports that CORE has declared a moratorium on demonstrations until after the general election in November. CORE leaders, he said, have agreed to "discuss" such a step, but on your part might prevent such a procedure," Rev. B. Elton Cox, field director for the Congress of Racial Equality, told the commission.

Cox appeared before the Commission to report on the results of a CORE survey conducted since the Civil Rights Bill was enacted on July 2.

"This is almost a negative report," he told commissioners, noting that of the 17 business establishments "tested" nine have voluntarily integrated since the rights bill was passed. Most of the places tested were restaurants. Establishments where Negro test groups were denied services, he said, included a skating rink and the YMCA.

A group of Negroes was not allowed to use the game room at the YMCA, Cox stated, while noting that all facilities at the YWCA are opened to all races. Some facilities at the YMCA, including the snack bar, are open to Negroes.

Cox said CORE is "prepared to go to court" to force dropping of color bars at the still-integrated businesses. But, he told commissioners, "aid on your part might head it off."

"We are interested in wholesome race relations in High Point and hope we do not have to go to court."

Cox said there are still elements of "minor" race discrimination at the local hospital, but indicated CORE has no quarrel with the hospital. He said that moves to eliminate discrimination at the hospital recently have been "phenomenal."

He assured commissioners that the local CORE chapter has no intention of renewing demonstrations "unless it gets down to the point of our having to — if it gets to a point where have not made a decision. The decision, he added, will probably be made this week.

CORE has, however, condemned the "race riots and stealing" which have plagued northern cities recently, he said.

The Negro groups who conducted CORE's test survey were, in some instances, met by deception, Cox told the Commission. At one place, Cox said, the Negroes were shown a sign which noted the management reserved right to "adjust prices." At another, the manager informed the group that admittance was by membership only, but said it would be two weeks before he had membership blanks.

Mayor Floyd Mehan, acting as chairman of the Commission, called for a brief delay in action by the commission on Cox's report. "We need to get a statement from the City Council on what policy it wants to follow now that the Civil Rights Bill has passed. "We do not want to create the impression that this Commission is a law-enforcing body, which it is not."

He said he would take the matter before the Council today and possibly have the Council name a committee to work with the Commission's grievance committee.

Commissioners observed that the business establishments named by Cox as still being segregated have not been contacted by the grievance committee.

In a written report to the Commission, the grievance committee had reported that its own survey showed operators of restaurants, theaters, bowling lanes and other recreation facilities generally complying with the Civil Rights Bill.

DATE : 10 September 1964

TO : Director of Organization James T. McCain of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH (10th) OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary

1). We have continued our voter-registration in High Point and have encouraged other N. C. groups to do likewise.

2). We continue to work with Governor Sanford's Race Relationsit, General Capnick Waynick on race matters in the state.

3). We had a good experience in Flordia in voter-registration rallies. Cities visited were:
Tallahassee Quincy Live Oak Madison Dunnellon
Chattahoochee Inverness

The attendance ranged from 68 to 650 persons. Approximately $590.00 was raised.

4). I caught the "flu" in Flordia and was in bed the longest time I have ever been bed-ridden from 24 August-4 September.

5) We have hired a bus to carry many of the 71 Negro students re-assigned to white schools in High Point.

6). Since the passage of the '64 Civil Rights Bill Guilford County has three "White Citizens Groups". I understand they are after me in High Point, nevertheless I have been here these six (6) years and I am not running.

7). Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, has requested me to return to Flordia to work for about four (4) weeks. I leave tomorrow. PLEASE send me a $200.00 expense check to avoid embarrassment like I faced before in Flordia. Send check to Flordia. Thank you very much.

8). Remember, my cases in Baton Rouge come up in U. S. Supreme Court next month. If I should know anything, please ask Counsel Rachlin to let me know in time.

9). You have nor confirmed or denied my suggested vacation periods, how many weeks I have in 1964, my annual date 26 July, etc. as requested some weeks ago. You need an assistant to assist your new assistant.(smile). I AM NOT INTERESTED IN LIVING IN NEW YORK, SO DON'T LOOK MY WAY. I do not qualify!

10). Enclosed are expense blanks, newspapers clippings, etc.

SIGNED:

Cox

b. elton cox

ENCLOSURES: As indicated above.

September 17, 1964

B. Elton Cox
North Florida Citizens Education Project
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Elton:

We sent you $100 on September 16. As far as the additional $100 are concerned we are asking Richard Haley and the North Florida Citizens Education Project that all future expenses for you in connection with Voter Registration in North Florida be taken out of CEP funds which they have on hand.

Ask Haley to let me know about a week in advance when funds are low in the Florida account, so that we can reimburse same.

You may secure material to be used in the campaign against Goldwater after the books are closed, from COPE, c/o Phil Weightman, AFL-CIO, 816 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

I would advise you to stay in Florida until after the election.

Carl Rachlin says that you don't have to appear in Court in Baton Rouge. If you are needed for anything further you will hear from us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Richard Haley

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 30 September 1964

TO : Mister Richard Haley, Director, CORE's Southern Office, et al.

SUBJECT: "PER 'PHONE CONVERSATION 30 SEPTEMBER ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary on Special Assignment in the state of Flordia. Ed. McCain

1). Per your request, $284.39 was sent today to the National Car Rental Company in Jacksonville, Flordia. We stated that the balance of $500.00 will be paid this week. PLEASE send same if you have not done so.

2). We agreed that all project funds are spent and that the North Flordia Project will be carried on by National CORE.

3). We agreed that Miss Helen Henderson, local Task Force Worker, will continue on the project even though she served time as felony and registered before her six (6) months were up to do so and she did so not knowing that she had to apply for her civil rights before she registered again.

5 1964

4). I reported that Miss Doris Rutledge, Task Force Worker, has been rejected by her peers as being a person who has a negative approach toward the work here and very often toward her fellow-workers. She rejects assignments given her by me and Task Force Worker in her assigned areas. She has been disrepectful to local people and some have resented her attitude. She was requested five times by me and David Steve McVoy to give detail financial report on monies handled by herin Live Oak, Flordia. No report came until I had to threaten her with dismissal. Finally a ~~check~~ came in for $32.00 dollars with no details on other finances raised, etc.

5). Time off was granted by you for Sidney Daniels and Stewart Wecheler after registration books closes

6). That David Steve McVoy will be in charge while I take one of my vacation periods from Oct 3 - 19th.

7). That you and National Office will try to secure a Field Secretary for the state of Flordia to be in Flordia working with me for two (2) weeks before my time ends on 2 November that he or she will not start "out" cold on the job.

CLOSE : PLEASE SEE TO IT THAT TASK FORCE WORKERS GET PAID ON TIME AND THAT FUNDS ARE IN OUR LOCAL TREASURY BEFORE THEY RUN OUT TO PAY BILLS. I understand our financial plight but it is hard to convince others. Thank you for your concern and actions.

B. Elton Cox

OCT 26 1964

23 October 1964

MISTER JAMES T. MCCAIN
Director of Organization
National CORE-Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row - Room 317
New York, New York 10038

Dear Brother:

I hope you and the National Staff are doing well as you continue to direct the "action" group in the civil rights areana.

Please send to my High Point address, P. O. Box another of the last minutes of the Steering (sp) Committee or like committee of the last changes performed in the National Structure. Thank you.

Sent 10/26 ns

To avoid postage, time, lost of checks, changes of addresses because of movements of TASK FORCE WORKERS, I am asking that all checks be sent AIR MAIL to the above for all workers and this office will be responsible in getting checks to workers since this office know of daily or instant changes. This action has been approved by those in the Quincy area which consist of the majority of Task Force Workers. Others will approve, I am sure.

Your response of and about this letter will be appreciated as time will permit you or yours to answer. I am

Yours for a growing CORE,

Cox

b. elton cox, Field Secretary
on assignment in Flordia

Copy: Southern Regional Office Director Haley

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-8157

November 4, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Received word today Cox is to be retried in Baton Rouge on the defamation charges. The bonding company will probably require a new bond. Cox should be present for the arraignment on Friday, November 13, 1964.

NILS
Nils

N/g

NOV 9 1964

COPY

NORTH CAROLINA STATE OFFICE OF CORE

P. O. Box 663

High Point, North Carolina 27261

CC: Haley
McVgy
McCain
& TF workers
in Florida

5 November 1964

MISTER SPIVY GORDAN, at al.
Field Secretary in Florida
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Gordan:

Welcome to Florida! I have been in and out of Florida since August, mostly taking Mrs. Patricia Due's place when she became ill.

Enclosed are files of mine from Florida. They will be of some help plus these in the Quincy Office. David Steve McVoy will tell you all about the Project and Staff that you will need to know until you become adjusted to your new assingment. Please write me if I can be of any aid.

Enclosed in my files is a copy of my last staff meeting. Herewith below you will find my new assingments of staff and the releasing one one, Miss Doris Rutledge becasuse of many reasons. I have stated same to Mr. Haley and recommended that she be released immediately. I shall back up these reasons in person at the meeting in Durham this week.

The assignments are these:

GADSDEN COUNTY Cities:
Quincy - David Steve McVoy
Chatahoochee - David Dukes
Havana - Scott McVoy

JEFFERSON COUNTY City - Monticello
- Sidney Daniels
- Helen Henderson

MADISON COUNTY City - Madison
- Stewart Wechsler
- Sadie Jones

Fired - Miss Doris Rutledge for not being able to adjust to project and undersible to work with by her peers and people in community.

The Task Force did a great job in the three (3) counties and deserves much praise brom all, National, Regional and local offices, plus the nation needs to know what they did via the press. Let me hear from you at will. I am

Yours for "LBJ & HHH" - elton elton

December 14, 1964

Rev. Elton B. Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Poiht, North Carolina

Dear Cox:

You are entitled to one weeks vacation for every month you have worked for CORE. As far as aniversary increases, no one has received any because of the financial situation that CORE is in.

We have checked our files and find that there is no constitution for Winston Salem CORE.

Hope all is well. Thank you for the labels.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

ms

11 December 1964

Dear Brother McCain,

Sometime ago I requested how many weeks of vacation I had coming to me in 1964 but no reply. Can you tell me now?

Also I requested information on my annual date of July 26 last but no reply. May I have a reply now?

Please check on Winston Salem CORE's constitution, etc., sent in last Summer of 1963 while Bill Thomas was Acting Field Secretary in N. C.

Thank you for the expense reports. Since I do not write you as much perhaps you can use these labels. Thanks

Cox

1964
1 week every
3 weeks
M

no one
has any raise
in pay

no const.

FEB 18 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 15, 1965

B. Elton Cox
619 N. Ellwood Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Elton,

I talked with both Julia Lewis and Maxine Skurka on the need for someone to service Kentucky. The need is not broad; we don't have many active chapters in the state. However, there is of course Lexington. Julia also has been in contact with Berea, a nearby town. There seems to be interest there.

I suggested to her that she visit Berea soon, then you could write her as to whether it would be worthwhile for you to come over. I can't see the point in your making the trip just to service one chapter, Lexington; two makes it a little more sensible. Julia's address is 405 Robertson Street, Lexington.

I want to commend you for your prompt and regular reports; I also will make a few suggestions and changes. In the future send two reports monthly, the 10th and 25th of each month. I'd like to learn more of what the various chapters are doing. You report pretty well on High Point CORE, but I know very little about the other groups. What is their program? Are there potential Negro applicants for Task Force? Are they students, adults, middle-class oriented, etc.? Are they interested in Anti-Poverty activity, or Title VI? The answers to such questions would be very helpful in determining the viability of these groups.

The national office has been working hard to do two things: (1) to arrive at a realistic figure for project budget and field expenses; (2) arrange to transmit that amount regularly. George Wiley is doing a very effective job, I think; our job is to be sure that he receives all the information necessary to carry out his.

One more thing. Please see that national office continues to receive a copy of your report, just as I do. Also, let me know when you hear from Julia and how you work out your schedule.

Take care,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc Maxine Skurka
Julia Lewis

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

FEB 2 6 1965

February 23, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bob,

I have written to Elton Cox regarding a trip to Kentucky in the near future. I had meant for a copy of this letter to go to you in New York; perhaps it was overlooked. I suggest that you write to Cox and to Julia so as to set up dates for his trip, and to give him an idea of some of the specifics you expect in his reports.

In keeping with my new policy of epistolary brevity.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc B. Elton Cox
Julia Lewis

March 5, 1965

Julia Lewis
405 Robertson Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Julia:

You have been receiving carbons of letters between myself, Haley and Cox, so I guess you know we're thinking about you. To save a lot of time, why don't you just get in touch with Cox directly, letting him know what it is you want and figuring out a mutually agreeable date. His address is P.O. Box 663, High Point, N.C.

I would appreciate having a carbon of your letter to him for our files.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms

lem.)

'Bury In' Threat Is Headed Off

HIGH POINT, March 11 (AP)—A ruling by the attorney general of North Carolina that a city-owned cemetery here must be integrated apparently will head off threatened "bury ins" at the cemetery.

The ruling was requested by city officials after the Rev. B. Elton Cox and other Negro leaders protested that Negroes are barred from buying plots in a portion of Oakwood Cemetery.

"That appears to take the matter out of the hands of the City Council," Mayor Floyd Mehan said today.

Cox, field representative for the Congress of Racial Equality, announced several "bury ins" recently, in which Negroes were supposed to walk through the cemetery carrying coffins. The demonstrations were called off.

Cox appeared before the High Point Human Relations Commission last month to register complaints for Negroes who tried to buy plots in the cemetery.

Greensboro 12 Mar. '65

(Advertisement)

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 March 1965

TO : Mister Richard Haley, Director of CORE's Southern Office

SUBJECT: "TENTH (10th) OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Senior Field Secretary in North Carolina and on Special Assignments.

1). 13th - **February** - National Chairman Floyd MCKissick requested that I visit Greensboro Chapter because he had heard thatit had leadership problems. I/did. I found that a few members felt that chairman had too much work to do since he was a student and student part time instructor. After much talk, we decided that othe/officers and members would take some of the work load off the chairman.

2). 15th - Chapter visit to Greensboro or organizational matters.

3). 17th - Made visit with Greensboro Chapter to attend Greensboro Human RElations Commission with chapter member and second vice-chairman, Alvin Thomas to urge that the desired Human RElationist it seeks to hire be a Negro.

4). 18th - Revisited Greensboro on organizational problems, mostly financial.

5). 19th - Stopped in Greensboro to check on its progress on some of my many suggestions made on previous trip as I was on way to Durham to continue/plans for National Convention with McKissick.

6). 21st - Visited Raleigh to seek to reactivate chapter. We might before convention.

7). 27th - Visited Greensboro after I learned that Dr. Elizabeth Laizner has left Bennett College (Methodist) and willremain in Greensboro until she knows whether she will be hired on CORE's Summer Task Force.

8). **MARCH** 1st - Prepared for Miss. Judi Nesbaum's visit to North Carolina.

9). 2nd - Judi and I visited Greensboro Chapter and procured an excellent report. (See her report).

10). 2nd - Judi and I visited Chapel Hill CORE and Winston Salem CORE and received favorable reports. (See her reports).

11). 3rd - Judi and I visited a member of the Human R lations Commission of Greensboro and a member of the Directors of a middle-class housing which was built by federal money, though non-profit. (See her report).

12). 4th - Judi Nusbaum departed.

13). 6th - Called to visit Greensboro to confer with Dr. Laizner and Second Vice-Chairman on chapter matters.

14). 8th - Spent evening with Charleston, West Virginia CORE Chapter, while on way on field trip to Lexington, Kentucky on special assignment. Charleston CORE is in fine shape. It has mostly elderly members, the Marvin Robinsons are the youngest, with over $600.00 dollars in the bank, that's unusually great. It is working in the fields of urban renewal, employment and anti-poverty programs.

15). 9th - Visited Lexington, Kentucky and help picket at Post Office in support of Selma, Alabama; spoke with Julia Lewis and Lexington CORE Chairman; spoke to and with a local group in next county, the Georgetown County Improvement Association with the idea that it might become a CORE affiliate before the convention. The group in Berea, Kentucky was prohibited from meeting that night because the Dean of Women would not permit it. Reasons unknown. It was decided that I should make another special trip there soon to hold workshops and speak before a public meeting.

16). 10th - Went to Chicago to attend a jury trial accident case which took place when I was assigned on special work in Chicago almost two (2) years ago. (Expenses for last week's trip will only cover from High Point to Lexington and return).

17). NOTE: Reports from Judi sent in daily while in North Carolina will cover activities of projects at present. It was good to have her for it inspired groups to pep up!

18). Enclosed is article marked No. 1 of letter sent about Judi's visits.

19). Enclosed is letter to 75 of former and present High Point persons for memberships, voter-registration and which reports some of the lastest activity. Marked No. 2.

20). Article NO.3 I picked up at Charleston CORE which explains in short its activities.

21). Article No. 4 should be secured by each chapter in CORE to fully comprehend the passed 1964 Civil Rights Bill.

22). Articles No. 5 is letter on trial in Chicago. Please RETURN.

23). Articles No. 6 will show that North Carolina State Attorney General has ruled at my request that 1964 Civil Rights Bill covers tax supported graveyards. (my bury-in, so-called) See press account within.

24). North Carolina participated in marches and memorials for Alabama and the late Reverend James Beeb. (See many articles)

25). I still work woth the below:
NAACP locally and state wide.
Credit Union to help Negroes
Interracial Committee to aid in human relations.
AFSC
Interracial Ministers' Alliance.
Negro Ministers' Fellowship which I got to boycott A & P and where we got tow (2) Negro cashiers and working on other A & P's and then Big Bear Stores.
Redevelopment Commission
Religious Affiliate an interracial groups helping urban renewal Negroes to make this progressive though painful adjustment in food, clothings andshort time grants.
Human Relations Commission of High Point.

26). Continue to confer with Mister McKissick on National Convention plans, etc.

27). Sent two (2) applications for Task Force to two white University of North Carolina students. They were instructed to send them filled out to Mister James T. McCain.

CLOSE :

Thank you for the expense check.

cc: Director of Organization

SINGED:

Cox

B. Elton Cox,
Field Secretary in North Carolina

Enclosures: Expense sheets
Press Clippings
Items explained above.

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 April 1965

TO : Mister Richard Haley, Director of CORE'S Southern Office

SUBJECT: "TENTH (10) OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Senior Field Secretary

1). 11 March - On way from Chicago, Illinois attending auto jury trial explained in last month's report.

2). 16 March - Worked on A & P Food Stores employment. We seceeded in getting four (4) stock-clerks at two of the three stores in High Point, N. C. We are working in this conjustion with Greensboro and Winston Salem CORE and NAACP since its the same firm.

3). 17 March - Met with YMCA Board on completion of opening its facilities.

4). 18 March - Another meeting on A & P Food Stores.

5). 21 March - Attended and participated in Memorial Services for the late Reverend Mister James Reeb in High Point and Lexington, N. C. Also I visited Greensboro CORE.

6). 22 March - Worked on Voter Registration and membership letters for High Point CORE. Conferred with State Field Secretary of NAACP on many subjects.

7). 24 March - Visited Salisbury and Statesville to secure delegates to attend state-wide conference to be held in Durham, N. C. March 25 to discuss education and employment in North Carolina.

8). 26 March - Visited Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte on above conference.

9). 27 March - Attended and aided National Chairman McKissick in above conference. Speakers were from labor, education and civil rights.

10). 29 March - Attended Interracial Alliance and got them to help me to send a telegram to State Senators to retain the state's "mercy clause" in capitol crimes. (Usually Negroes get no mercy in capitol crimes). Many calls were made by me to various persons in the state to send telegrams. The outcome was that the bill to delete the "mercy clause" was defeated. That's good!

11). 31 March - Spoke to Student Body of Hood Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. on possible Summer projects.

12). 1 April - Conferred with Ministers' Fellowship in and on many communitywide prejects.

13). 5 April - Chapter visit to Greensboro. Clipping sent earlier refers to formgr Peace Corps white secretary who was fired for calling Negroes employes "Minister". CORE and NAACP are working with the company now. Incidentally it was the Black Cadllac Oldsmobile, Greensboro, N. C. where NAACP President in Greensboro and I got our cars some years age.

14). We have sent telegrams, letters and conferred on the following subjects in the past thirty (30) days:

- Employment in Durham, N. C.
- Education in Lexington, Kentucky
- KKK in Alabama and North Carolina
- Hospital in North Carolina
- Summer Projects in Salisbury and Southerh Office
- Federal Programs in New Orleans

Segregated Washer-rettees in Statesville
- Segregated Restaurants in Salisbury

Defunct Chapter in Burlington
- Junior Chamber of Commerce's Ministrel Show in Guilford County

Voter Registration in Guilford County
- Segregated Graveyards in North Carolina

Civil Rights Fellowship from NAACP State Office
-Conferences with National Chairman on various subjects

15). See enclosures, clippings, etc.

16). Enclosed expense blanks.

17). Check for $15.00 sent to National CORE for trip and speaking at Memorial Services for the late Rev. James Reeb, Dry Creek United Church of Christ, Candor, N. C. on 18 April.

SIGNED : B. elton cox

copy: Director of Organization James T. McCain

Received $5.00

APR 29 1965

McCain's copy

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 May 1965

TO : Mister Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office of CORE

SUBJECT: "TENTH OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Senior Field Secretary

1). 12th - April - Field Trip to Lexington, Kentucky dealing with Anti-Poverty and Education. We made tours of white High School and Negro High School, spoke before public meeting, conferred with Human Relations persons and civil rights organizations on many problems of the community. Trip to be paid by Lexington CORE.

17th Returned back to High Point from Lexington, Ky.

2). 18th - Spoke in Candor, N. C. for Memorial Service for the late Reverend Mister James Reeb, sponsored by local NAACP. Sent check to National Office. Amount $15.00.

3). 23rd - Field trip to Moncure, Siler City and Chatham County trying to get Negroes to study Education programs before HEW and to get rid of many forms of discrimination which is very obvious as signs and great amount of poverty.

4). 24th - Address a meeting at Livingstone College on Civil Rights for Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Sent check to National Office for $10.00 for expense.

5). 25th - Sought to get Burlington-Graham CORE going again and to no avial. Lack of leadership in this backward town.

6). 28th - Addressed the Professional Men's Club at Sherton Hotel on the 1964 Civil Rights Bill.

7). 29th & 30th - Attended North and South Carolina Omega Phi Phi Fraternity meeting and received the "MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD" for the two states.

8). 2nd May - Went to Thomasville to speak at memorial service for The Late Mr. James Reeb.

9). 3rd - Spoke at Voter Registration Rally at Lexington for Voters League. Yet to be paid for. However, members came by later to receive materials to begin CORE Chapter. I hope to have it formed by Convention time.

10). 5th - Went on trip to Chapel Hill CORE to get Summer Workers to fill out blanks I sent them. Maybe yet they will decide to work in South Carolina. I hope so anyway.

11). Other things done were working on High Point Board of Education Plan to get it rejected because of its many lies, attended interracial meetings in Guilford County.

SIGNED: B. Elton Cox

NEWS

High Point CORE got the YMCA AND YWCA opened finally last week. The YMCA has held out after real threats to demonstrate, etc.

I personally paid money to two 92) boys to buy memberships to check on the complainace

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 JUNE 1965

TO : Mister Richard Haley, Sourthern Office of CORE, Director

SUBJECT: "TENTH(10) OF THE MONTH REPORT"

FROM : B. Elton Cox, Field Secretary in North Carolina

1). 10th - Went to Gastonia, Salisbury and Charlotte to get people lined up for convention.

2). 11th - Went to Burlington to inspire people to get busy and review the Board of Education plan to meet HEW's requirements.

3). 12th - Went to Jacksonville to organized new CORE Chapter, its name is ONSLOW COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE. 23 persons joined as active members at its first meeting. A workshop was held on policy, non-violence and organization. Went also to New Bern to get the dead chapter to become alive again. I hope so!

4). 13th - Worked with National Chairman and National Secretary from Ohio on convention matters.

5). Continued work on convention matters in Durham,....as host Field Secretary, its work and I hope you-all enjoy the days here.

6). 15th - 19th- Visited chapter in High Point and worked on our School Board's plan.

7). 20th - Visited Jacksonville CORE.

8). 21st - Visited Pembroke College (Indians) State College to seek ways of contact to get them involved in civil rights, especially in anti-poverty. Attorney McKissick was on trip with me.

9). 28th - Visited a Civil Rights' trial in New Bern and to check on "dead" chapter and Attended Public Meeting for McKissick at Jacksonville Onslow County Chapter of CORE and attended its meeting.

10) 31st May Greensboro Chapter visitation on Community Projects with Chapter Advisor. New officers have been elected and

if you do not receive them in a week I will send them.

11) 1June Visited Salisbury and spoke with a white young man who is concerned thatnothing is going on in the field of civil rights and he hopes to aid me in getting the chapter alive again. I wished him luck since the march on washington and the CR Bill of '64 all seem to be well in America.

12) 6 June made another trip to Secretary of dead group to get him to move and he was not [illegible]. I have a lady in my home this week who works with the Legal Defense of NAACP working with us on school desegregation and she is from Burlington and promises to aid in reviving the chapter.

13). 9th went to Pittsboro to address Local 525 of Meat, Food and Allied Workers Union, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Buthers of North America to get things done in Chatham County. I will go back on call.

14). I have been working with getting children to apply for desegregated schools for over six (6) weeks in Guilford County.

CLOSE: I had little luck in securing students to work on Summer Projects. All want jobs to raise money to be able to re-enter school. However, I have a county, Chatlham which wants two workers and they will supply them . Onslow county mention/above wants two workers and McKissick says he will find them in Durham or Chapel Hill and will apply for money through your office for same's support.

SIGNED:

Cox

b. elton cox, in North Carolina

ENCLOSURES: Field report blanks and related facts.

June 14, 1965

B. Elton Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Point, N.C.

Dear B. Elton COX:

Enclosed are 25 Organizational Manuals, 25 Sample Chapter Constitutions, and 15 Expense Report Blanks (I haven't enough to send you 30). This Is CORE and CORE Rules For Action are permanently out of print. It was felt that All About CORE covers both pamphlets.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

~~sent you, along with other CORE Field Secretaries, a list of unaffiliated chapters. Four of these chapters are in North Carolina. I also asked if you would be kind enough to send in a report on all of these chapters even if you did not want to recommend them for affiliation.~~

June 17, 1965

Rev. B. Elton Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Point, N.C.

Dear Rev. Cox:

I received your note today asking about your order. Two days ago I received the same note and andwered it. By now I trust you have the material and the explanation.

On May 27th, I sent you, along with other CORE Field Secretaries, a list of unaffiliated chapters. Four of these chapters are in North Carolina. I also asked if you would be kind enough to send in a report on all of these chapters even if you did not want to recommend them for affiliation.at the Convention. The memo requested that these reports be in the National office by June 14th. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

JUN 22 1965

21 June 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row - Room 317
New York, New York 10038

Dear Miss Skurka:

Thank you for your response to my several notes for materials. I know you must be over-worded, etc. I just waited until a great need arose before requesting same. I know such is not good practice. I'm sorry. I got the materials since my last "urgent" note (smile). Also I did not know that THIS IS CORE and CORE RULES FOR ACTION were taken over by ALL ABOUT CORE. I got the message.

About your 27 May communication dealing with the list of chapters-unaffilited, I have looked and looked and can not find it or recall receiving it. If possible, send me a duplicate copy in return stamped envelope.

Thank you for receiving the field's worries........

I am

Conventionally yours,

elton

B. Elton Cox, F. S. in N. C.

Enclosures: Envelope
Letter from Mrs. Farmer.

ok

Cox
P.O Box 663
High Pt. NC

Snt 7/15/65

Please send Today

expense report

blanks + 100

Active Membership
Cards for Onslow Co. CORE.

Staff file

December 3, 1965

The Rev. B. Elton Cox
P. O. Box 663
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Elton:

I was pained to receive a copy of your letter to Dick Haley on the date of November 28th. I have known for some time that you were ill; in fact I had tried to reach you by phone at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, but was unable to get through. I know that for at least four and a half years you have been bothered with the headaches, but I had assumed that it was something you would lick until cured, and that there would be no necessity for your curtailing your activities. Your letter thus comes as a shock, and I was very sorry to read it.

CORE has benefited greatly from your talents and dedication. Your levelheadedness has been a source of considerable strength for all of us in times of crisis.

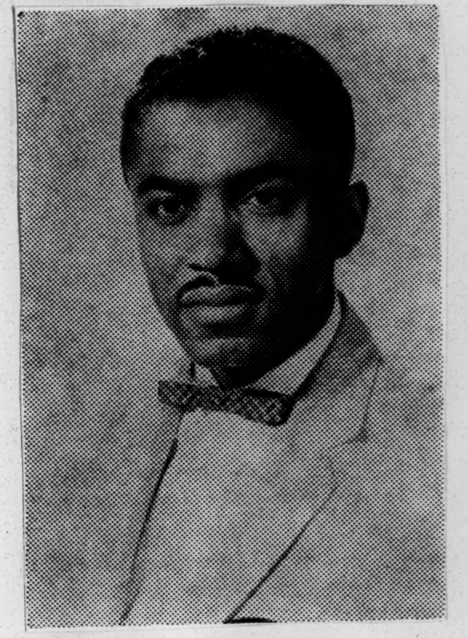
I am sending a memo to Alan Gartner, in light of your expressed willingness to do some speaking for CORE, asking that he try to set up such speaking engagements for fund raising purposes. If this can be done, we will of course pay you a stipend. What will you be doing in addition to this? Will you be able to maintain your church at High Point? Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

Cordially yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:ns

ack



28 November 1965

Mister Richard Haley
Director of Southern Office of CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113, et al.

Dear Brother:

Here follows what I do not want to do but feel I must do and suggest:

Since May 1961 I have been working for and with CORE and feel that I am a better man because of it. I must now resign largely because seven (7) doctors have stated that because of my headaches I must slow down. I have decided to take their and others' advice and feel that I must cut my activities to a slower pace. Hence, as of December 31, 1965 I should like to be released from active field work save speaking for CORE on some kind of stipend or smaller salary. I suggest speaking because I feel that I can better serve CORE under this avenue, especially under the present physical and mental condition. I can say no more at this time because my heart is heavy......

SIGNED: B. elton cox

cc:Farmer & Wiley et al.

Dear Jim:

Second request. Please send me:

25 manuel For Organization
25 Sample Chapter Constitutions
200 THIS IS CORE (Not all about CORE)
100 RULES FOR ACTION
30 Weekly expense report blanks

Thank you kindly. I am

Cox

B. Elton Cox, N. C. F. S.

P.O. Box 663
High Poin, N.C.

JUN 14 [illegible]

PLEASE SEND ME TODAY

200 THIS IS CORE
100 CORE RULES FORACTION
20 Sample Chapter Constitutions
20 National Constitutions

B. Elton Cox
P. O. Box 663
High Point, N. C.

Elton Cox

Elton Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Point, N.C.

From:
Show Chava Coleman
+ Floyd McKissick

FEB 18 1966

16 February 1966

Hello Edward,

Thank you for your letter of 11 February. It was good to hear from you. Donree and I are doing fine and hope the same to you and yours.

I might have not resigned from national civil rights work, my telephone keeps ringing, etc. Well, such goes with the struggle for the American Dream, "...liberty and justice for all."

Thanks for the small corrections on my expense reports. I checked also found them. I regret that I cannot find the partial payment on balance owed me. I suppose I lost it if I procured it or it has not been received by me. Just stop payment and if it turns up in my mail here, I will mail it back. Otherwise you might send another one-plus to aid in income taxes (smile).

Give my sincere regards to staff and to Nils as he runs.....I just noticed that its over. Did he win?....in Lousey-anna No!

Let me hear from you via return mail in stamped envelope. I am

Sincerely yours,

Elton

Ben and Donree

CC: Herb Callender

After I sealed check
I found one for 134.23
Balance owed me is $518.02

January 16, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
c/o Miss Patricia Ann Tate
1955 Fairchild
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

I hope that you have things under control in Louisiana. It looks as though you will have the state to yourself until the time of the Council meeting. I wrote to Baton Rouge CORE urging them to have everything needed for affiliation (affiliation form, $10.00, and the constitution) in my hands no later than January 25. This is necessary so that the NAC can approve their application in order to have final affiliation take place at the Council. Our staff will of course be at the Council Meeting and I hope that you can make sure that each of our Louisiana chapters is represented as well, There will also be a staff meeting for several days prior to the Council. This means that we will need you in Cincinnati on about February 7 or 8. Fredricka will give you more information later.

Following the Council you should plan to come to New York City. We will need you here for a period of training, which is required for all new Field Secretaries.

In Cox's expense reports, he notes that on 3 occasions, he forwarded you money from his advances totalling $131.98. (I may havethe figures somewhat wrong, but you should have the accurate ones.) When money is transferred from one expense account to another in this fashion, it kind of messes up the bookkeeping. In the future, if you are out of expense money and need to get it from another field secretary, it should be handled as a personal loan between you and him. Then when you do get your advance, you simply deduct the amount of the actual expenses as you usually do on your reports.

It is very good to have you on the staff, Dave. Hope that you will enjoy working for us as much as we will enjoy working with you. Give my best to all my friends down in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Field Director

C/S

February 21, 1962

file

Dave Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
400 East 13th St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

We received your report the other day. Thanks a lot. I wonder if you could do the same for the whole Baton Rouge project. At the Council Meeting there seemed to be an attempt at an honest evaluation of the project, and I think it would help tremendously if we had factually, written down some place, what happened, how the whole thing started, what it progressed to, who were the people involved, etc. I know that it will be difficult for you to do it at this point, but if you could, it would be very helpful. Would you write that kind of report on any project that you do in the future. This reporting is, I'm sure, a pain in the neck, and difficult to do when they are in the middle of an action project, but it is an essential of every good Field Secretary's job. And it does have value.

In your letter you asked for suggestions for keeping down the costs in Baton Rouge. We really don't have an answer, however, I would like to suggest that you try and get the community to pay for the expenses of these kids, if you feel that they are vital to the movement. I suggest that with tongue in cheek, because I'm sure Gordon has mentioned it to you before, and if you could have arranged that, you would have by now. It is really the only possibility that I see. I think that since you are closer to the situation, you are familiar with any possibility of cutting costs that are there, and will put anything feasible into operation.

Both Jim Farmer and Jim McCain are alarmed at the money being spent weekly for the students there. I'm sure that we will not be able to continue that financial budden much longer, Even though the costs will be cut, as you say, it is still much more than we can afford. Believe it or not, CORE is far from being a wealthy organization. Could you send your expense advances along with receipts for all money spent. You have it itemized in your letter, but for our bookkeeping purposes, this should all be put down on expense account on a weekly basis from the time you began receiving money, along with receipts for all important expenditures. I beleive you got a memo on making out expense reports. If you have any question about how to do it, check that. If you don't have one, let me know and I'll send another.

For publicity purposes we would like to have the names and addresses of the students we are supporting. Could you also send that?

We also need some information about Cox's bond. This is an area that I'm not too familiar with. Marvin explained what he wanted to me, and I will try to put it down in an intelligable way.

1) What sort of bond was Cox released under -- cash bond or surety bond?
2) If it was a cash bond, who supplied the rest of the money? We sent only $6,000 -- that was $1,125 short.
3) If it was a surety bond, there is $5,287.50 that should be returned to us. Where is it?

There are a couple of rather mundane things that need attending to that Jim would like to know in writing -- your preference for vacation. You will also be receiving, if you haven't gotten it already, a copy of the union contract. You might want to look it over, just to see what kind of shop and what kind of union you are working fn, though I can imagine these kinds of considerations are the furthest thing from your mind.

I think that about does it for now, except of course, take care of yourself and be godd. If you see Oretha, tell her I said hello.

Fondly,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Organization Director

FT/mm

P.S. Enclosed is Employees Withholding Exemption Cert. -- please fill out and return to Jan Jennings, Bookkeeper

David Dennis
Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. James McCain
℅CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

As you probably know, the situation in Baton Rouge is quite complicated at present, but I do believe that things will work out.

The community is afraid of us because of the injunction and our former policy of "press releases". Many of the community leaders that I have talked to during the past two weeks had the impression that we were more interested in our organization than in the movement. They are dissatisfied with us because they feel that we tried to carry on the movement without communicating with them and letting them know what was taking place in their community. I was very much in accord with what they were saying. I do believe that we have come to an understanding and that we will be able to work together in the future.

My greatest problem now is to gain their confidence. In an effort to do this, I have been setting up meetings with individual leaders in the community to discuss the situation and come to an agreement according to the methods of the community of Baton Rouge. It has been quite effective, so far.

The other problem which I feel to be very important is that which exist between the attorneys in the area. We must have some sort of co-ordination or we are going to suffer a tremendous defeat where victory is needed most. A legal victory now will help very much in gaining confidence from the community. We must curtail this excessive bond and the injunction immediately. Writs should be filed against the University as soon as possible so that we can gain the confidence of the students.

At present we have approximately fifteen students living in Baton Rouge at the expense of CORE. By the end of the week I will have cut the number down to approximately seven or eight. These students will be used primarily for voter's registration. We are now attempting to re-construct our community membership. As this number increases our dependants should decrease. The voter's registration drive should begin by the middle of next week.

Two interracial committees have been established in Baton Rouge in order to co-ordinate the efforts of both sides in solving the race problems which exist here. I'm in constant communication with members of both committees. Their efforts are very pleasing.

We have a very good chance to "salvage" some, if not all, of the remains of what was once a great and successful movement. I have a tremendous amount of confidence in the community and our ability to re-think and re-construct our efforts in forwarding the movement here.

I'm doing allthat I can think of to cut down on expenses here but I don't think that I have exhausted all means. Suggestions are welcomed.

Here is our approximate daily-weekly expense report.

FOOD---------------------	$18.00 (per day)	Will be cut.
Housing------------------	$162.50(per week)	This w ill be cut.
Traveling----------------	$ 6.00 (per day)	
Miscellaneous------------	$ 5.00 (per day)	

Expenses should be cut down to approximately $200.00, or less, per week by Monday.

We need the kids here in order to keep our group going. They are the symble, but we don't need all of them at this time.

I will send you a progress report at the end of this week.
I'm leaving for Shreveport tomorrow night to discuss some things with the group and set up a program for the area. I should be back in Baton Rouge Friday evening.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of "FREEDOM".

Yours truly

David Dennis

David Dennis

Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, La.
February 24, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
% CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Fredricka:

To give a very accurate account of the whole Baton Rouge project would be quite difficult at this time, but I can give a personal evaluation of it.

The movement began around the middle of November with about ten students from Southern University. They had contacted me at my home in Shreveport and inquired about the possibility of beginning a CORE group in their community. I went down, alone with Rev. Cox who was working in the area at that time, to speak to the students and set up a CORE group if possible. The group was formed and I remained down to help the group become established in the community and to help plan their first project. Our initial project was to seek fair employment and to desegregate downtown lunch counters. The officers of the group were: Ronnie Moore-chairman; Weldon Roougeau co-chairman; Patricia Tate- secretary.

During the group's embryonic stage of development we worked deligently in trying to make it strong and acceptable to the community and other organizations. In the boycott we worked in conjunction with FOCUS, a newly organized civil rights group. They accepted our plans, which were at that time to negotiate with downtown merchants on fair employment and the desegregation of their lunch counters.

Negotiations were begun with the merchants around December 4th, but not to the extent that they should have. We then held a workshop for the students at St. Mark's Methodist Church on December 9th. The workshop was attended by approximately two hundred (200) students. During the workshop hit-and-runs were made at downtown stores which had segregated lunch counters. This climaxed two weeks of such demonstrations without one single arrest and this is what we wanted. Although we did not want any type of arrest because we were not prepared for one we carried on such actions with instructions to move on when requested by the police. On the eve of the workshop Rev. Cox arrived to help out in the area. He carried on many of the classes and helped to bring the students together toward establishing ideas in regard to direct action and the acceptance of jail.

On December 12th we had our first substantive sit-in at the downtown stores. Approximately one-hundred (100) students sat-in at Rosenfields, McCrory's, Woolworth's, and Kress without intimidations from the police or store managers. To me this was a noticable victory.

On the 14th of December we set up our picket lines during which we encountered our first arrest. This was the beginning of a long line of mistakes that has thrown us against a wall that should not have ever existed. Our major mistake was to begin our direct action program without first doing the following: a) Making contact with the community leaders and informing them of our plans and soliciting more community support. b) Making thorough surveys of the community and the stores that we planned to take action against. c) By publicizing the attempts and results of the negotiations. d) By making news releases in the name of staff members instead of playing more around the local participants and leaders who were involved. e) By releases of too much to the press. Because of these mistakes a movement that could have been the turning point of the South and its traditions became a repetition of the 1960 movement with about the same results. I doubt if I'll ever be able to forgive myself for its failure.

On the following day the mass demonstration took place in downtown Baton Rouge which was another mistake because the students were not prepared for such a demonstration and by having such we immediately placed ourselves on the defensive, which was the real turning point of the movement. After the movement we had no further action for the downtown area or segregation so our movement shifted from the real source of the problem to its instruments which was the university. This was exactly where our opposition wanted us to be and we fell directly into his trap without any realization of what was happening until it was too late. It has been about two months now and we are still on the defensive. We are now in a battle of ~~surri~~ survival.

right

Unless we have some sort of victory soon we will remain on the defensive. I was depending on a victory from the courts but with this constant disagreement between the attorneys I'm very worried. Our problem now lies among the attorneys and these disagreements and our hesitance in paying the attorney fees for this area. As a result of this Attorney Johnnie Jones has been informing the community leaders that we haven't paid him his fee and that it doesn't seem as if we intend to pay him. The ministers, especially Rev. Jemison, have been making announcements in their churches that we don t want to pay Attorney Jones. This isn't helping us in our fight for survival and respect in the community.

We are now in the process of setting up a voter's registration program and direct communication with community leaders. This has proven to be very fruitful. We are beginning to gain community respect again and our future in the community looks brighter, but not yet secure.

My former letter will tell of what is happening now with the students. My time is very limited. I'm now averaging about four hours sleep per night. I have had the flu since I left Cincinnati and the doctor put (or order ed) me to bed but I haven't been able to go yet. I'm much betternow though.

We have about fifteen students who are presently staying here in Baton Rouge on our expense. The students are:

Landry Williams
James Mosby
James Thomas
Preston Carter
Jimmie Lee Bennett
John Sams
Thomas Peete
Joe Lewis Smith
Roger Banks
Ronnie Moore (jailed)
Weldon Rougeau (jailed)
Willie Bradford
Janetta Gilliam
Theda Ambrose
Java Thompson
Mary Cephers
Claudia Edwards
D'Army Bailey

These students are very active and they are very emotionally involved in the movement. It hurts to think that I must send some of them home.

Grambling College donated $750.00 to the group Thursday evening. Several CORE groups have sent small sums which have been very helpful. The community isn't donating that much.

I do hope that the information enclosed will help you. If there is somethig that you think I have forgotten to enclose please inform me immediately and I will send it to you.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of FREEDOM.....

Yours,

David Dennis

February 27, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

CORE provided a $1,500.00 bond for a student named Johnnie Ray in Baton Rouge. It was our understanding that Ray's wife was ill and that he was about to be evicted from his home. In this emergency CORE provided cash bond for him. This money should now be returned to us and surety bond substituted. Would you see that this is done and that the $1,350.00 is returned to New York immediately.

Have fun; be good.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:ha

March 2, 1962

Dave Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
400 East 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dave:

Thanks for the report and the expense reports. The written report was excellent. Jim gave me a whole list of things to be sure and mention to you and high on the list was to be sure and tell you not to condemn yourself too much for the mistakes that were made in Baton Rouge. We learn by making mistakes and many of them were unavoidable. A great many were not your fault; I think we all have to share some of the responsibility here. I know however, that nothing I can way at this point will help any, but we have all learned from Baton Rouge.

The report was very good and it gave us all the information we wanted to know. If you would keep us informed, in writing, of what you are doing and how you are doing on the basis of reports every two weeks, we would ask no more from you on that score.

Your expense accounts are giving us a slight bit of trouble. Jim has spent a great deal of time this morning trying to match the receipts you sent in with the expense report form. In would be much more convenient, as far as we are concerned, if you would attach the receipts to the report form on which they were recorded. There is a period of time from December 2, 1961 to February 10, 1962 where we have no expense reports from you. What happened during that period of time? If you received money then, would you record it and bring us up to date on that. Could you, by Monday, March 12, have your expense report for the two weeks prior to that date in to us. If you could do that, I think we would just about be up to date, with the exception of the block of time that I just mentioned for which there are no reports. Once it is caught up, I think it will be much easier to do it on a regular basis.

In your letter you sent the names of the fifteen students that we are paying the expenses for. I sympathise very much with you in that I'm sure it will be difficult to send any of them hone. Could you tell us how many people we are currently paying for? Would you also, on a separate listing, send their names and addresses and add those students expelled from school in Baton Rouge. Would you address that list to Bill Larkins at the office here. It is possible that we can get scholarships, or grants of some kind for these students, but we must know how to get in touch with them. Bill is handling this and has asked for that kind of information. He would appreciate it if you would get it to him as soon as possible. There are many people anxious to help them, but we have to know specifically who "them," is." There is so little we can do from here to help, in fact, I guess the only thing we can do is send money, and we have run out of that.

We just sent a mailing out this morning to all of the CORE groups and miscellaneous students asking them to write to Ronnie Moore, Weldon Rougeau and Cox at the jail there. Hopefully, the prison will be bombarded with letters ~~and~~ protestsand of support for Ronnie Moore, Rougeau and Cox. It just occurs to me that you might not consider this a good tactic. I hope it will not result in worse treatment for them, but I think that even if they are not given the letters, the prison officials and the state of Louisiana will have to recognize that their deeds are not going unnoticed by the country.

There is one other thing that I wanted to ask you about. In your report you said that Grambling donated $750.00 to the group on Thursday. What group? Who received the money and what is being done with it? In fact, this should hold true for all monies received there. It should show up somewhere in the accounting. If others are donating money, this should help defray the cost and we should have to contribute less? Or at least it seems that way from here. Perhaps there are other factors involved that we don't know anything about. In any case (as you can see) we are very much concerned about money, and we would like to know if there are other sources of income there and how much do they contribute as well as what the contributions are being used for. It's always good to keep that kind of record for yourself.

One other comment. We asked that everyone working for CORE become more conscious of expenditures, that whenever possible we use the most inexpensive means possible, that includes transportation. We have a sort of rule of thumb that you do not fly if you are going someplace that is within a 200 mile radius, unless, of course, it is an extreme emergency.

I am beginning to feel a little guilty about writing you, since it seems that I am always correcting or asking for a little bit more. All of these things I ask are necessary, but I certainly don't mean to be hyper-critical. I feel, as does Jim, that in the face of everything much of which is our responsibility and our error, you are doing a wonderful job.

Fondly,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Organization Director

FT/mm

Monday
March 5, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

Your letter and the statement of the trouble that was encountered by a Southern University students have been received and we were very glad to get them. The statement has been tunmed over to Gordon's department to handle.

I trust that you can work with the new chapter of the local NAACP in Baton Rouge, but I would not put all my faith in this new group . Work with them if you can as long as things are getting done in Baton Rouge. Once you and the NAACP have reached a common objective to work with. please let us here in the office know about it/

You asked for another expense advance, but it is rather hard to know what to send you when we don't have your latest expense reports. As soon as we receive your financial reports and go over them, we will have some idea of how much to send to you each week for expenses. I am sending you $ 50.00 and after goingbover your reports, I will send you additional money. This $ 50.00 may not be enough, but I must be sure of your needs since I am responsible for all field staff expenes. I hope you understand. Finance at this point is pretty tight in the office and we need to be as economical as possible from now on.

Kindly keep us informed of any money that come in to you or the group. If you will get us your expense reports weekly, we can send money to you without your asking for it. There is quite a good deal of work here in the office, but with the field staff sending in reports, etc., on time, we will be able to cathh up before long.Best of luck in Baton Rpuge.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

File

Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, La.
February 28, 1962

Mr. James McCain
% CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

The Baton Rouge Branch of the NAACP was organized last night and it looked very well but the Negro leadership was not present for some reason. I spoke to the president of the branch and he seemed to be a very fair fellow. His name is Rev. Arthur Jelks and his address is 2265 Spain St. He stated that he wanted both groups to come together and work toward one common objective. He promised to give us as much support as we needed. I was very much inspired by his statements and committments.

Enclosed is asigned statement from a student at Southern University who encountered a little trouble at a Trailways bus terminal in Alexandria, La. He is not a CORE member but he reported the incident to me as soon as he arrived into town and he would like to know if something can be done about it. I told him that I would refer the incident to you and the office. This happened on the ~~elv eve of~~ evening after the Supreme Court's decision.

My financial reports are in the mail. I now need anothe expense advance. I now have only $80.00 left.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of FREEDOM...

Yours truly,

David Dennis

P.S. You may cancel my vacation for this year for I do believe that things are too tight for me to be spared from this area now.

File

Dennis

Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, La
March 6, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
% CORE
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Fredricka,

I'm very much concerned about my expense reports, especially those that are not accounted for during the period between December 2, and February 10. They were sent to the National Office on February 5. The report form February 4 through February 10th was sent along with two others by air mail special from Shreveport on March 1st. Please thoroughly check for these reports and if you can't find them I'll send you the copies but this proposes a proble m as far as the receipts are concerned.

As my last expense report reveals I'm now using my personal money for expenses here in Baton Rouge. I understand the financial difficulties that the National Office is experiencing and I'm very much cognizant of the fact that a very large sum of money has been exhausted in this area and probably much of it was spent carelessly and unnecessarily. I take full responsibility for this and I'm also willing to use my personal money to continue our work here in this area and in Shreveport until the National Office is able to continue. To "fail" here or to repudiate our efforts will serve only to place us deeper into that edifice of eniquity which we have sacrificed so much to be liberated from. I'm not able or willing to experience or endure this.

During the past week we have begun to cook our own food on a hot plate and I find this to be quite economical. Expense for food has been cut to approximately five dollars per day.

I'm leaving for Shreveport tonight to be present in two meetings. We are attempting to organize a negotiating committee in the area. The committee will be composed of leaders from all of the organizations in the community. I'm also attempting to reconstruct the CORE group there. Sinee about three-fourths of the students expelled are from Shreveport the CORE group there has some very high potentialities.

There are no other sources of income down here. Rochester CORE sent twenty-five dollars last week and there have been a few contributions of five and ten dollars from individuals but that's it. We are now writing to celebrities and others who are economically stable to inform them of our situation down here and request that consideration be focused on the area.

We are now in the process of setting up "citizenship schools" in the people community. The schools are to illustrate to people the proper procedure in registering to vote, filing income tax returns, etc. We are also intensifying our "selective buying program". This is quite complicated because of the injunction. The NAACP has promised their support and I am suppose to be made a member of their executive council in the next meeting. The president of the local branch of the NAACP is also a member of CORE. His name is Rev. Jelks and he seems to be a very strong person. I'm not placing all of my confidence in him nor his group though.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of FREEDOM....

Yours,

David Dennis

David Dennis

April 20, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

How about getting figures for me on the populations of East Baton Rouge Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish. I would like to know total population, total Negro population: Total population over twenty-one, total Negro population over twenty-one; total number registered, total Negroes registered. Also, I would like to get the number of registered as of January 1st and the additional registered each month.

I think you should be able to get cars from the local churches. But in any case it is vitally important that you make every effort to involve the community in your work. They're the ones who stand to benefit the most and they should be involved in every step of the way.

Give my best to Pat Tate, Tom Peete and the other Freedom fighters.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR/jb

Field Report

Dave

Hotel Lincoln
400 South 13th
Baton Rouge, La.
May 1, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I am now in route to Baton Rouge from Shreveport. I received a plaque from the Louisiana Beautician Association yesterday. The Mayor of the city was also on the same program. The plaque is quite large and very beautiful. It's a civic award.

We have made substantial contact in the community but we weren't able to go into detail with anyone because of our lack of information. I would appreciate~~en~~ very much if we could receive it as soon as possible. I know that you can't send it until you receive it.

We have relieved one attorney, Jhonnie Jones, because of differences arising from salaries. We have now retained another attorney, Murphy Bell, to replace him. Murphy is a very good attorney and law is his profession and not his hobby. He has been complaining to me constantly about his fee and asking why he has not been paid. If we can Jim, I think that we should pay him on time or explain to him why we haven't. If this continues no one will be able to trust us.

The office is almost finished. We need a telephone and a few other things which I will purchase tomorrow.

I would appreciate it if you will inform me as soon as possible when you will be able to come down. You can't come too soon.

Give my regards to everyone.

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

Dennis

David Dennis
Field Secretary
Baton Rouge, La.

May 1962

To: Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
Field Report
May 3, 1962

We acquired an office last week in the Butler Building on the corner of Louise and East Boulevard. It is a three room set. It consists of an outer office, kitchenette, inner office and a private rest room. The kitchenette is equipped with a stove and a small cabinet. The rent is thirty-five dollars per month. I signed an agreement to a six month lease to be renewed one month before expiration if desired.

We have two desks and a file cabinet at our disposal with payment. A couch and some chairs have also been donated. We have finished painting the rooms.

There are a total of twelve suspended students remaining in the Baton Rouge area ~~that~~ who are our responsiblity. All are willing to remain as long as possible. So far ther has been no scholarship aid granted to these students. If anyone has any suggestions please send them immediately.

any Suggestions Marv.

The voter's registration looks prosperous but we are thirsty for a uniformed method of operation. We are doing research and trying to get the office set up. We have abandoned all of our previous plans and methods until after the office is organized.

J. McCain THERE NOW TO HELP

IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM...

Dave

May 18, 1962

Dave Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
400 S. 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dave:

This is just to put in writing the plan you and Jim made regarding finances. You have a budget of $94.00 per week for the four male students living in the Community. This should include their food and transportation. There is no budget for your other expenses. It is expected that they will continue with the same stipulation as for all field secretaries regarding finances.

I asked that you do two budgets. One for the regular account and one for the voter registration account -- I find that this is unnecessary, that the whole thing will come from the voter registration account. Therefore, one expense accounting which will include all of this is sufficient.

It also my understanding that the bill from the Lincoln Hotel should come directly to us, rather than your paying for it from your salary. If any of this is incorrect, or I have neglected any part, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
enc.
cc: Jim McCain

P.S. The check for $94.00 will be sent each Friday. Enclosed is the first check.

MAY 2 2 1962

OK

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
~~Baton Rouge, Louisiana~~
May 19, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
C/O CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Fredricka:

I have just received a telegram from Mrs. Charlotte Devree. She informed me that I am to be in Washington for May 24. I would like to know if this comes from the office. If so, how long will be out of Baton Rouge.

The Voter's Registration drive here is progressing some, but I'm not satisfied. During the past week we have been able to get only fourteen people registered. I haven't lost confidence because I feel that the reason is we haven't been working hard enough. We'll pick up though.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of FREEDOM.........

Yours,

David Dennis

David Dennis

P.S. I would like to be out of the office as less time possible. No more than three (3) days.

June 13, 1962

Dave Dennis
Edward Lee Hotel
144 West Church St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Urgent. Please get in touch with this woman:

Mrs. William B. Jones
34 Princeton St.
Springfield, Mass.
RE 4-0417

She called the National Office today and said that they have employment for Mrs. Travis -- Brenda Travis mother. Springfield is located near schools and colleges, and this woman, and the people in her community, hope that the Travis could accept the job and come to Springfield.

So -- can you locate Brenda Travis, and let her know and also let this woman know what develops.

If you don't know where Brenda is, someone at the office suggested that Professor Kinsmith at Talladega would know. If he is not at Tallageda, then he is at MOrehouse for the summer.

If this sounds garbled, it is because I don't really know too much about it all, but it seems important to get in touch with the parties concerned and follow up on the offer.

Thank you very much for your help.

Regards,

Marcia McKenna (Mrs.)
Secretary, Dept of Organization

mmm
cc: Mrs. William B. Jones

June 13, 1962

Mrs. William B. Jones
34 Princeton St.
Springfield, Mass

Dear Mrs. Jones:

In regard to your phone call today, in which you offered employment for Brenda Travis' mother, I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent, air mail special, to Dave Dennis in Jackson, Miss. He will give the matter immediate attention and you should hear from him shortly.

His phone number is FL 2-9648 (the hotel) and 352-8226 in Jackson if you want to get in touch with him directly.

Thank you very much for your offer; we greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of Organization

TUESDAY

1962			JUNE			1962
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

26

JUNE 1962

Mrs Wm B Jones,
34 Princeton St,
RE 4-0417
Springfield

Brenda Travis'
mother —
Einsmith
Morehouse

6/26/62

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 3, 1962

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

We have decided to, and in fact have, abandoned the Hinds County Voter Registration Co-Ordinating office. Dean Jones and his secretary have also been relieved of their positions. This was done because of their lack of initiative and sincerity on the project. At this time all work is being carried on by the office that we are renting on Lynch Street.

Bills are beginning to pile up. They are as follows:
1. Telephone: $27.87
2. Office: $30.00
3. Typewriter rental (2 months) $15.60

Many things are going on that weren't explained to me. The bills are coming in now and as a result, all responsibility rests upon CORE. The office is one heck of a mess as far as expenses go, --bills haven't been taken care of in a business like way. The owners of the building have decided to occupy the rooms that we presently occupy. Since no lease was taken out on the office space, we are forced to vacate the space. They have offered us the back office, which is not worth the price. They want $30 a month plus gas and light bills. This is too much.

The Jackson Nonviolent Movement owes over $150 back rent, $300 gasoline bills, $49.50 on typewriter rental, $155 telephone bill, and over $200 for a memiograph machine--plus other bills. Bills total over $900. Before I left, bills weren't pressing, but now they are.

The confusion is caused by bad business procedures. Many people were tolerating things as a personal favor to individuals and not the Movement. With the absence of the individuals, the movement is left in a delimma.

27.87
30.00
15.60
$73.47

I am now scouting for another office at cheaper rates. At present the rent for the office is $100 per month which is ridiculous. I was just informed of this. I'm more than certain that the Jackson Nonviolent Movement and CORE can work effectively from another, and cheaper, place.

The Voter's Registration drive is progressing very favorably, and things will look much better in the future. I will need an expense advance from the office immediately. I'm in the process now of getting materials and other things that are needed at present.

Because of the problems at hand I would like to have some help for about a week so that I can get things reorganized immediately. Ronnie or Weldon can serve in this capacity; but if you have another choice, very well. If I can get someone to take care of the office business for a week, then I can make the necessary contacts, probably, to help with the bills.

The problems are pressing but not too serious. They can and will be taken care of.

I will send the report that you asked for tomorrow.

In the name of FREEDOM,

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT
OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

Friday, July 6,1962

Dear Dave:

I am send you an advance for $ 100.00, I trust that this will help you until we can get a clearer picture of what has been happening in Jackson as it relates to expenses, which I feel for the moment, that we are not responsible for. Be that as it may, something will have to be done about the situation in Jackson. I have not had the oppurtunity to discuss this as yet with anyone in the office, when I do and a decision is reached, I will let you know.

Before we pay the kind of rent that you mentioned in your letter for an office in Jackson, my vote would be for leaving the area. I believe that Jackson is important to us, but not when we are called upon to pay bills for others. If there is some way to help clear up the mess that we find ourselves and if we stay in Jackson, it must be clearly understood with the Jackson Non-violent Movement, that thay will have to be responsible to help carry their own load.

At present, I don't think it will be wise or expedient for either Ronnie or Weldon to come to Jackson to work with you. We must be sure that the persons working on registration, do just that. For the time being, you will have to do the best you can alone. This may seem rather rigid on you, but I think you understand. Try and clear up one thing at a time in Jackson. You must be the judge which problems are most pressing.

We would like for you to get all unpaid bills and send them to us as soon as you can, stating what they are for and who made them and how long ago these bills were made.

Since the Hinds County Voter Registration Co-Ordinating Committee and the office have be abandoned, how will the voter registration campaign be handled? I would like to know all the details when you answer this letter. If you must find another office, don't agree to pay over $40.00 per month. Keep in touch with us. Don't make long distant telephone calls to the office unles it is absolutely necessary. Farmer will take care or have already taken care of your request to the Justice Department. Our telephone bill must be reduced. I shall expect to hear from you very soon.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT
OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

July 6,1962

Dear Dave:

Since sending you and advance of $ 100.00 in an early letter this morning, I am row sending you a check for $ 73.47. This Covers the telephone bill, office rent and Typewriter rental.

When you answer these letters, please send us a detail account of all matters relating to expenses. Is SNCC still working in Jackson? If so what is their role? Who are the officers in the Jackson Non-Violent Movent?. We need to know everything, before money is spent in the area again. Who is working now on voter registration?.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

Monday
July 9, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

We are sending you a check for $ 192.00 to cover your expenses for one month in order that you may cooperate with SNCC in the Voter Registration Campaign. The telephone expense for each month of $ 14.00 is not included in the check of $ 192.00. Send the telephone bill to us and we will pay it by check from here

As you will note, I did some cutting on the miscellaneous expense. Below is a break down for one month of your espenses. Around the first of August, I will send you a check for the same amount, unless you can see where this amount can be cut. We need to save wherever we can where money is concerned, without hampering our program. Please keep a day to day account of what you are doing and what is happening in and around Jackson. We need this kind of information for the office.

Office ------------------	$ 30.00	
Telephone -- ------------	14.00	Send bill to the office
Water -------------------	2.00	
Transportation-----------	~~20.00~~	
Supplies ----------------	~~28.00~~	
Food---------------------	60.00	
Room---------------------	20.00	
Miscellaneous -----------	~~40.00~~	-- This item should be spelled out when it is used
Total -	$ 197.00	

30.00
14.00
2.00
60.00
20.00
126.00

Sincerely,

Jim
James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives
DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director
B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

JUL 9 1962

Y

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 6, 1962

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38,
New York

Dear Jim:

I have been speaking to the Baton Rouge group on the possibility of holding workshops in the city in conjunction with some experienced people on the project. Here in Mississippi we have been working very closely with the Highlander Group from Mount Eagle, Tennessee. They have all of the materials and training that can be used. Their work is voluntary and they are willing to work under any "banner" desired by the office. Please inform me immediately if it is o.k. to carry on with this plan.

In the name of FREEDOM,

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis

Dave Dennis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT
OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 5, 1962

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
CORE
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

We have successfully set up a budget on the Voter Registration Campaign, in co-operation with SNCC. Both groups are working out of the same office and are co-operating harmoniously.

Below is the budget for CORE, which is half of the total expenses:

	Weekly	Monthly	
office		$30.00	— O.K.
telephone		14.00	— O.K., - Omit send to office
gas, lights, water		1.00	— O.K
transportation	5.00	--20.00	✓O.K
supplies	7.00	--28.00	— O.K
food	15.00	--60.00	— Dave
room		~~25.00~~	18.00
miscelaneous	20.00	--~~80.00~~	40.00
		$263.00	

The budget is subject to change, depending on development of the project.

Enclosed is a compiled statistical report of operations since I've been here.

Jackson needs much work and concentration. I must admit that we haven't been able to reach the people yet and it's going to take some time. We are, though, having better results than we did formerly.

We have initiated a few new techniques that might become effective --and they might not. Block parties and meetings have been initiated and education schools within the churches have begun. The results have not been as favorable as expected, but they have not been failures.

If protests can be made to local and national officials in regard to the two people who were beaten by local officials on the Hinds County Penal Farm, I think that it would be quite helpful.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of FREEDOM,

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director
B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

July 10, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I have done my best in attempting to get things back under control.

In regard to the two members of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement who were beaten on the Hinds County Penal Farm, we have sent affidavits to the Justice Department and I will send a copy to you as soon as more are prepared. One of them, Mr. Jesse Lee Harris, was arrested this morning on an old traffic charge. He had his trial on this case prior to his arrest in connection with the courtroom case and the trial was dismissed including the charges. I paid his fine Which was $10.00.

The telephone has been paid and the other bills will be promptly. I don't have, nor do I know where the other bills made prior to my arrival. I'm sure that Tom can give you the information desired.

The Voter's Registration project is beginning to progress somewhat but not enough. Three people were registered yesterday and this is the most that we have gotten within one day. I will send you a compiled report Friday on those whom we have gotten registered.

Enclosed is a report on the Mississippi Adult Education Program of which I am amember of the Governing Board. This pregram is set to train people in Voter's Registration and better citizenship. Workshops are being held under the auspices of the Program.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

July 17, 1962

Dave Dennis
% Paul Brooks
714 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Lula was checking the books and she discovered a period of time for which there are no expense reports for your It is rather crucial since it leaves about $1200 unaccounted for. It seems we have no reports for you for the period of time from January 20th to February 10th.

If you have duplicates of the expense reports that you did for that time, please send them. If you do not, could you put down where you were and what you were doing during that period.

Tom's reports on the Jackson movement should be down to you within the week.

Take care of yourself.

Sincerely,

Fredricka

July 18, 1962

Dave Dennis
% Paul Brooks
714 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I am sorry -- your letter asking foraddresses of all CORE chapters got buried under the pile of work on my desk. They are enclosed. If you come to dead ends on any of the addresses (you shouldn't for a few weeks!) let me know and I'll see if I have any more recent addresses.

Addresses of the people you mentioned, plus Bayard Rustin are as follows:

James Baldwin
81 Horatio Street
New York 14, N.Y.
-- in Africa currently, and for quite a while, however, they are probably forwarding his mail.

Bayard Rustin
% War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street
New York, N.Y.

Lorraine Hansberry
112 Waverly Place
New York, N.Y.

Ted Poston
% New York Post
75 West Street
New York, N.Y.
-- permanently in Ga.(?) -- but this address will get results.

Louise Lomax
-- will send this to you tomorrow-- no one in the office has it here.

(Fredricks suggested that I add Bayard Rustin)

Please forgive the delay.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 12, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Fredricka,

You are acquainted with the Mississippi Free Press and how we are attempting to expand it so that more people will be able to see stories from an unbiased point of view. This is very important here in the state of Mississippi because of the apathy and stereotype conceptions that exists within the minds of the people, both Negro and white. To destroy the psychological barrier we must be able to prove to the people that black doesn't necessary mean evil and that every man has a "chance" if he is willing to stand for it. The paper is a good mean in which to do this.

To expand, though, we need help. We need more subscriptions and better writings. We want objective writings so that it will appeal to both 'groups' here in the South. Our fight is against is against a belief and the and not just merely an idea. To destroy a belief one must attack from a psychological point of view. We must preach the truth but in a manner to be accepted by the most biased.

You can help us by giving aid toward acquiring subscriptions for us. I would like to have a list of all the CORE groups and their addresses. If we can them to help us to get more subscriptions it would help the paper very much. They can use it to make money for their re~~s~~spective groups. Charlie Butts, the editor, is offering 40% on each paper sold. If a group can sell 200 papers per week then his group will make $8.00. If the office can help in this program we would appreciate it very much.

I would also like for you to get some information for me as soon as possible. Please send me the addresses of

c/o NY Post
75 W. St.

Nemarow 112 Waverly Place

the following people.

OK
Lorraine Hansberry
Louis Lomax
James Baldwin 81 Horatio St NYC 14
Ted Post~~and or~~
Bayard Rustin - WRL 5 Beekman

I would like to get these people to write short articles each week for the paper. They will be able to write on any subject that they would like. If you have other suggestions, please don't hesitate to send them to us.

We need your aid and I have confidence that I can rely upon you to do your best. This i very important to the movement here.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of "FREEDOM.."

Yours truly,

David Dennis
David Dennis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

July 23, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Fredricka,

I can not find any duplicates of the expense forms dated from January 20th to February 10th. During this period, though, I was working in Baton Rouge and responsible for the room and board of the expelled students there. This is the reason for the large amount of funds used at this time. I sent these reports in.

I'm out of expense forms at the present time and I would like to have some as soon as possible.

Enclosed are several copies of this week's "Miss. Free Press." This is the best paper to be published so far. We hope that all will have this "different approach" in the future. They are selling very well down here but we still need more subscriptions. Help!

Give my regards to all.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly ,

David Dennis

David Dennis

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Martin Luther King
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Monday
July 23, 1962

Dear Dave:

Thanks very much for the material on the Freedom Riders. If you should come accross any other material that is of interest to us in this area, kindly send it to me ~~immediately~~ immediately.

You further stated in you letter that you would be going over to Baton Rouge to help set up the Registration Clinic. First I don't think we can afford to have three field persons working in Baton Rouge when there is so much work to be done in Jackson. Secondly, before going to Jackson, you should have cleared this with the office. Field staff must not leave or take it for granted that they must or can move about at will, especially without notifying the office. In the future, I wish you would let us know before hand what your activities are going to be.

If staff does not inform us before hand concerning their activities, we have no way of knowing what you are doing or planning to do, which is essential if the office and field work are to function as a unit. In the future, please keep thid in mind. . I shall expect to hear from you with your Jackson report in the very near future.

Sincerely,
Jim

James T. McCain

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 18, 1962

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Enclosed please find the materials requested.

We have arranged to stay in this office for the time being.

On the 20th I'm going to Baton Rouge to help make final preparations for the workshops there. I can be reached at the office. (DI 44000)

You will receive a report on voter registration in Jackson sometime this week.

In the name of FREEDOM,

Yours truly,

David Dennis

~~Jackson~~ Dennis

JUL 27 1962

X

Jackson, Miss.
July 25, 1962

FIELD SECRETAR~~IE~~Y'S REPORT
David Dennis

The enclosed statistics represents the results of our efforts in securing a successful voter's Registration drive here in the city of Jackson, Miss. I'm very sorry to say that our efforts have not been as successful as we would have liked them to be. I hope that the future will be much brighter and that what we do here will do much to help the complacent, the apathetic, the confused, and most of all the freightened to elite from this edifice of eniquity.

There are many reasons to account for the lack of response toward the drive by the community, besides our failures and mistakes, namely:

1. We have been unable to acquire the transportation required by the drive.
2. Fear on the part of many to associate with the drive because of our affiliation with the Jackson Nonviolent Movement. Many people fear radical organizations.
3. Fear has been imbedded into many to the extent that they are afraid to associate with anything that they think the white "fathers" might not condone. This is the greatest of the three.
4. Lack of organization within the community.
5. Lack of participation from the ministers and other leading citizens.

Jackson will require much work and concentration by CORE and other responsible organizations. During the Freedom Rides many people were antagonized by some of the leaders of various organizations who came in to give assistance. Many of the students who came in to organize the Jackson Nonviolent Movement said and did some very harsh things to some of the citizens here who could serve a major part in our work at present but refuse because of this.

Other problems have been arising lately also. The Jackson Nonviolent Movement has been causing many problems lately. A couple of weeks ago they sent out leaflets throughout the community announcing that a certain person, Rev. R.L.T. Smith, was going to speak at a rally for them and later I was informed by Rev. Smith's son that there was no committment to this and both parties were quite displeased with the action. Later tickets were sold throughout the community for a dinner to be sold at the YMCA which later I found out from the director that nothing had been cleared through their office. I have done much to straighten things out and I think that they are under control now. The Movement is still around $800.00 in debt and the collectors are consistently coming. I'm trying to help them raise money but I can't say how successful we will be.

I'm very concerned about this group for I feel that if t they die so will we.

I'm now working on organizing the community, from which I'm beginning to acquire some results. My basic problem has been to learn the people. I didn't have anyone to introduce me nor acquaint me with the situation enough to really grasp things.

At present my attention is on the following:

1. Organizing the community.
2. Getting the Jackson Nonviolent Movement back on its feet.
3. Canvassing during the evenings.
4. Acquire substantial transportation for the drive, which I have been a failure at, thus far.
5. Carry on successful workshops throughout the community.
6. Conduct voting classes in the churches and homes.

With this the drive hasn't yet been a successful. Maybe you can tell me where I have failed.

The fight is long and hard but we can't afford to stop nor complain for we must continue on. When we fail, it only means that we have to work harder the next time. Life is precious but not meaningful without a purpose.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

David Dennis

RESULTS OF CANVASSING

July 2, 1962

number contacted: 9
number registered: 0
number not registered: 9

July 3, 1962

number contacted: 57
number registered: 7
number not registered: 50

July 7, 1962

number contacted: 34
number registered: 5
number not registered: 29

July 8, 1962

number contacted: 42
number registered: 7
number not registered: 35

July 9, 1962

number contacted: 40
number registered: 9
number not registered: 31

July 10

number contacted: 108
number registered: 19
number not registered: 89

July 11, 1962

number contacted: 97
number registered: 23
number not registered: 74

July 12, 1962

number contacted: 13
number registered: 4
number not registered: 9

July 13, 1962

number contacted: 8
number registered: 4
number not registered: 4

July 18, 1962

number contacted: 14
number registered: 10
number not registered: 4

Totals: contacted: 422
registered: 88
not registered: 334

7/2 - 7/18

PEOPLE REGISTERED

Annie Crawford
1410 Everett
FL 56330
Section 30

Mrs. Amy Block
1118 Corinth
FL 28279
Section 28

Mary Sheppard
1213 W. Silas Brown
FL 2-0982

Miss Jeraldine Ward
2941 Randolph
EM 66215

Mrs. Elizabeth Magee
1259 Tupelo
FL 53278
Section 26

Mrs. L.S. Armstrong
1238 Everett
FL 30273
Section 123

Elva Jean Arrington
1108 Lynch

Miss George Ann Washington !
305 Druffies Hill

Miss Doris Mae Bailey
3127 Marion Dunbar

Emmalou Bailey
2146 Mobile Ave.

Mrs. Baldwin
1025 Pascagoula
FL 35799

Mr. Willie C. Lowe
Smith Court

Alice Edwards
2631 Newport
3660760

Mrs. Gloria Clemens
2841 Newport

Miss Letha Rose
2845 Newport St.

Mrs. Eliza Hunter
2845 Newport

Mrs. Roscoe Ratcliff
1226 Jones Street

Mr. I.S. Brown
518 Stonewall St.
EM 68334

Pearlena Lewis

Marie Coleman
1162-H Dalton
FL 23775

Catherine Coleman
1162-H Dalton
FL 2-3775

FAILED

Mrs. Bennie Williams 1218 Newton St. 354-3337	does not want to go again
Mrs. Newson 1232 Newton St. FL 29328	failed on interpretation
Mary Willis 505 Farish FL 5-9085	
Mr. Barnes 1209½ Newton FL 28554	can't read
Mrs. Baldwin 1025 Pascagoula FL 35779	didn't know name and address of last employer, pased later
Rev. Magee 1259 Tupelo FL 53278	section 126
Mrs. Frazier	section 35
Bolden Reynolds 1638 Everett FL 29874	
Mr. & Mrs. Willie Logan 1336 Alamo Avenue EM 24554	Section 123
Mrs. Fritzgile 3203 Lampton Ave. EM 67049	failed on interpretation
Mrs. Cliff Burns 3919 Wabash EM 67575	
Mrs. MacBeth 3940 Wabash	
Christine Jackson 1121 Blair St.	put answer in wrong place

AUG 1 1962

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
July 30, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

At this time I am sitting and sweating it out here in Jackson not knowing what to do in regard to the voter registration campaign. I don't know whether to continue expanding throughout the city or to hold up. At present I'm holding up until I hear something from you or Wiley in regard to the future financing of the project.

I would appreciate very much if you could tell me something so that I can have something to go on and feel much better. I think you understand how I feel and what I'm talking about.

Enclosed are a few additions to the report that I sent to you in regard to the number registered in Jackson since July 2nd. This brings our total for the month a fraction higher than it was formerly.

There are a few things that I think the National Office should be aware of in regard to the project and that is , the local branch of the NAACP is using underhanded methods. Mr. Evers, the local Field Secretary, is "stacking"the reports that he is sending. I saw several of these reports which I acquired from his secretary and they are all 'lies'. The local branch hasn't done anything in regard to getting people registered except come around our office and get information from some of the students who are working with us. I understand that they are doing this in other areas also.

I'm sending in an over-all report on finances tomorrow. This should be quite interesting to you.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

August 1, 1962

Dave Dennis
% Paul Brooks
714 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Received your letter and report. Your reports are getting better all the time; it was quite informative and in a concise way. I really do prefer the way you report on voter registration. It is easier for an outsider - - one who has never done voter registration before -- to understand the meaning of the statistics that you give. Keep up the good work; things are bound to get better!

Jim is in Sumter. He is supposed to be going home on a vacation, but when he got there he realized that there was so much to do that he really couldn't afford to take a vacation and he is working. When Jim wrote you about informing him about what you are doing, he did not mean that you should call him each time you were getting ready to do something slightly different than what he thought you would be doing. He only meant that you should inform him in advance. I am sure that he is glad that you did not call to say that you would be going to Baton Rouge, since I am also sure it runs up the telephone bill. He was just askingtthat you let him know enough in advance so that if he feels you should not go, he could say, "Dave, this is what I think about it." -- rather than telling him as you are prepared to do whatever it is you plan to do. Now that I think about that last sentence, I think it is a little confusing, I think that you can understand it. I won't try to say it again, but if you have any questions, let me know. I've told Jim that your mother is sick, and of course, if there is an emergency or a family situation, you are always free to use your discretion as to what to do. You speak of expanding our program and also of the northern sections of Louisiana. Could you give in more detail what you are referring to, that is, if there are places in Louisiana where we could be helpful, give up the names, and the names of contacts there, and what the situation is. Have you anything specific in mind when you talk about expanding the program? The ideas should come from field staff, and once they are conveyed, I will do the best I can to get them implemented, or at least discussed in terms of their practability.

Bob Gore is working in the National Office now. He took Bill Larkins place. He started just in time too, since the day after he got here, Marvin went to Albany and ended up in jail. He should be out soon. In any case, I have talked to Bob, and he has been around. He has worked for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and has many contacts in the field.

About the idea you have about the car -- I talked with Bob Gore about it, and he is seeing what he can do, in terms of asking people, or rather sending out feelers as to who has money to give for that purpose, or maybe a car to donate or something of that sort. It might be helpful if you could give me Mrs. Gilberts(the woman you mentioned who said she was trying to raise money to buy a car)here in New York) address and phone number. At least give us her first name, maybe we can find the other information.

I ran across the enclosed article in the New York Times. It made me thinkg of you and I thought I'd sent it to you just in case you had not seen it before. Take care of yourself and let me hear from you often.

Sincerely,

Fredricka

FT/mm
enc.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

JUL 26 1965

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT
OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

July 25, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I received your letter yesterday and I was very pleased with the contents.

At the time of my decision to go to Baton Rouge to give assistance with the clinic there I did not feel it to be necessary to call and inform the office that I was going, therefore I wrote. My reason for going was because to give aid in conducting a Voter's Registration workshop and this was upon request. I am not taking any trips just because I like traveling or to have fun but to give aid where it is needed and if I am capable of giving it.

I agree with you that there is much work to be done in Jackson and it is quite strenuous. Sleep has become something of the past here (smile). The students are working very well and I think that we should be very proud of them.

When do we intend to expand our program, or do we intend to expand? I think that there are many vulnerable areas if we can make the necessary contacts with the people there.

I have been in constant contact with the Northern section of Louisiana and the possibilities there are great. This is one opportunity that I don't think we should let pass. We did once when we had that section very well sewed up.. That section of Louisiana can very easily become CORE and also produse some very

a national organization with affiliated local groups working
CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY
to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Martin Luther King
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

fruitful results. Rev. Harry Blake called yesterday in order to find out if some help from the Voting department can be sent to the area. I informed him that I was sure that it could.

I am not trying to sell the area but I am trying to influence you to look into the matter.

Back to this area... I have been tapping diffeerent sources for transportation for at this time this is our major problem, as you know. We need transportation very badly, Jim, and I think this problem exists in all of the areas where we are working. There is a Mrs. Gilbert from New York who is trying to raise money there to buy a car for this area. I think that we should be able to get more of our sympathetic friends from around there to do the same. I'm quite sure that there are foundations, unions, etc. who would be willing to give their aid in this area. Is it possible for anyone to tap these sources for funds or old vehicles? How vulnerable are some of the automobile interprises?

I'm quite sure that these are some very silly ideas but they are our needs and I don't know how to solve them. I'm quite sure though, that if we could acquire better transportation we could get better results in our "drive".

At the present time, my mother is on the banks of a "nervous breakdown". The doctor has stated that her condition is serious. Therefore, I might have to run home at different intervals, if this is okey with the office.

Give my regards to all

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly

David Dennis

David Dennis

August 14, 1962

Dave Dennis
% Paul Brooks
714 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

We just received your letter of the 15th. We realize your situation, and if we had the money we would gladly give it to you. We just don't have it. Right now the situation is particularly bad, because we are waiting for the money from the Voter Education Project to come in. Hopefully we will have it within the week, but until then, things are really tight.

Could you possibly have your mother wait for the $300.00 -- say for about 90 days. At that time we would be able to loan you the money, and then take it back out of your salary on a reasonable basis. Think on it, because we agree with you that a car would be a great help, and we'd like to help you get one. But again, we can't help you right now.

I will be down soon after September 7th and we can talk over everything then.

Awaiting your reports on Jackson and on the arraignment --

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

msm

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
August 13, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I received the money today and I was greatly relieved. I do understand the financial crisis but to really progress in this community I do believe that the changes that I stressed in my letter to you must be made.

Transportation is at its worse stage at the present time. I am going to buy my mother's car this weekend. She wants $300.00 — we would loan for it which I don't have at the present time. I intend to borrow the money from some source. If you know of anyone who might be able to help I would appreciate it very much. We do need a car very badly down here and I would like to get one that would be able to take the road well but I'll settle for anything on wheels now.

The arraignment of the four fellows who were arrested here for picketing at the Post Office will be today at 2:00 P.M. I'll send the results in to you as soon as everything is over and also a report on last weeks activities.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis
David Dennis

X

Monday
August 20, 1962

Dear Dave:

This is to acknowlede your report of August 14. I am sorry to hear of your hearing from the furniture company, I too am surprise that this matter has come up and if we owed them, why we did not live up to our obligation. In any case,I shall take it up with Jim Farmer. I realise that Jackson is important to the southern movement, but will finnally happen concerning our office there, will be taken up in the very near future. So sit tight and continue to do what you can in the community.

It would help tremendously if you can get the Ministers to help you if only helping to raise finance for the movement. I would like for you to give me an honest report on your feeling concerning the Jackson Non-Violent Movement. Shpuld we continue supporting it? Write me your opinion. Since we have been taken out of voter registration in Jackson, what role to you see us playing in Jackson? Do you think it is necessary to maintain an office in Jackson,if so,why? I should like to hear from you immediately concerning this matter.

I don't know what can be done to help you in the future as it relates to your car. If we can help, I am sure we will, but at the moment things are very tight here financially, and will be for several months. If we can pay salaries on time, we will be doing good.

If I can come down sooner than I mentioned to you I will do so, but don't count on it. Many of our office personnel are out on the field in North Carolina or at the Action Institue in Houston, Texas. As soon as some of them get back in the office, I shall try to get away. I know this is nothing definite you can pin down, but I know you will understand our position here in the office. You can move only as fast as you have the personnel and finance to move with. If you have any recommendations don't hesitate to make them and do so at once. I shall expect an immediate report from you concerning the above matters.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

FIELD REPORT
David Dennis

Jackson, Miss.
August 14, 1962

VOTER REGISTRATION***

The drive here is still progressing but, as before, not as rapidly as it should be. Last week about six people were registered and thus far five have been registered this week. The problem is still the same and that is transportation.

Last Wednesday I met with the Governing Board of the Mississippi Adult Education Project of which I am a member. Here were discussed problems that are existing in our voter registration drive and how we probably best confront them. It was decided that we should ask for additional grants from other sources in order to conduct more workshops in the state of Mississippi. There are twelve members on the board.

Last Sunday, Aug. 12th, I spoke at Central Methodist Church at which a Voter Education school was organized and will began to function Wednesday, Aug. 22. Thursday I met with the Methodist ministers and they agreed to give aid to the drive. Yesterday, Aug.13th, I met with the Hinds County Voter Registration Board of Directors of which I am a member. Here were discussed future plans for this area. We agreed to hold two banquets during the month of September and a mass meeting to really kick off the drive through a united effort by all the civic and social organizations. It was also decided that the board should be expanded and that the organization itself be strengthened.

A Mr. W.J. Thomas from a local furniture company came in today and gave me a startling message. It seems that the furniture that we presently have in the office has never been paid for. They did not press for payment formerly because of "good faith in the organization and workers". The cost of the furniture was $65.00 and he stated that it is still at that amount. Yes, nothing has been paid for it. He came to take everything back but I talked him into extending the "credit" for another two months. Things of this nature have been occurring since my arrival. I don't know what type of business procedures were taken here or whose fault it is, but I do assure you that things are really.... up. I must give much of my time to these problems because of the affiliation of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement with CORE.

I have been attempting to make contact with some of the Parishes in Louisiana and thus far they have been somewhat fruitful. I do believe that someone should be sent into West Feliciana Parish immediately. This is a strategic move I believe, for the following reasons. First though I would like to give my plans along with the reasons. 1) Send some one in to set up immediately a working program. His duty, or purpose, would be to attempt to get at least three people to attempt to register on the first day that the books will be open in Louisiana. If they are turned down we should be prepared immediately to file a suit against the registrars office. This Jim, will give us the publicity and platform on which we can really work. If they are registered we would still be in the "gravy" because these wouldbe the first to register in tha t Parish. Can we do it Jim? If you think that we can then may we try?

I'm going to Shreveport tomorrow to purchase a car. I was given $100.00 dollars by a Mr. Peter Gilbert from New York which will serve as a down payment. $200.00 more will be needed and if you know of anyone who might be able to aid in obtaining additional funds for the car. For Louisiana a car will be needed.

If you can come down sooner than you had planned, please do so. Work should began immediately. Plans should be worked out also. I would like to know just what my functions are or should be in the newly revised plans of action and expansion. Also, I have a few recommendations.

In the name of " FREEDOM "

David Dennis

David Dennis

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Aug. 21, 1962

Mr. James McCain,
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I just received your letter and the questions that you asked are quite pertinent at this time. There are many more matters that exist here which are almost identical to the "furniture" incident. In fact the bills still total close to $700.00.

In regard to the Jackson Nonviolent Movement, there was no real organization when I arrived. The Movement was really Tom and Paul Brooks. I am just beginning to find out the problem and to map out a method of dealing with it. Last night we held the first meeting since I' ve been here. We have temporary chairman and other officers. There were four people in the organization when I arrived and none were really serious or mature enough to handle the situation at hand. Bills were increasing and nothing was being done to eliminate them. Paul Brooks would not inform me of what was happening nor would he bring me up to date on anything. I found out everything after everyone had departed. There are many more things that happened which I'll only be able to inform you of after I get the opportunity to sit with you. Potentially, the group might be able to pull from the bottom and become an organization again. Many of the old members are reluctant to come back because of things that happened in the group during the past year. The community isn't behind the organization because of the lack of leadership within.

To begin another movement here will require much work and a considerable amount of time because of the debris. It can be done, though. I have been making some very good contacts in the community and I been able to gain respect. An interest is growing, but very slowly. After this week I will be able to give a better evaluation of the future possibilities.

Wiley is scheduled to be here one day this week. The meeting will be centered around Mississippi and the VEP in the area. I'm very concerned and worried about the procedures that are being taken and this sudden turnover. Basic contact and structure have been made in the community by certain people who are connected with us and we have been responsible for the progress here and then when things really begin to shape up we aren't here anymore. These tactics can very easily cause the public to lose faith in you and the organization (CORE). We begin a project and as soon as the people become involved we pull out. They will not understand the reason nor will they try. If there is anything that you feel that I should discuss with him in the meeting, please inform me.

Have any definite plans been made for the Louisiana area? I'm very sure that you are aware of the fact that this is very crucial program, Jim. Because of this I think that the program should be planned from a National level with the workers present. A survey should be done on these areas immediately, also. This is so that constructive plans can be made and also policies of procedure and methods. An attorney should be capable to give an interpretation on most of the local laws that will definitely be used on the workers. If possible this should begin immediately because of the time element. Please Jim, don't let anyone goof this project up.

Enclosed are the forms that you asked for.

In the name of " FREEDOM......"

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

SEP 4 - 1962

Mississippi
Aug. 29, 1962

FIELD REPORT
David Dennis

Cleveland, Miss.

Bob Moses and I met in Cleveland late Tuesday evening with about thirty other workers who have been participating in the Voter Registration project throughout the state. We met at the home of Mr. Amzie Moore. Some of those who were present were James Foreman, Dianne Nash Bevel, James Bevel, and veteran Bob Moses.

After we were there for about thirty minutes the house was staked out by a policeman who watched all activities from a funeral home that is located next to Mr. Moore's home. We left Cleveland at about seven that evening to meet with Wiley and the rest of the representatives from throughout the state of Mississippi.

Clarksdale, Miss.

The meeting in Clarksdale was held under the auspices of a statewide organization called The Council on Federated Organizations and it was chaired by Dr. Aaron Henry, a native of Clarksdale. The meeting began at approximately 8:45 P.M.

Wiley explained to the body why it was decided that no "Civil Rights" organization would receive any funds from the VEP to work Mississippi. It was decided that funds be distributed through a statewide organization, namely COFO. All Civil Rights organizations were asked to give aid and work with the project. I committed CORE. A sum of $14,000.00 was commited to the group and the plans were accepted by VEP. Bob Moses was nominated and elected to serve as the director of the project. I will be serving on both~~e~~ the Steering and financial committees. A budget was drawn up and plans for operation. The Delta area was chosen as prime target of operation. Our regular "Storm Troopers" were accepted as workers on the project alsp. All work by Field Secretaries is to be done under the auspices of COFO as a representative of your respective organization. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:30 A.M.

In Clarksdale, there is a city ordinance that forbids Negroes form being on the outside of their homes or any build ing after 12:00 midnight.

When we left the meeting there were about three car loads of police on the outside waiting. They immediately began to harass those who departed. As we attempted to leave the city I stopped by a patrol car. The officer asked to see my drivers license which I immediately responded by letting him check them. After a few questions he ordered me to move on, which I did. After driving several blocks I was stopped again by another patrol car. The driver of the car asked me if I was looking for anyone. I told him "No" and he also ordered me to move on. The officer then trailed me out of the city limits where we saw a car which was driven by James Foreman, Director of SNCC, stopped by two police cars. I drove for about ten blocks and waited for Jim to continue on the trip back to Cleveland, Miss. After waiting for about fifteen minutes I decided to continue on the trip at a very slow rate of speed. I was almost immediately stopped by a Highway Pateolman who ordered me to pull over. After I stopped the car he ordered me to get out which I did. He then asked to see my drivers license which I gave to him. After looking at them he began to ask me a lot of questions about different things which included where I was from? What was I doing in Clarksdale? For whom did I work? etc. During the interrogation I said "yes" to him. He immediately responded by asking me if I knew how to say " yassuh "? I then asked him if it was necessary. He responde by saying " Come around heah 'nigger' and sat down besides me. He was referring to the car in which he was now sitting. I then asked him "Why"? He then made a gesture toward his gun and said " I said come round heah and sat down". I did as he asked. After sitting he began to explain to me how the white people of the South were better than the "niggers" and how we are suppose to respect them. I explain to him that it was more respectful to say 'yes' than to say 'yassuh'. He then told me that I was trying to be smart and that if I said it again he would knock my damn teeth down my throat. He then continued to question me and call me names. During the conversation he made several gestures toward hitting me with his night stick. I always addressed him with a yes or no, and I told him that I was going to continue until he stopped calling me a nigger.

After talking for about an hour he told me that he would have to charge me with something. After thinking for about five minutes he decided that he would charge me with " failing to yield the right-a-way. I still don't know what "right-a-way" he was talking about. There were four other people in the car with me but none were arrested.

When I arrived at the jail I asked if I would be able to pay my fine then or put up bond. The desk sergent said that I could but the arresting officer stated that I could not. A brief discussion was held between the two which resulted in their calling for the Chief of Police. After he arrived they went into another conferance which resulted in my having to spend the night in city jail. They did not know at this time that I was a Field Secretary for CORE.

The next morning I was transferred to the County jail where they gave me top service. They had found out that I was a CORE representative from Wiley, who had come down during the night to investigate the arrests. I was released at about 9:00 that morning.

The other six were arrested because of violation of the cities curfew ordinance. All were acquitted yesterday.

Yesterday four other workers were arrested for passing out leaflets without a permit. They were working in Indianola, Miss. Things are rather hot now, but the results are quite favorable.

I'll be leaving for the Delta area Sunday. You can contact me at 614 Chrisman Ave., Cleveland, Miss. The phone number is VI 32504, or in Clarksdale at MA 42913. Plans of action will be made in Clarksdale Sunday on what action will be taken and where.

I need to sit and talk to you very much, Jim, before its too late. Things aren't going to wait down here or in Louisiana and I think that it will be a mistake to attempt to. This reminds me of Kennedy's proposal for a "cooling off period". The people are ready now, therefore the odds are against us. We must move with or before them or there is no need for us.

Send all mail to Jackson. I should be back down by Tuesday.

In the name of "FREEDOM".

David James Dennis

P.S. I had a conferance with the Union representative yesterday and we are going to work out some plans by which we can work co-operatively. I'll send further information on this tomorrow.

9/27/62

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Sept. 26, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim ,

I know that you are angry with me for not sending in a report sooner. Things have been very tight during the past few weeks, but we are surviving.

During the past two weeks we have taken over thirty people down to register. All have filled out the registration form. We have contacted about 1500 people in the community and county. We don't know if any have passed yet.

The workers in the area have received threats by telephone and at the courthouse. No physical violence has occurred yet. One of the workers, Mr. Lawrence Guyot, was arrested last week on the 17th for having improper identification. Another, Mr. Lafayette Sorney, was arrested Wednesday, Sept. 19. All were released within a few hours after their arrest. I was stopped and questioned briefly but not arrested.

As soon as the community is organized, which should be at the end of the week. Laurel should be our next target.

The group in Jackson is materializing very rapidly. We have been able to draw in quite a number of studens who are interested in doing something.

Enclosed are my expense reports that I always forget to ~~m~~ mail. they are filled out on time but I just lay them aside and forget to mail them. Forgive me this time.

If i can receive my expense advance on the first of each month it would relieve me ~~o~~of extra work and traveling. For I can have a specific date to be in Jackson to pay all bills and do other things without ~~at~~ interferring with my schedule.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

Phone - Hattiesburg - Ju 3-0716

OCT 5 1962

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Oct. 3, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I would like for you to send me a duplicate of my last expense report. I misplaced the copy, therefore, I don't know the balance that was on it.

Sunday night at about 1:30 P.M. I was arrested as I entered Jackson for having improper license tags. The reason that I had not changed them was because the Highway Department that I wouldn't have to until sixty days. The police informed me that I was allowed only thirty. The fine was thirty dollars. Since it was my fault for believing such a lie and not having them changed, I paid the fine .

Attorny Jess Brown has a bill for us of the amount of $50.00. He was hired by the Jackson Nonviolent Movement while Tom was here to take care of some type of case. He wants his money as soon as possible.

My gas bill for the month of September was $88.00 plus. the Voter Registration Project paid most of it. I don't think that I can afford to work with them much longer. I have begun to concentrate more heavily on the Jackson area. Things look very promising. We have begun to organize a group here in the city.

I have been working in Hattiesburg for the past two weeks, as you know. We met with some very favorable results and the people responded very readily to the campaign. I hope that it continues that way.

Was the budget that we worked out accepted? If not what will it be? Iwould like to know so that I will be able to regulate my expenditures.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of Freedom...

Yours truly,

David Dennis
David Dennis

October 15, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Dave:

I received your letter stating the amount of the bonds and the lawyer's fees. Since we are setting up a new bookkeeping procedure, I will not be able to issue a check until I receive receipts from you.

Glad to hear that you have a good group in Jackson. We hope that they become affiliated with us. Will be looking forward to your report on the meeting.

Happy Birthday!

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director
DEPT. of ORGANIZATION

JTM/ss

Dear Jim.

My birthday is on the 17th of this month.
I didn't receive a Christmas gift, soooo,.

This is for the entire office also.

Dave.

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
October 12, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

As you already know, things are rather rough here in Ole Mississippi. It is not too bad in the larger cities but it is in the rural areas. I have had quite an experience with these people during the past weeks. This is indeed a changing South.

The last three times that I have been arrested I have also been able to accomplish something greater than anything that I can think of. For instance, when the officers arrest me they are always nasty and threatening, but, I have beeen able to leave each time with all involved laughing and joking with each other. When I see them on the street they wave and smile. We have been able to communicate in an understanding manner and to agree on things tah would surprise the average person. I each time I am arrested I can accomplish this ten I welcome an arrest every hour of the day.

have group
Affiliated
with us.

We have a very good group organized here in Jackson. They are attempting at this time to organize the community which, as you know, one of the most difficult things. A local minister will probably be elected as chairman of the group. A more thorough report will be sent to you next week after the meeting Monday night.

The ticket was only $27.00 plus a $10.00 fee to the attorney. The total expense is $37.00/

Give my regards to everyone.

Int the name of "FREEDOM"...

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

October 24, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

What happened to your telephone? Has it been cut off permanently, or haven't you paid the bill? Please send us a phone number where you can be reached.

Sincerely,

Jim

msm

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
October 25, 1962

Mr. Jam es McCain
c/o CORE
3 8 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I received your letters of the past week and I am sorry for not being in c ontack with the National Office for such a lengthy t ime. During my absence the telephone was disconnected but it is operating now.

During the week I am usually in three different sections of Mississippi. They the Southern district, Central District, and the Northern district. In the Southern I can be located in Hattisburg at JU4-7670 on Thursdays Fridays, oand Saturdays. If I am not in Hattisburg on these days then I might be found in Laurel at 428-8706 . The remainder of the week I can be located through the office in Jackson (355-2746) or in Cleve land at VI3-2504.

As you probably notice the number at the office has been changed. This was done because of difficulties with people calling in collect for no reason at all or placing calls from other phones at our expense.

Jan

I have not received a re-imbursement for that traffic fine or Attorney fees. Attorney Hall said that he sent the receipts to you. If you have not received them, please inform me.

I would like for you to send to me some expense forms and a duplicate copy of the last expense report that I sent to you. I asked for this about three weeks ago. My copies and expense records were removed from my car with some other pa pers around that time. This is needed very badly so that I can fill out my form correctly. Thanks.

Give my regards t o all/
In the name of "FRE DOM"

Yours truly,

David Dennis
David Dennis

Mississippi
October 25, 1962

FIELD REPORT
David Dennis

During the past three weeks the Voter Registration project in Mississippi has been intensified to a great extent. CORE, through its local Field Secretary, has taken a major part in the development of this program throughout the state, espepecially in the Southern section of Mississippi. Since the first of September approximately forty people have attempted to register in Hattisburg, Mississippi. A considerable amount of Voter Education clinics have been organized and many people have been instructed on how to fill out the forms and the political structure in Miss. These instructions are performed through the clinics and through door-to-door canvassing. The people are accepting very well but the apathy exist. This is because of the lack of information and knowledge about voting and its importance. The instructions are eliminating this and as a result more people are becoming aware of its value and are willing to co-operate.

In Laurel, miss. a Negro is running for the Justice of the Peace position. This is very important to the people and as a result of this more people are realizing the importance of the ballot and are willing to cooperate with the program. The ministers and laymen are giving their support overwhelmingly in this particular community.

Some of the people who have attempted to register to vote in these areas have met econmic reprisals, by losing their jobs are credit at some places. This is not as prevalent as it is in the Delta region.

In Jackson, the Jackson Non-violent Movement has been re-organized with some very maturepeople. They are doing a considerable amount of work in research now so that they might be able to set up clinics throughout the city. These are to aid people in the political structure of Miss. and other things such as employment, unions, education, etc. Contact is being made with unions and other organizations which might be interested in aiding in such a program. We are considering setting up throughout the state re-training clinics or workshops for the tenant farmers who are being put off of their farms for participating in such programs as Voter Registration or for attempting to register. I spoke to a Union adviser Mr. Fisher, about their retraining program and he was very much interested in what I have in mind. I understand that the Federal Government passed a retraining Bill not too long ago for individuals who lost their job for other reasons besides disorderly conduct or etc. That is, if a person works for a plant and the plant closes down he immediately becomes eligible for the Retraining Program which is suppose to train him in some other field. I feel that this program should be offered to farmers who lose their jobs because of their participation of stride to become a first class citizen. I would like very much for someone in the office

Norman

to look into this matter aned send the information to me immediately. This i is very important.

There is much poverty here in the state. Because of this, the local group would like to do all that it can to aid families in need during the Christmas time. We would like to give food (fruit) and clothing to these families. If the National Office can aid by sending appeal letters to all CORE groups and other organizations and ask them to send their contributions to the office here in Jackson we would be very grateful.. If you could see some of these people, especiially those who have met with economic pressure because of their attempt to vote, you would definitely understand the need for something to be done. Children are without warm and efficient clothing; families living in small, crowded places; bad heating systems; improper food. We must show these people that their problem is ours.

This means a lot to me, Jim. We've got to do something. I have warm clothing and a comfortable place to spend my nights. My Christmas will be filled with laughter and joy. And I'm more than sure that most, or rather all, of us will have such a Christmas. But let us not forget the real meaning of the word "CHRISTMAS". Please, Jim, urge all to give aid.

In the Delta area pressure is very great on those who have attempted to register. Some of the families have been put off of their farms; others have lost their jobs. Some have been pressured by their finance companies or banks. One family with thirteen children, was put off of a farm. The irony of this incident is that a member of this family was arrested in Oxford for inciting a riot during the Ole Miss. crisis. This is another example of the need for a retraining, or training, program in the state. Most of these people have done nothing but farm all of their lives. They have not been exposed to any other form of employment. I'm more than sure that with the proper training or instructions they can and will learn another trade very easily.

Clinics have been organized with our aid in Hattisburg, Laurel, Jackson, and several places in the Delta region. Progress is being made, Jim.

All of my gas bills are being paid by the Council On Federated Organizations, or the VEP.

If there is a need for more information please ask.

I think that it would be grand if we could have another staff meeting very soon. I feel that there is a definite need for one.

In the name of "FREEDOM"...

David Dennis

David Dennis

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

October 26, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I turned the scholarship for Helen O'Neill over to Marvin Rich and he is taking care of it.

Jim McCain

msm

P.S. Enclosed is a notification from Lula about a change to be made on your expense reports. It seems that you never included expenses advances totaling $185.00 and this money must be accounted for. Please make the adjustment on your next expense report and mark it as requested so that bookkeeping knows that you have made the correction.

October 29, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Jim is out of the office at present, so I am answering your letter. Enclosed is a copy of your last expense report, as well as some expense report blanks.

I'll wait on Jim to give you a definite answer about sending out some kind of appeal for the Christmas idea, but I would venture to say that it will be all right as you suggested to send out an appeal to theCORE chapters.

I inquired from Fay Bennett of the National Sharecropper Fund about the Federal Retraining Program. She said first of all, that it takes very careful handling. The requests for aid should not come from CORE or from a CORE group, as the department that handles this does not want to "stick their neck out" and get embroiled in controversy. Maybe the Mr. Fischer that you spoke of could handle it. Anyway, what they should do is to write to:

Ann Gould
Director, Retraining Program
Area Redevelopment Administration
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

She can send you information on how to get started, etc.

If, even though you have a local Mississippian make the inquiries and set up the program, CORE's name starts getting mentioned as involved, Norman Hill said that we could apply "counter-pressure" on the Federal Government to make sure the program is followed through, regardless. Fay Bennett did mention that some of the Mississippi progressive businessmen did start such a program, and it would have been the "biggest and bestest" to date, but it got into the political picture when two men were up for election due to reapportionment, and the racists attacked the program so it was dropped. That program was outlined to train the tenant farmers to become tractor drivers. You see, the program can be developed in the very uncontroversial idea of "economic development", and as good business for everyone involved.

In any case, please keep us informed so that we can be ready to help at any time. Also, can you send us copies of the materical that you receive from the Area Retraining Administration so that we'll have the information in the future.

I guess that's all I can take care of for now -- oh yes, please have Atty. Hall send us new receipts if he has not been reimbursed, as Jan does not remember making out a check for him. Also, is Atty. Brown still waiting for his fees??

Lula hopes that the shock of your supposedly having $200.00 more doesnot floor you!

One more thing. Fay Bennet also mentioned the Sharecroppers conference that they are holding in North Carolina. Jim McCain is going, and so are Frank Robinson and Emerson Brown of Sumter She says that just the kind of problem that you mentioned is going to be discussed at length, in fact that is the crux of the program for the conference. Perhaps someone from Mississippi can go. I am enclosing program for the conference. Ann Gould, director of the retraining program will be at that conference.

I hope the information helps you. If you want anything else please let us know.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary to J. McCain

encs.

October 31, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a draft of a memo we propose to send out to all out student CORE contacts (there are about 400). Please read it over, and if you want any changes,please let me know.

I thought it would be better to ask for all things, clothing, money, presents, so that people have the option in case they can't send much money.

We also will do all we can here in the office. The Union Shop will take up the matter of doing something withinthat framework. Also, we'll try to find some agency that sends out surplus food here in the U.S. -- there must be one. I asked CARE but they only work overseas.

Please reply quickly so we can go ahead.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

enc.

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

TO: CORE STUDENT CONTACTS
FROM: DAVE DENNIS, CORE FIELD SECRETARY

There is much poverty here in the state of Mississippi. Because of this, the local grouppwould like to do all that wex can ~~in~~ to aid familites in need during the Christmas season. We would like to give ~~fruit~~ food (fruit) and clothing to these families. If you could see some of these people, expecially those who have met with economic pressure because of their attempt to vote, you would definitely understand the need for something to be done. Children are without warm and efficient clothing; families live in small crowded placesw with bad heating systems and improper food. We must show these people that their problem is ours.

We have go to do something. I have warm clothing and a comfortable place to spend my nights. My Christmas will be filled with laughter and joy. And I am more than sure that most, or rather all, of us will have such a Christmas. But let us not forget the real meaning of the word CHRISTMAS. So can you all send what you can -- clothing, money, presents. It would mean so much ~~to the people~~.

Send to: Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

In the Delta area of Mississippi pressure is very great on those who have attempted to register. Some of the families have been put off their farms; others have lost their jobs. Some have been pressured by their finance companies or banks. One family with thirteen children was put off a farm. Most of these people have done nothing but farm all of their lives and have not been exposed to any other form of employment.

October 31, 1962

TO: James Farmer
FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Visit to Greensboro CORE -- October 27 through 29, 1962

Upon my arrival in Greensboro, North Carolina, Saturday, October 27, I found out that Greensboro CORE was carrying on a campaign not to buy in downtown Greensboro by Negroes. Saturday was also a big day at the A & T College, this being Homecoming Day and the big football game between Morgan College and A & T. Preceding the game was the Homecoming Parade with many bands and floats and thousands of people assembled to witness it. The route of the Homecoming Parade was originally planned to go through the downtown streets, but the alertness of the local CORE group brought this to the attention of the College Administration and pointed out the effect this would have on the selective buying campaign, ~~and~~ so the Administration re-routed the Parade to miss the downtown area. From the report that came in after the Parade, the effect of the parade not going through downtown Greensboro was ~~one of~~ considerable ~~[illegible]s~~.

I met with the leaders of Greensboro CORE at Bennett College on Sunday evening and discussed in detail the Jerome issue as it concerns the local group and CORE's national organization. It was decided at this meeting that if Mrs. Jerome attended the regular local CORE meeting on Monday evening, October 29, that I would handle all questions of her activities with the local group, but this was not necessary as Mrs. Jerome did not come to the meeting on Monday evening. The leaders were told our position as it relates to those individuals who do not adhere to our philosophy and whose beliefs are contrary to our principles. I further stated to this small group that one of the ways to best handle issues like this would be to get a membership committee whoe duty would ~~cover~~ ~~[illegible]~~ be to ~~those applying~~ applications for membership in the local organization. This they agreed to do. At this meeting a letter was read from a group of local ministers giving their support to the selective buying campaign in Greensboro. This group of ministers

NOV 13 1962

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
November 11, 1962

Miss Marcia McKenna
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marcia,

I'm very sorry for the delay in answering ypur letter of October 31st, but because of some sudden changes I decided to wait until everything was down "pat" before corresponding with you and the office again. I hope that you understand.

The changes are that I decided that it would be best to work under the auspices of the Council On Federated Organizations instead of the local CORE chapter. As you know, the COFO is statewide organization which was formed in order to bring all of the civil rights organizations together into one group. Thus far, this has been a very good idea and it has worked extraordinarily well. Through COFO the drive immediately becomes local and closer to the people. I also think that it would help the appeal a great deal. Therefore, in the appeal that the ational Office sends out I would advise that it be done for COFO of which CORE is a member and is co-operating with this drive.

Enclosed is a memo that I would like for the office to endorse and send to other CORE chapters and to anyone els who might be interested. You may have the liberty to make any necessary changes but please inform me of them before too late.

I'll be in North Carolina this week, therefore I'll be able to speak to Fay and Ann while I'm there.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

Encl.

NOV 1 3 1962

Student list

TO: CORE CONTACTS
FROM: DAVE DENNIS, FIELD SECRETARY (CORE)

There is much poverty here in the state of Mississippi. Because of this, the local CORE group, in co-operation with the Council On Federated Organizations (a state-wide organization which is composed of the NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, CORE, and citizens throughout the state. At this time it is carrying on an extensive voter registration program in the state), would like to do all that it can to aid families in desperate need during Christmas. We would like to give food, clothing, and money to these families.

Many people here rely on the cotton crop to make money. This year more than 68% of the cotton was harvested by automation which meant that man-power was cut tremendously. There are very few skilled workers in the area (Negro) because of the low education level. There is very little to do. Many people who have attempted to register have been harassed to the extent of losing their jobs and members of these families have been victims of circumstances. Families have been thrown off of their farms, some have been pressured financially.

This type of pressure has caused much hardship upon the people.~~and the effect is that~~ children are without warm clothing; homes are improperly heated; sanitation is poor; there is very little food; Jobs are ~~a~~ impossible to find for some. Farming is all that they know and ~~when~~ that ~~t~~ type of work(s) is not available.~~then what?~~

We have to do something. I have warm clothing and a comfortable bed to sleep in. My Christmas will ~~probably~~ be filled with laughter and parties. And I am sure that most of us will have such a Christmas. Please help us to ~~make~~ give some other person in need a merry CHRISTMAS; ~~it would mean so much~~

~~We need~~ your help is needed desperately in this project. Please give us your support; it would mean so much

Send All contributions ~~may be sent~~ to:

Dave Dennis CORE FIELD SEC.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

[redacted]

December 3, 196 2

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I'm sorry that there was a delay. Enclosed please find a copy of the original memorandum to be sent out. However, this memo went only th the New York Area Contacts, as Marvin objected to our asking for money (for various reasons) So, I'm am about to make a new memo, in which I'll ask for "whatever help can be given, of whatever kind." This new memo will be sent out to Student ~~and Contact~~ lists. Also, the office will discuss sending their "package" at the union meeting tomorrow, and hopefully we'll get it off to you in time for you to receive it for Christmas. (I mean, we will get it to you in time for Christmas.) Meanwhile, I'll send off a couple cartons of clothes that I have had at home for a while, which I would be more than glad to have you use.

I do hope the "Pakkages for Christmas" program is successful, and that our mailings do some good.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

encs.

DEC 3 1962

David J. Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

November 30, 1962

Miss Marcia McKinnie
c/o Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marcia:

In regard to the "Packages for Christmas" program that we have planned for Mississippi, I would like to know if anything has been done by the National Office to give aid. If so, what?

Help is needed very badly, for at this time very few packages have arrived. Families are still in need and their needs are becoming greater as the winter season approaches its intensity.

Please answer soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David J. Dennis

David J. Dennis

DJD/mcb

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
November 26, 1962

TO: CORE Contacts
FROM: Dave Dennis, CORE Field Secretary

There is much poverty here in the state of Mississippi. Because of this, the local CORE group, in cooperation with the Council on Federated Organizations (a state-wide organization which is composed of the NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, CORE and citizens throughout the state -- at this time it is carrying on an extensive voter registration program in the state) would like to do all that it can to aid families in desparate need during Christmas. We would like to give food, clothing, and money to these families.

Many people here rely on the cotton crop to make money. This year more that 68% of the cotton was harvested by automation, which meant that manpower was cut tremendously. There are very few skilled (Negro) workers in the area because of the low education level. There is very little to do. Many people who have attempted to register have been harrassed to the extent of losing their jobs, and members of these families have been victims of circumstances. Families have been thrown off their farms, some have been pressured financially.

This type of pressure has caused much hardship upon the people. Children are without warm clothing; homes are improperly heated; sanitation is poor, there is very little food. Jobs are impossible to find for some. Farming is all that they know and that type of work just is not available.

We have to do something. I have warm clothing and a comfortable bed to sleep in. My Christmas will be filled with laughter and parties, and I am sure that most of us will have such a Christmas. Please help us to give some other person in need a merry Christmas.

Your help is desparately needed in this project; please give us your support. It would mean so much.

Send all contributions to:

Dave Dennis
CORE Field Secretary
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

TE 1-7006

DEC 6 1962

X

Jackson Mississippi
December 3, 1962

Field Report
David Dennis

During the past Month concentration has been on rural development for farmers in an attempt to get them organized into a unit whereas we can work on employment and better farming conditions. Also ~~w/~~ work is being done in the area of securing affidavits from people who have been dropped from the commodity list. These are people who received surplus food from the state which has been made available by the Federal Government. Thus far, about twenty thousand people have been dropped in ~~M~~ the state alone. Leflore county was hit hardest. Affidavits are being secured from people in various counties in an effort to prove beyond a doubt that this was done because of the Negroes effort here to register and vote or because of other discriminatory reasons. In the meantime there are many people without enough food or money to really make it through the winter months.

There have been about fifteen hundred people registered in Mississippi since the drive began. The largest amount has been in Laurel, Miss. where a CORE representative has been working. Approximately 250 people were registered there during the past month and a half. A SNCC representative was working there also. He is also a member of the local CORE group.

I am also working on organizing an interracial committee in the state. The possibility of this group materializing is very great. Its suc- will depend a great deal on my ability to stay out of a great deal of controversial issues. Leaders throughout the stae have joined me in t this effort.

We are still attempting to solicit goods for the people who are in need here. I want to take this opportunity to thank the office for giving what aid that you have. Please continue to do so. The need is very great and I think that the drive will continue longer than the Christmas holidays.

If it is possible I would like to have at least one person from the task force to work with me during the next few weeks if not longer. We need help in organizing and in our drive to solicit poll tax in the community. Please notify me on this as soon as possible.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Dave Dennis
CORE

File David Dennis

December 10, 1962

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

never replied as of 1/23/63 SS

7-2-63

Dear Mr. Dennis:

Mr. Lauvaghn Brown applied to the Freedom Highways project and we rejected him on the grounds that he was too young. In his letter to us (July) he was asking for financial assistance as he was unable to get a job and was in jail.

We would like to have an appraisal of him as we might consider him for FheeTask Force. Odccourse, this will be kept strictly confidential.

Enclosed is some information on the Task Force which you will find helpful. Please write as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks
Secretary
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

SS
Enc.

Rejected

Write to Dave Dennis

August 3, 1962

Mr. Luvaghn Brown
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Brown:

Please accept our sincerest regrets at not being able to accept you at the Houston Action Institute.

We are unable to accept applicants under the age of 18. If we were aware of your age before, we would not have suggested this idea at all.

CORE is in terrible financial straits at this time and is unable to assist you in anyway. We wish you the best of luck and sincerely hope that you find a way;out of your dilemma.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to the
National Director

RH/ss

July 17, 1962

Mr. Luvaghn Brown
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Brown:

With regard to your letter of July 16, we are enclosing an application for the Houston Action Institute, which might be a solution (temporary at least) to your situation.

It is possible that we might be able to supply you with a scholarship. Please let us know if you are interested and return the application to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to the National Director

RH/ss
Enc.

Shirley, perhaps this should be shown to Mr. Farmer
GG

JUL 18 1962

G

SS

(Recommend Institute?)

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
July 16, 1962

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter asking for financial assistance. I'm sure you are familiar with my problem here in Jackson. I am unable to get a job and I am in need of some sort of assistance. Because of my past works here in Jackson, I cant get a job. I can't leave the state because I don't have anywhere to go, and I don't have the money to leave with. I realize the ~~finanicial~~ financial strain that CORE is in, but I hope that you will be ~~b~~ able to help me in some way. I'm sorry that I had to miss the National Convention, but I was detained by the Hinds County Penal Farm. I'm sure it was a wonderful affair. Answer as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Luvaghn Brown
Luvaghn Brown

AUG 2

APPLICATION BLANK

Return as soon as possible to the Program Department, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York.

I wish to apply to be enrolled as a participant in the 1962 CORE Interracial Action Institute, August 12 to September 2, 1962, in Houston, Texas. I understand that I shall be participating in nonviolent action projects against racial discrimination, that personal injury and arrest might result, and that, by signing this application, I waive all rights to damages against the Institute, any sponsoring organization, its directors, and all others in any way connected with the Institute.

COST: $150

(Signed) Luvaghn Brown
Applicant

Scholarship Help Needed:

$ $150

(Signed) Mrs. Estera Brown
(Parent or Guardian if Applicant is under 21 years of age)

Please Print

NAME Luvaghn Brown PHONE fl 2-8226

STREET 1104 Lynch St. CITY Jackson STATE Miss.

AGE 17 SEX M MARITAL STATUS — RACE N COLLEGE None

Do you have a car which you could use at the Institute? NO

List 3 references, with full names, addresses and phone numbers.

David Dennis, 714 Rose St, FL 2-8226
Willie C. Lowe, 1104 Lynch, FL 2-8226
Bob Moses, 714 Rose, FL 2-8226

December 11, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Can you write immediately to the Honorable Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Fay Bennett just called, and said to write him regarding the situation of the people being taken off the commodity lists. Tell him that you can obtain affadavits, or he can send down a representative to investigate. Send a blind copy of the letter to Fay Bennett, National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., 112 E. 19th Street, New York 3, N.Y. Also send a copy of the letter to the Justice Department (this should not be a blind copy)///Jim Farmer is sending off telegrams today to the Justice and Agriculture Departments, and hopefully we can bestir them to do something, and fast. The purpose of the blind copy to Fay Bennett is so that she can put pressure on them if nothing is done.

Make sure that you mention why these people are being taken off the lists -- that they are exercising their right to vote, etc. and being punished for it.

(Send us a copy too)

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

msm

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

December 13, 1962

Retain in
file
pr. L. Farmer

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

I, David Dennis autherize CORE to deduct $25.00 from my paycheck each pay peried, until the debt of $337.00 300.00 is PAID IN FULL. Beginning with the first paycheck in January.

Signature -----------------
David Dennis

AMERICAN

H. C. CATCHING
MOTOR SERVICE
FIRESTONE ACCESSORIES
TIRES AND TUBES
WASHING — LUBRICATIONS

PHONE FL. 2-9213
1300 LYNCH STREET

JACKSON, MISS., 11.27. 1962

Mr David Dennis
1104 Lynch St

LICENSE NO.	MAKE OF CAR	MODEL	ACC'T FWD.
	/		

2	GALS. GASOLINE [illegible] 46 337	6	74
1	QTS. OIL	2	15
2	LBS. GREASE 34		90
3	LUBRICATION [illegible]	1	00
	WASHING POLISHING		
Labor	TIRES 11.89	5	00
	TUBES 6.89		
	ACCESSORIES	$16	19
	6.62		
	2.00		

REC'D BY [illegible]

THIS INVOICE INCLUDES ALL TAXES

DEC 13 1962

Retain in file

[redacted] Lynch Street
on, Miss.
ber 8, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CRE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Here is a breakdown of the expenditures that were incurred during the settlement of the accident that I had.

$127.62	----------	For part to car.
16.19	----------	For repairs. (labor)
30.00	----------	For repairs. (labor)
120.00	----------	Settlement on other car.
30.00	----------	Payment to bondsman.
10.00	....	To get car out of pawn.
$ 67.00	----------	Fine.
$400.81	----------	TOTAL

Analyze this and let me know what amount will be taken out of my check each week in order tha t I might be able to pay it back.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the National Office very much for the aid that was given to me during this crisis. I'll forever be indebted to you.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

127.62
1619
8000

QUAN.	PART No.	ARTICLE	PRICE
1	New	[illegible] Roadster	37 20
1	348	6004 2050.	33 60
1	363	6005 2151	33 60
1	3421	568 12009	
Tire B			3 10
1	3261686	2080W	15 25
		TOTAL PARTS	122 75
	Gals. Gas @		
	Qts. Oil @		
	Lbs. Grease @		
	TOTAL—Gas, Oil, Grease		

[redacted]

QUAN.

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE REPAIR WORK TO BE DONE AS DESCRIBED ABOVE WITH
OF CAR OR ON SATISFACTORY TERMS TO YOU, AND UNTIL PAID IN FULL IT
SIBLE FOR CAR OR ARTICLES LEFT IN CAR IN CASE OF FIRE, THEFT, ACCIDENT
ROAD TESTS AT MY OWN RISK.

DATE PROMISED

DATE DELIVERED

H. C. CATCHING MOTOR SERVICE
FIRESTONE ACCESSORIES — WASHING
TIRES — TUBES — LUBRICATION
— Phone FL. 2-9213 —
12[illegible] LYNCH ST. JACKSON, MISS.

This is for [illegible].

Nº 757

NAME Mr. David Dennis DATE 11 27 62
ADDRESS 1104 Lynch PHONE NO.

MAKE & MODEL	LICENSE No. & STATE	MOTOR No.	SERIAL No.	MILEAGE

OPERATION No.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	AMOUNT
	05.00	
	16.00	
	21.00	
	127.62	
	121.00	
	~~30~~ 6.62	

QUAN.	ACCESSORIES	PRICE		
			TOTAL LABOR	
			TOTAL PARTS	122 75
			GAS, OIL, GREASE	
			ACCESSORIES	
			TIRES, TUBES	
			SALES TAX	4 87
	TOTAL ACCESSORIES		TOTAL AMOUNT	127 62

ED ABOVE WITH NECESSARY PARTS, TO BE LISTED AT YOUR REGULAR PRICES. I AGREE TO PAY CASH ON DELIVERY
D IN FULL IT SHALL CONSTITUTE A LIEN ON THIS CAR. I FURTHER AGREE THAT YOU WILL NOT BE HELD RESPON-
HEFT, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND YOUR CONTROL. MY CAR MAY BE DRIVEN BY YOUR EMPLOYEES FOR

WORK AUTHORIZED BY

RECEIVED BY

DEC 17 1962

DON

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
December 13, 1962

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

In my conversation to you earlier today I did not have an opportunity to go into detail about many of things that I spoke about as I really wanted to, but the telephone bill is and was the determining factor in such a conversation.

The picket line was establish as scheduled yesterday. All six were arrested. No one on the line was from Mississippi and thus far there has not been any type of follow up and there has been very little if any response here in the city of Jackson. I have been in all of the planning but my poor words have not been heard by anyone. The group is trying but they have poor leadership to the extent of being able to look ahead at the pitfalls that stand before any such move, especially a boycott at this time of the yeat. I promised them that I would do what ever I possibly could in order to help make it a success.

The news release that was made by the National Office in regard to the commodity program here was good but I wish that someone had contacted me before the release was made. I think that it would have ~~ma~~ made more of an impact on the state and abroad if it had been attacted from the moral point alone. That is, to say that over 20,00 Negroes who are in desperate need of food and clothing have been cut from the commodity program because the coubties contend that they cannot maintain such a program this year because of financial difficulties. The people are in desperate need, Jim. During the past two days I have been in these areas investigating the situation and obtaining affidavits and statements on the situation. Families with from 9 to 12 children have only made approximately two or three hundred dollars for the year and this is if they have been lucky. The homes are cold and the people are really hungry. We can't stop now for this is the first time since I have been with CORE that an effort has been made to really help people in a different msnner.

The Council Of Federated Organizations has organized a Welfare committee of whic I was made a co-chairman. We have one more co-chairman but no chairman. This was done so that the results will focus the NAACP as well as CORE. Politics?

What I have in mind at this time is to see if the commodities can be released through some other agency. If so, then we can began to raise money instead of food and clothing for these people. If we can't then other measures will have to be taken. I would like for the National Office to apply whatever pressure that is possible in order to get the Federal Government to do what they can in this matter.

I need someone else very badly to aid me for a few weeks. We need to remain in Mississippi. Jackson is a place where at the present time someone is needed and we cannot afford at all to leave the Delta. People are looking up to CORE and they respect the organization. To leave ther would be let the people down. I am tired, Jim. The present program demands my presence in the Delta at least three days per week and in Jackson at least four. The Southern section should have a visit at least twice per week. As you can see I don't have enough days for such a schedule. This calls for about 15,00 miles per week if not more. I know that the National Office hasn't asked me to do this but it is necessary, Jim for the people are in need and they knoew CORE and they have confidence in it.

For the above reasons I have decided to purchase another car. The one that I have is 'shot' and it is now costing me more money than I can afford and at this time there is no aid coming in to help me maintain it's cost. I know that this is asking a lot but is it possible for the National Office to begin giving me so much per mile since now much of my work is for CORE. I doubt if I'll be able to continue as I have and that is continueing to take care of most of my traveling expenses for the National Office out of my salary. The abundance of traveling that I do is necessary, Jim, and I don't think that it is necessary for me to repeat why.

I will probably be here or someplace in the Delta during Christmas, for at this rime I don't see how I'll be able to leave the area for Christmas. There are too many people here who won't have a Christmas, Jim, for everyone to leave.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

December 17, 1962

Mr. Henry Herman
Ethical Culture Society
2 West 64th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Herman:

I am enclosing the memo that we sent out on Mississippi. You probably have all the information that is included, but I am sending it to be certain.

In a letter from Dave Dennis, received today, he states that there are families with 9 and 12 children who have made only two and three hundred dollars within the year, and this only if they were lucky. Families like this are cold, and face very real hunger, especially now that they will no longer receive the Federal surplus foods.

The local citizens committees (civil rights committees) in Mississippi are trying to find an agency that would release commodities to the area; if they are successful in this, they will need money more than food and clothing. They are also hoping to start an Area Retraining Program to aid the people there in finding new employment. In addition, National CORE is encouraging people to pressure the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice by sending letters of protest. In these ways permanent changes can be made. The aid given now of clothing, food and money can only alleviate temporarily and partially, the desperate straits these people find themselves in.

However, the above are long range plans, and immediate assistance is urgently needed. Anything you can do will help somewhat. We do appreciate your making an announcement this Sunday. People who plan to send clothes, etc., are to send them directly to Jackson, and as stated on the enclosed release, the need will continue throughout the winter, and packages arriving after Christmas will be welcomed.

Thank you very much for your help. I am hoping to be able to attend the Sunday service, and look forward to speaking with you again.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of Organization

enc.

December 18, 1962

Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I received your letter of the 13th when I returned to the office today.

We are doing everything we possibly can to use CORE pressure on the Federal Government, and are asking people to write to the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture. However, we cannot turn CORE into a welfare organization, because we simply do not have the tremendous amounts of funds that would be required. Therefore, we cannot get too deeply involved in the Mississippi situation and cannot pay you to do som much traveling.

Gordon and I saw the Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall yesterday, and he said you must have affadavits from the people, claiming that they were taken off the lists because of discrimination, whether for voter registration or other activity. The Justice Department cannot act until they receive the written complaints. Send all affadavits to him personally in Washington, with copies to us.

I think you will be please to know that many of the people to whom we sent that press release are making projects of getting things to Mississippi. A girl called from Pembroke College, and they are making it a class project; ~~a~~ [redacted] ~~who works for the~~ [redacted] ~~is publicizing it,~~ and several churches and political groups here in New York are working on it.

I do wish we could help you more, bug you must realise that CORE is a nonviolent direct action organization, and you must try to attack the problems from this viewpoint. Working at it from a "welfare" angle will not erase the problems, except partially and temporarily, and the real gains will come when we break through the patterns of discrimination. Besides being bereft of fund to help you, the money we do have is supposed to go to further our direct action campaigns, and there is little that we can do besides applying pressure, and informing people of the situation in Mississippi. By all mean continue to work with committee to help as you can, but you must not lose sight of the long

long range goals. I know how you feel, and know that you see so much hunger and poverty that it is hard to realise that CORE cannot help as you might wish they could. I also do realize that this is a vicious circle, that hungry and cold and unhappy people cannot themselves see the long range goals, and what they need now if food and clothing and warmth.

Again I say, we will doeall that we can as a national organization, but unfortunately, cannot pour funds into Mississippi.

I hope we will be able to get someone to help you, but we have nothing lined up as yet. Don't overwork yourself by doing everything alone. If you have to pay for more packages, get receipts, and include them on your expense reports.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

JTM/mm

P.S. The advance that was sent to you yesterday will be considered an advance on your monthly expenses, and you will receive the balance at the beginning of January.

David Dennis
~~1104 Lynch S~~treet
Jackson, Mississippi

December 31, 1962

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear CORE:

We would like to take this opportunity to thank uyou for your contribution to our drive to aid the needy families in the Mississippi Area.

We would like to inform you that the drive has been intensified for the need has become greater. We are still soliciting goods. So please inform anyone who may be interested in giving aid.

May God richly bless you and yours throughout the New Year.

In the name of FREEDOM.

Sincerely,

David Dennis

David Dennis
CORE Field Secretary

DD/mbd

JAN 9 1963

1129 Maple Street
Apt. 8D
Jackson, Miss.

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I hope that your vacation was an enjoyabe one and that the new year will be very prosperous.

The commodity program has been one on and off procedure. We have re-many boxes from our contacts and so far the response has been entirely from the CORE appeal letter. About seventy five families have received help so far. The need is greater than that which we are going to be able to provide far. Because of pressure I do believe that LeFlore County will re-establish their Commodity Program. Sunflwer, Bolivar and Coahoma counties have been putting residents back on the commodity list at a very rapid rate. We are still having problems with Quitman and Tunica counties. A petition is being drawn up by residents of these counties asking for commodities. Thus far we have about thirty names.

Transportation has been a major factor in the program. I have sent out an appeal to some people for a station wagon to be used in the Mississippi area. This is a must. I am now concentrating on setting up training centers in key counties where I hope to teach to interested parties what the movement is about and to acquaint them with the techniques of non-violence. This is needed very badly before any type of direct action project can be initiated. The basic problem in Mississippi is that the people just don't understand what is going on. We can't expect any type of a successful movement here in Mississippi until the people are prepared. They must do the direct action and understand why they are doing it. We should be ready by this summer.

In regard the the Jackson situation I have committed CORE to participate in the boycott downtown. This will mean that we are going to have picket lines but only if they can be made up of residents here and if possible with some ministers. Please give your evaluation of such a project and what will the National Office will be able to contribute toward bond and legal expenses.

In regard to my expense advances, I would like to clear up a few things. In your last letter to me you stated that the hundred dollars that were sent to me would be deducted from my January advance. Well, Jim, I don't see how we can do that, far that money was used on the "Welfare" project which means that I don't have the money to pay for this month's bi;ls. My contribution to CORE each month runs between one and two hundred dollars of which I ask for none back. The only reason why I asked for the advance when I did is because I was planning to get married and I couldn't spare the money out of my pocket and I won(t be able to in the future. I need the advance to continue operations for the month and if I can't get it then I won't be able to continue work. All I need is my regular advance and everything will be alright. I'm sending my wife to school this semester, so I will need all of the little money that I get.

We are continueing the commodity program here, so if you know of people who might be interested please inform them.

A field report will follow this letter immediately.

In the na,e of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

January 10, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I seldom have anything to complain about so I'll start off by complaining. It was most disturbing to discover that we had not been informedof the fact that the persons were put back on the commodity list in three of the four counties. Why we were not told about this earlier completely confounds me. As you know, we had sent our press releases and gotten wide coverage in the press. We had otherwise publicized this atrocious act. We had complained to the Department of Agriculture and other government sources. And, of course we had circularized our chapters and asked them to send goods to Mississippi.

When all of this activity on behalf of those not off the commodity list it certainly made us look stupid not to know that many of them had been put back on again. Norman Hill happened to find out through an incidental conversation with the National Sharecroppers Fund. I am sure you can see my point: we were still yelling about people off the list who were no longer off. Please keep us better informed in the future!

Now that I am through complaining let me thank you for the excellent way you kept us postedoun the Clarkesdale, Mississippi cases. Let me know how things are going in Jackson. What about the plans there?

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Director of Program and
Training Department

GRC/jc

JAN 14 1963

FIELD REPORT

JACKSON, MISS.

David Dennis

Field Secretary

The major project of December has been "giving aid to families in need in the Delta area of Mississippi". Thus far we have received contributions from at least 200 people throughout the nation. The donations have been food, clothing, and money. Only on one occasion have we received medicine and I'm moe than sure that you know the results of that. About 90% of the donations have been a result of the CORE appeal letter.

Distribution centers have been set up in the following places. Bolivar County--A distribution center was set up here at the home of Mr. Amzie Moore, which is in the city of Cleveland, and is being taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. James Bevel. Coahoma County--A distribution center is being manned in Clarksdale Miss. by Mrs. Vera Pigee and Dr. AAron Henry. Sunflower County-- A distribution center is manned in Ruleville, Miss. (this is where the field workers were shot in September) by a local community group which was organized two months ago and is very active in the voter registration program. LeFlore County--A community center is taking care of distribution here and it is being co-ordinated by a Catholic priest, Father Nathaniel.

My only difficulty in this distribution is that I don't have any type of transportation by which I can visit these places as I should. My mistake has been not getting out publicity as I should. As a result the NAACP and SNCC have been capitalizing on our efforts. To be frank about it I just don't really think too much about publicity. I guess I'm really afraid of it after the experience in Baton Rouge. One good thing, though, is that the people in Mississippi know who is doing the work.

At this time a petition is being signed by people in Bolivar, Coahoma, and LeFlore counties askint the government to restore them on the commodity program.

In Jackson, Miss. the boycott is going into its second month and it is having a little effect although not as much as it could have been if they could have waited and organized the community for such a program. I think that it is time for CORE to take an active hand into the matter. This would mean a direct action project in which an arrest would be involved which would also mean money for bond. I would like to have permission to send three people on a picket line of for a sit-in on Emancipation Day. Immediate response would be appreciated.This would put into spotlight several things of significance.

Close it

I don't think that an office is necessary in Jackson any longer. I can use my home for business and any church for a meeting place. This would mean thirty dollars that could be used for something else. I'm going to have a telephone put into my home next week. I would like to close the office on the 15 th which is the day on which rent is due and will terminate the paying month.

I hope to establish workshops in the above counties in order to acquaint the people with the philosophy of non-violence and just what the movement is about. This will take much work but I feel that it is needed. Some comment or suggestions on this matter would be appreciated.

In the name of " FREEDOM..."

David Dennis

SIGNED

~~Pending~~

Dennis

January 15, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
1129 Maple Street Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

As you will see by the enclosed letter to Miss Bivins (and as you probably knew already) we are not able to add anyone else to the task force now for financial reasons.

It appears that we may be having a staff meeting in March some time. You will be hearing more of that from Jim McCain. However, it may be possible to have one of the present task force workers assigned to Mississippi if you so desire. I am not saying that we can do this, but only that we may be able to do so. Let me know what you think about it. And, if we were to give you a field worker, we would be able to find you "true add blue southerner."

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss
Enc.

no reply as of 2/14/63

88

January 15, 1963

Miss Mattie C. Bivins
306 Willis Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bivins:

Mr. Farmer has referred your letter to me since I am in charge of the CORE Task Force. CORE certainly feels as you do that we need more trained personnel in the State of Mississippi. However, we have a problem. Our financial situation is such that we are not able to add any new field secretaries or members of the task force at the present time.

Should you be interested in joining the task force at some future time, you should return the enclosed application blank to me, but please understand that it may be several months before we can even consider any additions. You should also be aware that we cannot guarantee the task force worker that he or she would assigned to a particular area. CORE, of course, must be concerned with the entire South and in fact, the entire nation. Consequently, we must be able to assign our staff and volunteers as we see best from a national viewpoint.

Enclosed is a copy of THIS IS CORE and a recent CORElator. I am truly sorry that we are not in a position to consider you for the task force at the present time; but I hope that you will consider it sometime in the future.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss
Encs.

DEC 2 0 1962

Carey

306 Willis Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
December 14, 1962

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I would like to apply for a position with CORE's Task Force. I am a Negro 22 years of age and a junior on leave of absence from Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

I feel that CORE is one of our best civil rights organizations, and I especially approve of the organized manner in which CORE handles its work.

Here in Mississippi, there is much that has to be done and especially in my hometown (Hattiesburg). Therefore, I see need for more than one field secretary here or at least someone to assist the present one with the task which he has undertaken in helping Negroes become registered voters. The "Christmas packages" program is definitely a very good project also, but it calls for far more work than one field secretary can give.

It is my feeling that as a Mississippian, I am familiar with the problems here and can do my best work helping the people here. Therefore, if I am accepted to work with Task Force, I would like to confine my work to Mississippi. Preferably Hattiesburg or Jackson, but will work in any other Mississippi area.

No matter what your decision is, I would like to hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mattie C. Bivins

Mattie C. Bivins

Carey
To Carr

DEC 21 1962

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
December 15, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

During the past month I have been attmpting to get a member of the Task Force down in Mississippi, where one is needed very bedly. I have too much to do.

Nooker informed me last week that there wasn't available who was from the South as I desired, so I immediately began to look for someone who might be a good representative of CORE. I know that this letter should be going to Jim, but my reason for writing to you is because the person sent their letter to you instead of Jim by mistake, so I'm writing to you so that follow up can began immediately.

The person is Miss Mattie Bivins, from Hattisburg, Miss. She is a former student from Tougaloo College. She has been very active recently in the Voter Registration drive in her city and throughout Miss. She has quite a lot of experience and is very dedicated. You might remember her from the CBS presentation of the Voter Registration drive in Miss. which was titled "Mississippi and the Fifteenth Amendment". She is the type of person that I need for the project here. If possible, please do all that you can to acquire her service. She will be quite boost to the movement here.

Give my regards to all.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly

David Dennis
David Dennis

Dennis

901½ Nelson Street
Greenville, Miss.
March 25, 1963

MAR 26 1963

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find a map of the congressional districts. Districts two and three have been combined to form district two. The other districts are one number back after that.

I would t ake the following counties to begin with. District two; Holmes County. District three; Yazoo. District four; Madison. These counties are known to be trouble areas and they have a very good location. I would not attempt to take a Congressional District at this time for several reasons.

I think that we should promise Wiley that we are going to send a worker in on the crash program in Leflore county since he has quite an interest in it. I would like to then put all forces in one county until they have a feel of the program. That county would be Madison because of itslocation. Here we can very easily involve students from Tougaloo and we have a good news outlet from Jackson, Miss. In these counties we have some contacts. Housing will be somewhat of a problem at the beginning, but I'm sure thatsomething will work out soon enough. I would like to know the results of the talk with Wiley as soon as possible so that I can begin the necessary work with my contacts.

We have begun another project in Sunflower and Bolivar counties which I think that CORE should become active in on the National level immediately. Thus far, this is a CORE project and the people are working very hard. Last week I organize two women groups in Ruleville and Shaw. These women are now making blankets, throw-rugs and aprons. This material is to be sold in the North for whatever we can get. The money will be used to help families in need or those who have met with economic pressure because of their attempt to register. As soon as this material is finished I will send some to the office for you to look at and see what can be done with it as far asselling. Faye Bennett, Blackwell and others who have seen the people think that this is a wonderful idea. This is also following the Gandhian philosophy. At this time the National office can help by sending just plain old rags down or some other type of material and thread. This can be a big project but I hope that we don't wait too late as we did with the commodity program and let someone come in on the tail end and get the benefits from our work.

There are eighteen women in Ruleville working on this program. They are women who have met economic pressure because of their attempt to register and some have been shot at, othershave been put off of the farms. They are very enthusiastic about the project. Here they can see hope and they have pride because they are making a way for themselves. CORE groups can help by getting orders for this merchandise and unions, and other institutions can help by giving aid and maybe getting this material on market. We need material and these women can do wonders with old rags and they can do miracles with new material.

Enclosed also are some pictures of people receiving food in Greenwood. Tell Marv that the pictures that I took of the things sent in by the ILGWU did not come out, as if I don t know what really happened, but here are some films on the car that I thought would be better for him to develop up there.

I'm in Greenville with six students from Tougaloo College. We hope to do a survey for Wiley Branton on the results of a Voter Registration program.

SNCC now receives itsmoney directly from Wiley on a weeekly basis. Thus far they have received over three thousand dollars for the Greenwood project alone. fourteen hundred has been asked for this week, which I'm sure he is going to send down.

In the name of "FREEDOM....."

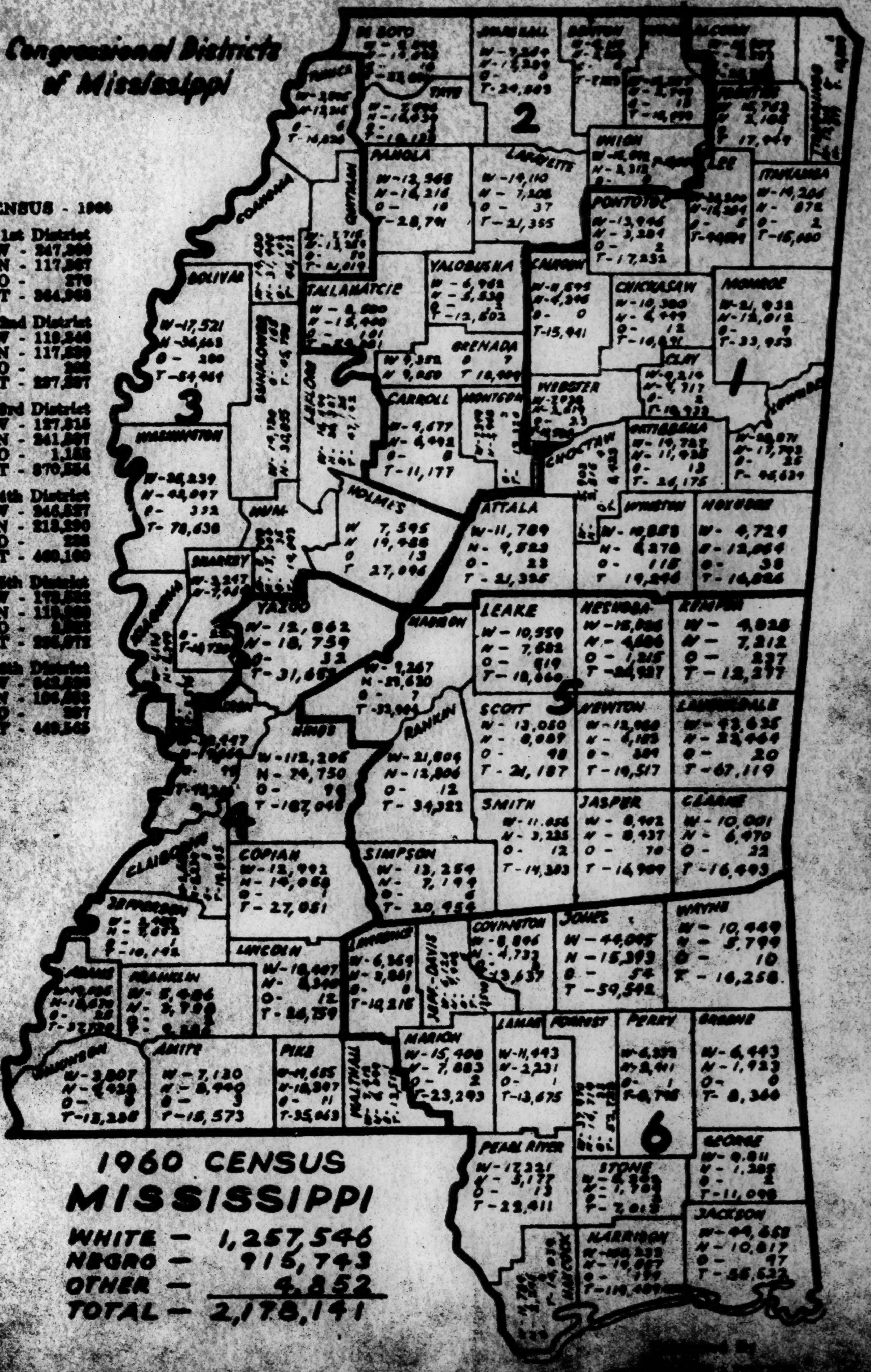
Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

P.S. The NAACP has six people paid to work in Greenwood. SCLC has two. SNCC has 25, plus Jim Foreman and his wife.

Congressional Districts of Mississippi


DE SOTO
MARSHALL
BENTON
TIPPAH
ALCORN
TISHOMINGO
TUNICA
TATE
2
PRENTISS
UNION
PANOLA
LAFAYETTE
LEE
ITAWAMBA
COAHOMA
QUITMAN
PONTOTOC
CALHOUN
CHICKASAW
MONROE
BOLIVAR
TALLAHATCHIE
YALOBUSHA
SUNFLOWER
LEFLORE
GRENADA
CLAY
1
3
CARROLL
MONTGOMERY
WEBSTER
LOWNDES
WASHINGTON
OKTIBBEHA
CHOCTAW
HOLMES
ATTALA
WINSTON
NOXUBEE
HUMPHREYS
SHARKEY
ISSAQUENA
YAZOO
MADISON
LEAKE
NESHOBA
KEMPER
WARREN
HINDS
RANKIN
SCOTT
5
NEWTON
LAUDERDALE
4
SMITH
JASPER
CLARKE
CLAIBORNE
COPIAH
SIMPSON
JEFFERSON
LINCOLN
LAWRENCE
JEFF DAVIS
COVINGTON
JONES
WAYNE
ADAMS
FRANKLIN
WILKINSON
AMITE
PIKE
WALTHALL
MARION
LAMAR
FORREST
PERRY
GREENE
6
PEARL RIVER
STONE
GEORGE
HANCOCK
HARRISON
JACKSON

CENSUS - 1960

1st District
W - 247,300
N - 117,387
O - 276
T - 364,963

2nd District
W - 119,348
N - 117,339
O - [illegible]
T - 237,887

3rd District
W - 127,815
N - 241,597
O - 1,142
T - 370,554

4th District
W - 246,537
N - 213,290
O - 228
T - 460,100

5th District
W - 172,532
N - 119,[illegible]
O - 2,[illegible]
T - 295,072

6th District
W - 342,[illegible]
N - 106,[illegible]
O - 357
T - 449,565

1960 CENSUS
MISSISSIPPI

WHITE - 1,257,546
NEGRO - 915,743
OTHER - 4,852
TOTAL - 2,178,141

Dennis

1129 Maple St.- Apt.8-D
Jackson, Miss.
March 25, 1963

Miss Marsha McKenna
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marsha,

Enclosed is a memo that I would like to be sent to CORE contacts. This is another program that is being initiated by CORE. I hope that we can do something with it before other groups get a whim of it and take over as they did with the commodity program.

I have talked to people from New York, Chicago, Atlanta and locally about this project and they think that it is good and has good potentiallities. This I believe and hope to be true.

A group of women have been organized in Ruleville, Miss. and in Shaw, Miss. They have also begun to work. In Ruleville we have eighteen women presently sewing and soliciting rags to be sewn into blankets, aprons, and throw-rugs. Please try to get the National Office to help in this program. For additional information please contact me..

This week I'll be either in Greenville or in Greenwood.
The Greenvill, Miss. Address and phone no. are:

901½ Nelson St.
Greenville, Miss.
ph. 335-3174

In Rule ville the phone no. is.

G13-1282 or 453-9809

In the name of " FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

For additional information on this project, please write to above address. We are hungry for suggestions or whatever additional information that you may have.

The women in these communities are very enthusiastic about this project and so are we. We hope that you feel the same.

We are also continueing our drive for clothing in the Delta, for there are many people who are still in need. They may be sent to the above address also.

You may help also by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture about the high rate of unemployment in this state. The re-establishing of the commodity program in Leflore County did not solve the problem by a long shot but it will help many families to at least get some food. More pressure might get some type of industry or Federal training program or Federal project to employ some of the people.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

TO: CORE contacts and groups
FROM: David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary.

During the past several months the people of Mississippi have been under constant fire to achieve political and moral freedom. Many have lost their jobs, put off of the farms, lost their homes, put off of Welfare, shot at, and beaten because of their attempt to become registered voters. At this time these people are making the supreme sacrifice for Freedom. They are hungry and without food and clothing. Children cannot go to school because of lack of clothing and money. Babies are dying because of the lack of money to buy milk.

Among these poverty stricken and forgotten people their lie much talent. In the homes of these families are beautiful quilted blankets, throw-rugs, and aprons that they have made from old rags that others find useless. These blankets are beautifully handmade and priceless to many people in the North because of the skillfull manner in which they are made. Realizing this we decided to set up a co-op in the Delta where these things can be made and sold s that families can have some type of an income or assistance.

The co-op will be set up in this manner. Women will come together during the summer months and make these blankets and throw rugs which in turn will be sold to interested people. The money will come back into a "kitty" out of which money will be drawn to help families in severe need. No one will receive a salary. We are beginning the pro- in this manner but we hope that it will expand into something larger.

To carry on this important program, which is following our Gandhian philosophy, we very desperately need your aid. You can help by starting a "rags for Freedom" drive in your community. Old rags or material can be very helpful to us in making the products. Thread is also needed. If there is anyone who might have an old sewing machine around we would like that also since we have very few to began with and those that we have are the pedal type. Also, if you can find people who might be interested in purchasing these blankets or other merchandise please let us know.

All material may be sent to:

David Dennis-CORE
c/O Mr. Amzie Moore
614 Chrisman St.
Cleveland, Miss.

Dave

FIELD REPORT
MARCH 1 thru 31. 1963 mss. (?)

FIELD SECRETARY
DAVID DENNIS

Mar. 1--- I left Cleveland, Miss. at 1:30A.M. on route to Jackson, Mississippi. I arrived in Jackson at 4:30 AM where I found out that Mr. Jimmie Travis had been shot after leaving a meeting where I had been eaflier in Greenwood, Miss. I made three press releases and sent telegrams to th Attorney General and to Governor Ross Barnett. I spent the remainder of the day at the Jackson Hospital with Mr. Jimmie Travis.

Mar. 2--- I left Jackson with my wife to visit my parents who were very sick. After arriving in Shreveport both my wife and I became ill with the flu. The doctor ordered us to remain in be for at least one week.

Mar. 4--- I negotiated with Attorney Jesse Stone in Shreveport for the release of $1,500 in bond money which was put up by CORE and some local citizens.

Mar. 5 & 6-- The bond money was released to me and I then dispersed it to its rightful owners.

Mar. 8--- My wife and I left Shreveport. Before leaving we tested the bus terminal which we found in order.

Mar. 9--- I left Jackson by Delta Airlines for Dorchester Center. Before leaving I tested the facilities which I ~~to~~ found to be in order.

Mar. 10-13-- I attended a conferance at Dorchester with our staff and the staff of SCLC & SNCC.

Mar. 13 --- I attended a meeting which I was invited to in Atlanta at the home of Rev. Andrew Young of SCLC with other SCLC staff members about a voter registration drive in Shreveport, La. I aided them in drawing up plans and gave them a list of contacts in the area.

Mar. 14--- I left Atlanta with [redacted] in Rev. James Bevel of SCLC and went to Greenville, Miss.

Mar. 15--- I met with Mrs. Pigee in Clarksdale, Miss., about the distribution of the clothing which we received from the ILGWU. I went back to Greenwood Friday evening.

Mar. 16--- I helped Bob Moses in Greenwood to organize the books at the Greenwood office and make plans for further adtion. At 7:00 P.M. I helped Miss Ponder of SCLC to conduct a class on voter registration to about 15 local citizens. At 9:55 I caught a bus on route to Jackson. About5 min. after my arrival at the Greenwood bus station three plain clothes policemen converged on the outside of the station and stayed until I boarded the bus.

[redacted]

Mar. 18--- At 10:00 A.M. in Jackson I met Mr. Rodriquez of Jackson Central Ins. about the possibility of setting up a local Negro Businessman's Association. He accepted the idea and agreed to work on it.
At 7:00 P.M. I met with Mr. Charlie Butts, Miss Fay Bennett, And a local Negro union leader about the Sharecroppers Fund, local union problems (Negro), and how we work together on various projects. The results of the discussions were that we decided to deeper into imployment problems, attempt to get some type of aid in retraining from either the ARA OR THE RAD.

Mar. 19--- Miss Fay Bennett, Mr. Charles Butts, and I went to Greenwood, Miss. There we had a meeting with the workers where a discussion was held on techniques of getting aid from the Federal Government and of putting pressure in the right places.
After the meeting I went to Ruleville, Miss., where I organized the "Home Industry Project" with approximately 18 women from the community.
During the night my car was shot into several times by an unidentified person in an unidentified car. My wife was using the car at this time. It was parked at the time of shooting in the front of her cousin's home. She called the police but no one came out to investigate.

March 20-- I helped in the distribution of food to over 500 people in Greenwood. On this day over 75 people attempted to register. From 7:30 P.M to 9:00P.M. I conducted a non-violent workshop for over 50 high school students.

March 21-- I helped in Greenwood by canvassing and helping with the books. At 3:00 P.M. I met Mr. Blackwell of VEP to discuss Voter Registration in Mississippi. He was quite favorable to a drive by CORE in the area.
At 7:30 P.M. I spoke at a mass meeting in Shaw, Miss., Bolivar County, to about 200 people with Rev. James Bevel and Miss Bernice Robinson of Highlander Center. After the meeting I returned to Jackson, Miss.

March 22-- I spoke to the FBI about the shooting into my car. The FBI again refused to investigate (for the third time) because they said that they" had not received orders from higher authorities to do so".
At 7:00 P.M. I met with 6 students from Tougaloo College who agreed to accompany me back to Delta on March 23rd.

Mar. 23--- Five students from Tougaleo, my wife, a I left Jackson en route to Greenville, Miss. to participate in a survey for VEP and Mr. Wiley Branton. They financed this project. We arrived at approximately 7:30 P.M.

Mar. 24--- We canvassed Sunday afternoon and contacted around 50 people.

Mar. 25--- We continued to canvass. Around 100 people were contacted on this day. We went to Greenwood later that evening to attend a mass meeting. This was the first large mass meeting in Greenwood.

Mar. 26--- We canvassed early that ~~evening~~ morning. Four ~~pp~~ people were taken down to register. Around 150 people were contacted.

Mar. 27--- Canvassing began early Wednesday morning but was terminated early that afternoon because of action in Greenwood, Mississippi. On this day Bob Moses and ten other workers from SNCC were arrestedon charges of 'Breach of the Peace'. The night before, Mr. Greene's home was shot into white hoods. T The next day, Bob Moses, James Forman, and other workers drew up a resolution asking for protection from harrassment and intimidations. They then, along with other citizens, went down to the Mayor's office to discuss the matter. Upon their arrival they were met by policemen and a police dog. At this point J James Forman and Lawrence Guyot were arrested. The other people then proceeded to the courthouse to register. Bob and the other workers returned to the church, where distribution of food and clothing was taking place. Approximately 100 people were there. Bob and the other workers began to talk to the people about voter registration when they were approached again by police officers. The group refused to disperse and therefore were arrested. Upon hearing about the arrests, we, the Greenville workers, left for Greenwood.

Upon arrival we found things in quite a termoil. We immediately held a strategy meeting at which we planned for our next action. Mr. James Farmer was contacted to speak at a mass meeting on Thursdaynight. We decided to hold our voter registration classes for the next day at Wesley and take people down in cars.

That night we had a mass meeting at Turner's Chaple with Rev. James Bevel as guest speaker. Approximately 2000mpeople packed the church and sidewalks. During the meeting we asked for ~~pp~~ people who would be willing to go down to the court house the next day. After the meeting we held briefing sessions until around 2:30 A.M.

Mar. 28--- We met at First Christian Baptist Church at 7:00 A.M. to prepare for the people who were planning to go down to register. People began to arrive at 8:00 A.M. We held voter registration clinics and I gave points on non-violence and jail. At 10:00 A.M. Rev. D.L. Tucker arrived to lead the people (50) down to the courthouse. They left the church at approximately 10:30 walking in double file. Upon reaching McLaurin Street they were stopped by the chief of police and about ten other policemen who ordered the people to disperse into smaller groups. They complied by breaking into groups of five.

After arriving at the courthouse a small group of whitesbegan to gather outside. Because of the schedule of the lunch hours of the registrar (11:30 to 1:00) the group decided to walk back to the ~~registrars~~ church. After walking a few blocks they were met by police and a large police dog. The police immediately began to push and pull people in the line and let the dog snap at the people. This freightened the people and they began to break in confussion and fear. At this point one of the officers yelled " Get that black 'nigger' preacher" (Rev. Tucker). The man who was in charge of the dog immediately let the dog loose on Rev. Tucker. Another officer then yelled, " Kill that 'nigger' preacher." The dog then knocked Rev. Tucker to the ground and bit him on the ankle. He was taken to the hospital by Dr. Aaron Henry and several other workers for treatment.

Around 1:30 I sent Rev. and Mrs. Bevel and my wife to meet Jim at the Memphis airport. Around 2:30 we began to send carloads of people to the registrars office to register. Police set up roadblocks along the routes and turned the cars around. We immediately filed a complaint with the Justice Department. Around 3:30 the readblocks were lifted.

Laterthat evening the commissioner denied that the dog had bitten Rev. Tucker. He claimed that the dog was only playing. Jim arrived in Greenwood at about 7:00. The mass meeting began at about 7:30 P.M. with an attendance of approximately 2,500.

Mar. 29--- We met at Friendship Baptist Church with about 50 more local citizens who wanted to go down and register. They also attmpted to walk down to the registrars office, but were stopped and dispersed after walking about four blocks. No dogs were used this time. That evening we drove the people down in cars without any interferance.

A mass meeting was held at Friendship B.C. at which Chuck McDew was the guest speaker. Mr. Evers of the NAACP and Jim gave a family of nine who had been put out of their home beof their attempts to register a total of $200.00.

Mar. 30--- The registrars office was closed, so I took Jim to Memphis via of Ruleville where he met some of the people who were taking part in the home industry project.

Mar. 31--- We canvassed and spoke in churches throughout the city. Later that evening I took the students and my wife back to Jackson. I returned to Greenwood the next morning.

APR 8 1963

1129 Marle St. Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Missippi
April 6, 1963

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find the proposals that I sent to Wiley. You might disagree with my handling the money proposition but I arranged it in that manner because of Wiley's belief that CORE is only interested in what we can get out of the project and not what is best for Mississippi. The pressure as to how you want the money to be distributed is left up to you.

I asked for a smaller amount in Louisiana because of the fact that we will be working on a co-operative system with SCLC.

We must be very careful because Wiley is quite unpredictable. I still can't say what he intends to do because he really hasn't made any definite committments.

Please send my expense check to Jackson.

In the name of " FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

P.S. I would like to take my vacation in June or
July, after the convention.

David Dennis

1129 Maple Street
Jackson, Miss.
April 5, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
5 Forsyth Str eet
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley,

In regard to the Louisiana project and the Mississippi project I ha ve the following reservations.

Louisiana:
I would be willing to work in the suggested parishes in co-operation with SCLC's program. I think that a a meeting should be set up with SCLC's worker and myself to work out a means of co-operation where the expense could be could be kept a a minimum. There exist in Shreveport and the surrounding areas many former students from Southern University who would be willing to do volumteer work for us. Also, I think that at least two should be allowed to work on the project with a subsistance to concentrate on the rural areas as the workers do in the Delta. This will also aid in the developing of local leadership by giving local people some definite responsibility.

I called Miss Ann Brewster, a local leader, in Shreveport who expressed a definite necessity for me to work there. She stated that the problem lies in the fact that Major Johns, worker for SCLC, isn't a native of Shreveport which makes it difficult for him at this time. I will be going to Shreveport Monday to attend a meeting that is scheduled for that day.

Monday you may reach me in Shreveport at 868,5230. If I'm not there I'll either be at the number in Greenwood or at354,3698 in Jackson, Miss.

Mississippi:
As you already know I am very concerned and involved in the Mississippi project and would prefer to continue my work there. The Louisian project will take me out of Mississippi at least for a month but after things are set up I will be able to work between the two points without much difficulty if I am allowed to have some field workers to assist me.I will need these

field workers regardless.

The counties that I am most interested in are:
Holmes County
Madison County
Yazoo County
And any additional county that you would like to add.

It would be very easy to concentrate in these counties because I think that the people are very interested in that area. Because of the fact that these three counties are rather close to Tougaloo college we should be able to pull a number of volunteers in the afternoons to do volunteer work for the project.

My reservations for this project are to have at least two workers from the task force to begin with the project to aid in setting up the program and training local people in the operation. As we train local people I would suggest that we take on several as permanent workers to whom we would give a subsistance as the workers in Mississippi now receive. This would also aid in building local leadership. We would try not to let the number of workers to exceed ten but again this depends on the number of counties assigned, if any. With only the above three counties we would not need more than six workers.

The situation will determine where the office would be set up. I don't think that we would really need one at the very beginning There will definitely be needed a secretary to keep the records straight for us. This is one additional that wouldbe needed but maybe not at the very beginning.

In regard to COFO, Bob and I came to the following conclusion. We feel that COFO is a necessity if we hope to obtain any type of leadership out of Mississippi. We know that we are not going to able to stay here forever. For that reason we think that COFO is one media through which this leadership can emerge. We will continue to try and build COFO and bring out its potentialities. In regard to financing the project it would not make any differance really as to how or through what media you decide to distribute the funds. I'm more than sure that the National Office would prefer that the funds be distributed through them so that there can be a regulated control according to the situation. Further discussion might be necessary on this point.

I attempted to draw up a proposed budget for such a project which you will find enclosed. I'm also enclosing two aspirin. I am also enclosing a proposal for the project in Louisiana.

In the na me of " FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

cc.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MISSISSIPPI: (per month)

Subsistance for 10 workersat $25.00 each	$1000.00
Transportation	80.00
Office (tel, utilities, rent, paper, etc,)	50.00
Misc.	50.00
Total	$1180.00

Out of the subsistances for the workers will also come their expenses for food, housing and personal expenses. The money will be pooled together for distribution to expenses. The number of workers will also depend on the number counties.

My salary isn't enclosed in that report because I'm not familiar with the precedure between VEP andthe civl rights organisations in regard to salaries paid to permanent staff.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR LOUISIANA: (per month)

Subsistance for two workers at $25.00 each	$50.00
Transportation	40.00
Office (we can take care of half of the expense or VEP ca n take care of this directly)	
Misc.	20.00
Total	$120.00+

If the workers are residents then they can work for a smaller subsistance. Changes might be recommended for this budget after I visit the area.

Slow down on the aspirin.

CONFIDENTIAL April 8,1963

Dear Dave:

Please don't commit yourself or your program for voter registration to Wiley. Send your plans in to us and let us work with Wiley. This way there will not be any confusion with us nor Wiley.

We want to do everything we can to help with the program but we must first talk with Wiley concerning finance before we can tell our field staff what to do. If Wiley wants us to work in Mississippi we will be ~~gladly~~ happy to do so, or any other place for that matter. An soon as areas are assigned by Wiley to us, we will contact you. I am enclosing your expense advance check. My Warmest regards to the wife.

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim McCain

May 1, 1963

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I am sending under separate cover a large package of CORE material -- including "I'm Registered, Are You?" and Freedom Now buttons, CORE membership posters, forms for use in associate membership drives, "The Right to Vote" pamphlet, "This is CORE", etc.

Hope you can use all of it. I am enclosing with this letter, the memos that have gone out on the Associate Membership drive, which include directions, categories of membership, and everything needed to work on the associate memberships.

If you want more posters on voter registration in particular you might write to Philip Weightman, Assistant National Director, AFL-CIO COPE at 444 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois. Or perhaps write directly to their main office atAFL-CIO Building, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education). They have a lot of general material on voter registration, pamphlets and probably posters, that you might be able to use.

Hope this letter is not too confused --

Sincerely,

Marcia

MAY 1 1963

1129 Maple Street
Apartment 8-D
Jackson, Miss.

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I would like for you to send to me as soon as possible some CORE pamphlets, buttons, associate membership forms, some booklets on voter registration, posters, and whatever other material that is available. We are planning to push CORE more and to try and set up some groups in the areas that we intend to work.

I am moving into Canton, Miss., (Madison County) and into Yazoo City (Yazoo County), and also into Hattisburg, Miss., (Ferrest County). Here we also have a good chance of setting up CORE groups which I feel the people might be prepared for. Don't get your hopes too high, though. There might be a chance of setting up another group in Jackson, Miss., in the very near future.

Although we don't have any money to work in Mississippi I don't think that we should stop our voter registration drive here in the state, but expand it and take our chances. I find that a lot can be done with some help. George has done wonders around Ruleville. SNCC had from three to five workers in Ruleville from Augudt to The crisis in Greenwood, and were only able to get approximately 70 people registered. George has been able to get over 50 people to apply in two weeeks. The community is behind him and he is going on.

Please send that material to the above address as soon as possible.

Good luck on your walk.

In the name of " FREEDOM..."

CORE
Weightman

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

5/6/63

MEMO TO JIM MC CAIN

DAVE DENNIS CALLED TODAY, PRIMARILY TO HAVE HIS MONTHLY CHECK SENT TO HIM, WHICH WAS DONE.

HOWEVER, HE ALSO ASKED ABOUT WHAT HAD HAPPENED RE TASK FORCE HELP IN MISSISSIPPI. ATTACHED IS THE LETTER THAT GORDON HAD SENT TO HIM ON THAT SUBJECT.

CAN ANYTHING BE DONE. DAVE FEELS LIKE HE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN AS NO ONE HAS BEEN TO MISSISSIPPI TO REALLY SIT DOWN AND TALK OVER THE PROBLEM WITH HIM IN OVER A YEAR. HE WANTS SOMEONE TO DO THAT, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.

McCain

May 3, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
1129 Maple Street
Apt. 8 D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I don't believe that we are in a position now to be able to add anyone to the Task Force. As soon as I get a vacancy I have already given a commitment to hire one young manyfrom North Carolina. He has worked with us consistently for ever a year and is currently employed as the North Carolina Youth Field Secretary of the NAACP.

The Steering Committee at its last meeting finally endorsed the Task Force as a permanent part of CORE to be expanded as finances permit. But with the current financial crisis I don't see any expansion until the summer. Then, of course, the Summer Task Force members will not receive the same stipend as do the regular Task Force members. During the summer they will receive only room and board and will be responsible for their own personal expenses.

However, Dave, I will talk over the matter of these two adults that you suggest with Farmer. Let me say again however I am not optimistic.

Dave wants Someone to talk with them.

In regard to adding Mrs. Dennis to the Task Force, I would sort of have to give the same answer. But if she wanted to apply for the summer project in Louisiana that would be a different matter. I'm sure you know that generally we have a policy of not having husband and wife work together on the same project in the same area anyway.

We still need applicants for the Summer Task Force. Especially we need southerners. Please continue to send me as many applicants as you can. But be careful to understand that they will not get paid for their labors this summer. In the case of some who cannot pay

- continued -

their transportation to New Orleans, I am sure that we can take care of that.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/sa

MAY 1 5 1963

LARRY THOR
6223 SELMA AVENUE
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 218

HOLLYWOOD 4-1069
HOLLYWOOD 3-4811

Thursday, May 9, 1963

CORE
c/o Dave Dennis
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

I have been brooding over newspaper pictures of police dogs at the throats and stomachs of human beings. It seemed to me that in this particular challenge to local law enforcement, your opponent's reaction was bestial, and my thought was, "how to remove the danger of the police dogs without violating the law?" The answer was simple and difficult. Offer them a female dog in oestrus, that period when a female animal will accept service by a male of the species. A cute and gentle female dog in heat, on a leash, at the head of a freedom march possibly would arouse a conflict of interest among the police dogs.

The idea has problems. One is that such a move, because of its comic possibilities, might reduce or degrade the enormous dignity of what you are doing. Another is that it might serve to further frustrate the already dangerously tested frustrated efforts of the local authorities. What would they use if their dogs failed them? And, there is the possibility that police dogs have had the female lure trained out of them.

So, the suggestion may not be of any use to you because of these, and possibly other potentials to boomerang. That is for you to decide, another of the many difficult decisions you face each moment in your very brave and decent aspirations. The woods are full of outsiders with suggestions, people who, like myself, cannot possibly understand this extremely complicated and passionate conflict. A self-consciousness about this almost discouraged me from writing. But then I realized that I must communicate it to you, and at the same time point out its dangers.

So, there it is, offered in earnest, as are my best wishes to all of you.

Cordially,

cc: Jas. T. McCain, National CORE
Attorney General Robert Kennedy

Dennis

May 23, 1963

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

A Mary Benson will be coming to Jackson soon to learn about the work you are doing there, and to become as involved as possibly. She comes to you highly recommended and is a white girl who has worked in the South African freedom movement. Please do all you can to make her comfortable and acquaint her with Mississippi.

Thanks.

I hear you are getting a new car soon! I guess its about time and hope it helps out. How are things going now in Mississippi?

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
for
Norman Hill
Assistant to the
Program Director

msm

July 5,1963

Dear Dave:

The auditors are coming in the office very soon to check over our books and we need from you all back expenses that you have received from this office. Please send in expense blanks for the same. My warmest regards to Mattie and take care of yourself. Please send this material in at once.

Yours truly,

Jim

James T. McCain

Dave

August 7, 1963

Dear Dave,

Out of the four people named we will retain Doris Castle and any one of the three persons named Moody, Thompson or Saurez. If the remaining two are from New Orleans ask that they return there help is also needed. We will only retain Doris until Gaither returns to school. This also applies to the other task force worker.

Let us know when they started so that bookkeeping can get their books in order.

Let us hear from yourimmediately.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

1129 Maple Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
August 6, 1973

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

In Mississippi, we are attempting to do several things. We hope to establish for CORE a program different from all others. At this time we are working in the following areas with the following personnel.

Jackson- Jerome and I- working on V.R. and Direct Actions
Canton- George Raymond, Jean Thompson, Matt Saurez and Annie Moody
Clarksdale- Tom Gaither and Doris Castle
Ruleville- I am working there also

We hope to expand our activities into other areas, if possible.

One of our problems is that only four of the above mentioned personnel are paid by the national office. Through Wiley's grant we were able to sustain the other four. Now that we have exhausted thefunds from Wiley we have no funds forthe other people. In orderfor us to continue our operations in these areas we must keep these people.

I am requesting that these people be put on regualr task force or that we begiven $125.00 per week as Wiley gave. The $125.00 that he sent was used in the following manner.

Salaries: ----
Annie Moody - $20.00/week
Jean Thompson- $20.00/week
Matt Saurez- $20.00/week
Doris Castle- $20.00/week ✓
$80.00

If they are from N.O. let them return, help is needed there

The other $45.00 was usedfor expenses such as room & board office supplies, transportation, etc. This is justfor the four people above to work.

Jim, please answer immediately . I am writing this just prior to my arrest in Jackson. As soon as I come back in here they are going to get me, therefore I would like for my program to keep going.

In the name of FREEDOM,

Dave Dennis/mbd

Dave Dennis

DD/mbd

1129 Maple, Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
August 8, 1963

X

354-3698

859-4323 - Canton Miss.

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE - 38 Park Row
New Y ork 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am writing this letter from Canton, Mississippi. A copy of this letter is also being sent to Mr. Farmer.

I am very disappointed at the response whhich has been given to the local project here in Mississippi by the national office.

In the state of Mississippi CORE is involved in four projects in four different counties. They are: Direct Actions in Jackson, Mississippi. Voter Registration and educational training in Canton, Mississippi. A Home Industry Project in Ruleville, Mississippi and direct actions in Clarksdale, Mississippi. We have the following people working in these areas. Jackson--Matt Saurez. Canton--Miss Annie Moody, Miss Jean Thompson, Miss Barbara McNair, Mr. George Raymond, Mr. Hezekiah Watkins. Clarksdale-- Mr. Tom Gaither and Miss Doris Castle. In Ruleville, Mississippi, we have no one special. Jerome and I work as alternates.

During the past monthe I have been taking c are of these people, with an exception of Mr Tom Gaither and Mr. George Raymond, with funds given to us by the V.E.P. which was $125.00 per week. Friday we received our last allotment from them. The situation at hand now is that we are working off of bread and water.

During the past six months I have been attempting to establish some type of an over-all program for CORE in Mississippi. It has been difficult because of my inability to determine what positions CORE really wanted to take. Everytime I would ask the national office about helping to set up such a program I would get the word to do what I thought was best. When I do that then I'M confronted with what the national office can do or won't do which is then too late because I would have committed myself as CORE on"what I thought was best."

Last fall I started a project in Mississippi to get food and clothing to destitute families. I worked hard in snow and ice to get the project on the road. When I asked for help I was told that CORE was not a "charity" organization. Before long the project was the biggest in the state with other groups reeping what CORE had sowed. Today we have a Home Industry Project, on which I need help in order to build it. I know nothing about Co-Op Management nore Industries. I need help and if we don't do something fast other organizations will take it as they are attempting to do. When I asked for suggestions I am told again to do what I think will be best.

This project is very important to me because I feel that it it can be successful and will benefit the community. I have set up the present plans for the program. We ran into tax difficulties which caused us to discontinue operations i.e. the shipping of the material. At this time the people are working on the quilts and other materials in their homes. This proposes a problem in keeping control and seeing to it that the quilts are properly made. At present I am searching for a building in which we can officially set up the business. At present we have approximately $300,00 in the bank. Several magazines are interested in the project and want to do a story.

We need a person to aid in setting the program up in a manner where we can compete and who have ideas on how we can go about saving money on our production. We also need some one to go and set up some sales for us.

At present there are 12 women working voluntarily on the project. They will work for one month making blankets and other items. We also hope to build a bank account to help us get started.

For the past two months in Jackson, we have been continuing the direct action programs and have permanently established our workshops. In these workshops we teach, the political structure of Mississippi, Voter Registration, techniques of direct action and non-violence. These workshops have been very effectively and have become world-known. The people in Jackson have begun to respect CORE much more. Many people are placing more confidence in CORE and less in the NAACP because of their positions in the Jackson movement and how theyalmost destroyed it.

In Clarksdale Tom has that situation about under control. The problems will come when he gets ready to leave and our ability to replace him which will be next month.

In Canton, we have a very unique program all to ourselves. We are working on several things in the community. The main project is voter registration where we have had much success. Along with that we are attempting to set up educational centers in the city where we can teach students and adults about local governments, how they can receive aid from the Federal Government on farm projects, trying to find means by which more aid can be given to people by the Welfare Department, set up a library where people can read and learn different things, have educational movies, and, of course, educate them in the importance of the movement. You see, the big problem in Mississippi is to get the people to understand exactly what we are attempting to do. If we can awaken the minds of the masses in Mississippi we can have the greatest movement ever. Madison County is so important because of the populations -- 29,00 Negroes to 9,00 Whites, and the percentage of land owned (40%) by the Negro people. We hope to make this county a "model" county. This is why we are trying to pull the Federal Government in on as much as we possibly can. Forinstance we are dealing with the FHA, ARA, ADC, Voting and education. We have a small library but not large enough.

The buying power of Madison County is with the Negroes. If we can get the vote then the voting power will be with the Negro. CORE is successfully mobolizing the community. We don't want to make a "committment toward demostrations until we have the community ready with very little doubt.

We have a very good position in Mississippi and people from other areas areasking for aid. CORE has a very important decision to make. (a) How important is Mississippi to CORE? (B)How much is CORE willing to put into the area, (C) and for how long? (D) Just what type of statewide program would be acceptable to CORE, and (E) What does CORE want outof Mississippi?

If the national office would answer these questions then I think all of us would have a better understanding and the staff would be able to work more effectively.

For the past two months I have been trying to find out from the national office as to under whose auspices is the project in Mississippi. You tell me Gordan. Gordan says that he doesn't know. Marv refers me back to you, and Mr. Farmer does the sqme. All say " do what you think is best." Well??????????????????

In my opinion, we must keep our present staff and not cut but add if possible. Two of those whom we have are turning to school in September. They are Miss McNair and Mr. Watkins. The others would like to remain in Mississippi to work. They are very good people and have great potentialities.

For the Task Force workers, if we could obtain the amount thar VEP gave us we can make it. That amount was $125.00 per week. Out of this was paid their room & board, personal expenses and expenses for operating the project (paper, stencils, office-rent, transportation, etc.)

We would like to maintain two offices in Mississippi if possible, One in Canton, which is paid up through December and onein another area out of which we can coordinate CORE's activities through out the state. I have been considering Greenwood because of the location and the fact that three civil rights organizations have set up headquarters there in a building . This is the building out of which we worked earlier this year and now it has been remodeled and SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP have set up offices. We have been extended an invitation to do the same and I personally think it would be adventageous for us to do it because of the contacts and of the national image that Greenwood has obtained with CORE connected.

We need a telephone very badly in the Canton office. This phone will cost $120.00 to be put in (deposit).

As you know the man (Price Lewis) pleaded Nolo and was fined $500.00 for"unlawful discharge of a fire arm." As of yet he has not been charged with the shooting of those people (5 of them). I suggested that Carl investigate this and find out just what can be done. Also I think that someone should become aware of the fact that CIRE has two very important trials coming up in Miss. on which no one is working at present. The trials involve George Raymond in Ruleville, Mississippi. This is connected with the library case where George eas arrested on the street about 30 minutes after he visited the library to find out if they discriminated. This case would be very important and this is an appeal trial. The other case deals with Mr. C.O. Chinn from Canton, Mississippi. About a month ago prior to his arest he rented us an office and since that time he had been constantly harassed by the police and threatened by local [illegible]h white citizens. When he actively started working with us he met with even more pressure. On the day he was arrested he did have a gun but it eas not concealed. It was on the seat of his car which is where he had kept it for the past 3 years. We have an obligation bcause of the fact that he stuck his neck out for us.

I hope that this has not been too long nor too boring .

In the name of F-R-E-E-D-O-M.

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

DD/mbd

313 Franklin St.
Canton, Miss

August 13,1963

Dear Dave:

I am sorry we were not able to keep all the task force workers you wanted, but money is just not available at present. Your suggestion concerning coming up to meet with us in the office is a good one and as soon as we can set a date for your coming,I shall let you know.

We received the letter from Mrs. Dennis asking for the CORE chapters with their chairmen. As soon as a stencil can be cut, we will send it to her.

Please send into the office at least once a month a report on the activities you are responsible for.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

August 15, 1963

Mrs. Mattie B. Dennis
1129 Maple St. Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mattie:

In reference to your letter dated August 12th, please send us any letters or material to be sent to the chapters we will send them from this office. All letters should be cleared through the National Office.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

AUG 13 1963

1129 Maple St, Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
August 12, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
Head of Public Relations
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

I have some very important letters to get in the mail for Dave. Please send me immediately the mailing addresses of all CORE groups and any additional addresses of persons, which you have available, who may be interested in the Mississippi project.

Thank you very much.

In the name of F-E-E-E-
D-O-M,

Mattie

Mattie B. Dennis

c.c.
Mr. Jim McCain
CORE-38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

DONE

August 16,1963

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a check for the transportation to the Conference out from Beauford, S.C. The first session of the conferance will start Sunday evening, September 22, at 7:30 P.M.

The money is to cover transportation for the two cars that you will used in carrying ~~[illegible]~~ representatives to the conference. This money is to be used for gas and oil for the two cars. Be sure receipts be gotten for every tank of Gas and oil. Send the expense report with receipts for the trip as soon as it is completed. The people you select should be able to buy food during the trip. I hope to see you and the others at the conference.

Let me know if Robert Dearon will have to go into the arm-service.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

David Dennis
313 Franklin Street
Canton, Mississippi

Aug 16
X

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find my expense report for the past week. I would like to have a refund immediately because of pressing personal bills.

In Canton we have a crash program underway in which we are attempting to get 1,000 people to register a protest at the polling places durint the second primary elections which will take place on the 27th of this month. This protest will be through the affidavits which we used during the first primary. I expect some type of arrest on this day if we get half of the number we are shooting for down to the courthouse. I think that we can do it though.

I will also need another expense advance. I hope that when I get to New York we can settle most of these problems.

Shreveport needs someone very badly. They are attempting to re-organize the CORE group but they do not have anyone there who knows how. I would like some reccommendations from you on that area. I reccommend that we get in there as soon as possible because it has great potentiallities.

In the name of "FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

August 16,1963

Dear Dave;

It has just been brought to my attention by Mrs. Coleman, that your telephone credit card bill for last month(June 19 to July 19) was $ 159.39, this does not include the telephone call you made to the office collect or the telephone bill on your home telephone. In the future if this happens, I will be compel to cancel your credit card. Telephone cards are for your convenience, but this is entirely to many calls for one month. I hate to sound like a crab, but this will have to be done if it come up again.

I get your expense reporting blank also, but here again, these receipts(some of them) don't match the blank reporting. You have an item of $ 40.00 for rent in Canton, which was received from George Raymond according to the receipt,. How do you account for that? We send you $ 100.00 the first of each month to help pay your expenses in Jackson, but we certainly can't pay for rent both places for all of you. There is another item of expense of $ 6.26 for cooking for Freedom House(no receipts for same). $ 12.43 for back bills. This kind of accounting for expenses cannot and will not be accepted in the future. All these conflicts would not occur if you would only have done what I asked long ago and that was to send in expense reports weekly. Jerome and George are suppose to get money to defray their own expenses if this is where some on your money is going.

Until I can get some satisfactory answer for this expense report,I will have to hold it up. But I am sending you $ 50.00 until I can hear from you. Don't call, write.

You further stated in your letter taht when you get to New York we can settle most of the problems, yet you told me when I talked with you by telephone a few days ago, that you did not know if you could come to New York, because of your pending jail account. Kindly let me know what you are going to do. If you are coming to New York on the 29th of August, I want to know it as soon as possible and how you expect to come(that is by what mode of travel).

I heard from Shreveport also, but until we can get some of our problems corrected, Sherevport just will have to wait. We certainly can't cover the whole country with of staff.

Yours truly,

James T. McCain

P.S.Other than you, if you come to Washington on the March,please tell the others staff persons, CORE will not defray expenses to Washington for them.

X

David Dennis
1129 Maple Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi

August 19, 1963

To CORE Groups & Members
18405 Greenfield
Detroit 35, Michigan

Dear CORE Members:

I know that you are aware of the present crisis that civil rights groups are confronted with, their struggle against segregation in the State of Mississippi.

At this time CORE is attempting to expand its activities in the State with Mississippi people who are willing to work on our "task force." We are now working in four (4) counties in this State. They are: Hinds County, Coahoma County, Madison County, and Sunflower County (Senator Eastland's home county). In these counties our main projects are Voter Registration and Direct Action. In the rural counties like Sunflower and Madison Counties, we are attempting to expand our programs into the field of education and organizing the farmers into groups whereby we might be able to attack discrimination which exist in the local Federal Farm Programs.

In Canton, Mississippi (Madison County), we have a very effective voter registration program underway. In this County the population is approximately 29,000 Negroes to 9,000 Whites with 40% of the total land owned by Negroes. Yet the Whites control the county. This exists in many other counties throughout the State and we (CORE) would like to get to them.

Our educational program will work in this manner. We hope to rent buildings which we will call Community Centers. At these centers, we hope to establish libraries where the people can come and learn more about their government, how to establish better living conditions, how to better their farm conditions. We want to be able to show films on agricultural development, health, history, government, etc. We want to be able to have a central place for people from all over the county, to come and acquire information. We hope to train people in voter registration and help them to become acquainted with the word and practices of "FREEDOM". We want to have a place where people who are trained in these fields can come and talk to the local people and teach them. This type of program, I believe, is very essential since Mississippi has become a strong hold for segregationists.

In Mississippi, we (CORE) have ten (10) people working. Seven (7) of those 10 people were formerly paid out of a special grant given to me for the state. This grant has been exhausted and because of the present financial conditions the national office probably will not be able to pay these workers. These people are now presently sleeping in sleeping-bags on floors and without transportation. Grits and gravy has become their standard meal but their work and courage continues. Some have been beaten, jailed and shot at. At this time warrents are out in other parts of the state for four (4) of us.

We are asking for aid in this project. You can help by supporting at least one of these people for a period from 6 to 12 months at $25.00 per week. We would like to expand by increasing our staff from ten (10) to twenty-five (25). We need two people who have, or are attending law school and would like to donate his or her time and energy to this project. We need someone to do extensive research for us on Federal laws governing voting, agricultural programs, etc. If we lose our present workers in Mississippi, we will have to drop our programs. SNCC has been able to put 80 workers into Mississippi. We should be able to provide for 25.

We also need books, films (16mm), tape recorders, tapes, typewriters, memograph machines, and other office equipment. Our present office is in a cafe in Canton, Mississippi. We also need games, and educational materials for children, and other equipment to help us establish and maintain a center.

All equipment and donations may be sent to:
Dave Dennis
For Mississippi Project
c/o CORE - 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

For further information you may write to me at the following address or phone:

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St. Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi Phone: 354-3698

If you perfer, you may support a worker from your group or state, but we prefer someone from Mississippi because we are attempting to establish permanent leadership in the state which I feel to be very vital.

We need your help desperately.

In the name of F-R-E-E-D-O-M.

Yours truly,

David Dennis
Miss. CORE Field Secretary

DD/bat

August 19,1963

Dear Dave and Jerome:

The National Office is not paying for field staff personnel to come tothe March On Washington. If you come it will have to be own your expenses.

Jerome I am still expecting to receive a report from you on your actitities. Your reports are essential to my office.

Dave, I am still expecting to hear from you on the trip to the National Office on the 29th of August.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

1129 Maple Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
August 21, 1963

AUG 3 2 1963

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

I would like to see my telephone bill or have my credit card canceled, because I do not believe that I have made that many calls.

The $40.00 was given to George so that we could rent a house in Canton for the workers. This was before the office decided not to keep everyone. This week we are having a crash program in protest of the voting system here, which will be held on the 27th of this month. This program is very important and can be quite effective.

If I am not arrested by the 28th of this month I would like to leave here on that day en route to New York. Because of the time element, I think it would be necessary for me to fly. I will take a plane out of Memphis.

If this meets your approval, please inform me as soon as possible.

In the name of "F-R-E-E-D-O-M..."

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis
Dave Dennis

P.S. Send these things to Shreveport, to Miss Loretta Pipkins, 1823 Anna Street, Shreveport, Louisiana:

(1) 25 song books
(2) 1 guide for a constitution
(3) 25 CORE T-shirts
(4) membership application & blanks with instructions.
(5) 50 CORE caps
(6) 10 CORE membership posters
(7) 150 Freedom buttons
(8) "This is Core" and "CORE rules for Action" pamphlets
(9) some CORE-lators
(10) Some general information on CORE

check mail - 8/26/63

AUG 26 1963

1129 Maple Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
August 22, 1963

Miss Jan Jennings
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jan,

Enclosed you will find bills which I owe for gas in Jackson, Mississippi for the month of July. These bills total $75.51. The check should be sent directly to:

Mr. Ben Farrier
c/o Lion Service Station
Corner Lynch at Poindexter Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Please notify me when you have sent the check.

In the name of "F-R-E-E-D-O-M...."

Yours very truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

P.S. I need some more expense reports.

DD/bat
Enc.

CORE's Educational scholarship Fund will hire
someone to do this type of work

1129 Maple Street
Apartment 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi
October 14, 1963

File
Dave

Benjamin A. Brown
Chairman, Books for Mississippi Project
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

I'm very glad to hear that the book project is a success. We need them very badly.

We are attempting to set up "little" educational centers in several counties throughout the state. In the centers we hope to set up small libraries where people can come to read and learn about different things. We will also attempt to conduct citizenship classes (voter registration), agricultural development workshops, business administration classes, and provide guidance for teenagers in choosing occupations and obtaining scholarships. We also hope to provide educational movies for the people. The centers are to be equipped to provide something for the thousands of people who have nothing to do. In many of the communities there are no libraries, or facilities for recreation for the Negro people. They have no means of acquiring information and education on self-improvement.

These centers will be geared to help the people in every manner possible to develop themselves both intellectually and spiritually and provide an outlet for their many potentialities.

We need more funds in order to develop these centers and pay personnel. The budget for each center should be approximately as follows per week:

Rent of building	$ 15.00
Utilities	5.50
Supplies (paper, stencils, games, films, etc)	20.00
Salaries (for 3)	60.00
TOTAL	$100.50 per week.

We also need the following equipment for each center:

Typewriters	3	Mimeograph machine	1
Tape recorders	1	Set of lounge furniture	1
Desks	2	Record player	1
Movie projector	1	Records	?
Movie screen	1	Books	?
Large file cabinets	3		

These types of "centers" are the first to be developed in this state by a civil-rights organization. They are also experimental; how successful they will be remains to be seen.

There is a tremendous need for such centers throughout the rural areas of the South. As we fight for the elimination of segregation we must also struggle to free the minds of the people from the psychological bondage of slavery which keeps them shackled by the horrors of an inhuman system of segregation that has kept them in an edifice of iniquity without the slightest exposure to dignity or the hope of a better future.

If there is anyone who would like to sacrifice his or her time to aid these people throu the educational centers by working down South for a year, they would be welcome.

In the name of "FREEDOM",

Dave Dennis,
Congress of Racial Equality

October 15, 1963

Mr. Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St. Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is the $208.00 for liability insurance. Nissinson is out of town therefore I am unable to secure information on the "59" Ford but, will forward it when I do. Please send us the receipt for the last money sent for insurance and when you receive a receipt for this money send it also.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

October 16, 1963

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your expense reports -- but can you please try to send them each week.

Next -- please add to your balance $8.32 for phone bill at registration office, and $3.85 for gas, receipt #38 -- this appeared on the bill from Farrier. The phone bill we are not paying.

Now -- 1) please don't pay Farrier cash, but charge all purchases, so that there will be no repeating on the bill and on your reports. Also, unless absolutely impossible, get the gas yourself.
2) We will, in the future, notppay for automobile expenses while you are traveling outside of Mississippi unless we have authorized your trip. For example, in the future, we would not pay for expenses such as your trip to New Orleans. 3) Please do not have the task force workers traveling so much between Jackson and Cantonor The task force is supposed to be located in Canton -- have them stay there, or we might have to consider relocating the task force for Mississippi.
4) Please, in future, do not buy lunch for workers -- isn't there anyone on the community who can help with these expenses and 5) please, receipts for things like office supplies.

And lastly, can you adjust your next report so that your weekly expense period will start Sunday and end Saturday.

Thank you -- sorry for the many complaints, but we must try to keep all these things straight, and cut out those unnecessary expenses.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

JM/mm
enc.

October 16, 1963
Se

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Enclosed are our copies of the car record-- you can show them to Mississippi authorities, but we MUST have them back. Repeat -- must.

Okay??

Regards,

Jim

Sent registered
mail 10-16-63

1129 Maple, Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Miss.
October 19, 1963

OCT 23 1963

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find my expense blanks. I did not add the telephone bill because it is an office phone which has to be paid. This phone is the the only contact which the people have. It is a "pay phone;" therefore we won't be charged for long distance. I have put my money into Mississippi, Jim, but now I have a wife who is in school. I can't do it anymore. Bills seem to be running high in Mississippi, I know, but that is bacause things aren't working out as we planned. Jerome isn't here to share our financial burden , so the responsibilities now fall upon my shoulders. I need more help and another expense advance.

Enclosed you will find the receipts for the '63 tag. They are for you to see and to send back immediately, plus $100.00 for me to get '64 tags next month.

I'll try to explain to you as the attorney and the sheriff explained to me what the money is for. When you buy a car out of state and bring it to Mississippi, you have to pay the following taxes on that car: State and County Value, State and County Rate, State and County tax, Municipal and S.S.D. Value, Municipal rate, Privilege tax, and tag fee, plus you have to pay a "use tax" which is two per cent of cost. In my case I had to pay this for use in 1963 and must pay $100.00 more for above listed taxes for 1964 by November 1, 1963. Please don't ask me any more, for I can't explain it to you. I hope that you understand. I have to pay this which will total $180.05 and it is by order of the Sheriff's Office and on advice of attorney. This is a state ordinance. The amount you pay depends on the value of the car.

In the name of "Freedom",

Dave Dennis

Dave Dennis

You may call me at home or at the office in Jackson--948-0690.

Sent
180.05
10-23-63

To: Jim McCain, Field Director of CORE

From: Dave Dennis, Mississippi

October 19, 1963

Mississippi in Motion

During the past month we have directed all attention on Madison County because of the threats against our Task Force Worker, George Raymond, and the increased intimidations which have been directed against the people from the community.

On election day of August 6th, we sent people to have a "vote-in" by affidavit in Canton, Miss. On this day we had 30 people to attempt to vote by affidavit because they felt thay had been discriminated against. Others sent affidavits to Washington. In the next primary election, we held a "Freedom Vote" election in which 2,274 Negroes in Madison County cast their ballots for their favorite candidate. This was a major step forward for us in our demonstration to the people of the importance of voting.

We want to increase our voter-registration activities in Mississippi during the next six months by expanding our activities throughout the Fourth Congressional District and part of the Third District. Enclosed is a map with the places on it where we have or will set up bases to work, with your approval, of course. There is also a program for the establishment of community educational centers in Mississippi.

Our staff in Mississippi has been cut. Two of our workers had to leave for various reasons. Miss Annie Moody left Friday in order to go back to school, and Robert Dearon had to leave because of a better job offered to him in Los Angeles. Therefore, our staff is now down to three paid workers who are in the following locations:

George Raymond--Canton
Matt Suarez--Meridian
Dave Dennis--Jackson, Canton, Meridian, Ruleville, etc.

We need additional staff and I don't care if they are black or white, but I prefer the former. I have found someone to take Miss Annie Moody's place and that is Miss Doris Erskine. She should begin as of last Wednesday. She is now working in Canton with George Raymond, and she is a college graduate who has many potentialities which I feel will be quite beneficial to us and the movement. She was in Dayton for the convention.

I recommend the establishment of nine "volunteer" workers in Mississippi, of which we pay their expenses and disperse them throughout the Fourth Congressional District. We would let three of these workers work with each Task Force worker and put the Task Force workers in major areas wherever they can operate efficiantly. The expenses for each worker should run per week:

Rent: $3.00
Food: 10.00
Transportation: 2.00
$ 15.00 total per week.

This could be handled in several ways. The money could be sent directly to the workers from the office, or it could be sent to the field secretary in charge to be dispensed to the workers. I prefer the latter, for then I believe that much of the expense could be cut and the money would be used according to need of projects. The project is separate from the Community Center project and I want it to remain that way so that it can be tax exempt.

The manner in which I would like to set up the project is as follows: You can find these places on the enclosed map.

Fourth Congressional District.
George Raymond----------------Canton (base)
Mat Suarez-------------------Meridian (base)

Canton is in Madison County. From this base the people would cover Leake County and Yazoo County in the Third Cong. District on both voter registration and educational program. Meridian is in Lauderdale County, and the people there would work Kemper County, Newton County and Neshoba County. Meridian is about one of the most liberal counties in the state and the people there are with us. They have already established a biracial committee there and there are many breakthroughs in process and hoped for. Where I also think we will be able to get financial support from the community.

These are wild ideas, Jim, but CORE is going to have to do something in Mississippi. No Civil Rights organization seems to want to tackle Mississippi, and I know that I know that I don't want any part of any more direct action in the state unless it is in the field of voter registration. I believe that voter registration in the state is the best method so far.

At this time we are engated in a "Freedom Vote" campaign in which we are running Dr. Aaron Henry and Rev. Ed King, of Tougaloo, against the gubernatorial candidates of the state. This election will be unofficial and its purpose is to dramatize the cause of the thousands of Negroes who desire to register, but cannot because of fear and discrimination by the registrars.

To carry out such a program, we have joined forces with SNCC to cover the state in informing the people of the election and to set up polling places throughout every community. SNCC has 65 people in Mississippi working and they are financed by their national office at $10.00 per week.

We are also in charge of the food program again this year. We are attempting to get the National Council of Churches to take over this program. They have stated that they would be willing to do so. They will attempt to get the USDA to release commodities to them to be distributed to the people. The National Council of Churches is considering raising over three million dollars which will be put into Mississippi during the next five years. In order to get some of this money, I feel it a necessity to expand our activities. For another reason to expand is because I feel that if we want to capitalize on what we have put into the state we must move on. Mississippi is very important today in our struggle for equality. It is the only state which stands now as a completely segregated state. It stands as a symbol to segregationists which must be destroyed just as the tyrant who feels that rape, murder, and castration are the only means for survival. We (CORE) are a part of the great army that has been sent out to destroy this tyrant. Our duty is to hold our front line at any cost or risk, and to penetrate his line of hatred and psychological prostitution with an unbending and leak-proof prophylactic of justice and determination to overcome.

In regard to Ruleville, Miss., we have rented a building in which we are setting up the co-operative. The by-laws which I gave you in Frogmore have been accepted.

The city of Ruleville issued us a permit to pperate a business, which was a surprize to everyone. The business is now on its way.

I am also working to set up a conferance in Mississippi for the Sharecroppers' Fund. This conference is to take place in January.

In regard to the vote-in, we have rented an office in Jackson,..Miss. through COFO. I am on the state executive Committee to Elect Aaron Henry Governor of Mississippi. This campaign is very important and can mean quite a lot to the movement.

In the name of "Freedom",

Dave Dennis

Dave Dennis, Field Secretary

DD/lc

October 22, 1963

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., Apt 8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Received your reports, plans, etc. today. Jim is out of the officeppresently, but I'll keep the copy out for him when he returns, or better, I'll send it to him for discussion at the NAC meeting. So you probably won't hear anything until that time (November 14th, about). I gave copies to Marvin, and "circulated" others for everyone in the office, so they know about it. That's all I can do.

Dorothy Erskine is on the payroll as of Wednesday October 16th. Okay??

Norsie and I may be your first volunteer workers -- if only we could!

Regards,

Marcia

file Field Staff

October 30, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
1129 Maple
Apt. 8D
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I hereby authorise the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund and its attorneys to represent the Congress of Racial Equality in the injunction proceedings, and other legal matters pertaining thereto, being brought against CORE by the State of Mississippi.

Very truly yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

11/11

Dear Marcia —

Please send a check for $114.63

to. Ben Farrier's
Corner Lynch & Poindexter Sts.
Jackson 3, Miss.

Thanks.

Dave Dennis
by L Chaffee

Receipts enclosed

$114.63
paid
11-19-63

November 14, 1963

David Dennis
1129 Maple St., #8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a check for $50.00 for travel expenses (gas and oil) to get you and the Mississippi task force workers to New Orleans on the 24th. Expect to see you 10:30 am at the Y that Sunday.

Regards,

Jim McCain
Marcia McKenna

msm
enc.

November 27, 1963

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., #8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Briefly, can you give us a breakdown of who you have working in Mississippi, what they are doing, and where they are. Thanks. We need this so that we have a better idea of just what CORE is doing in Mississippi.

Without reports from you and others, we cannot keep track of your activities. Please, Dave, send them in (and expense reports too). Tell George Raymond thanks a lot for his very good report.

Regards,

Marcia

See you next week.

Does Alma Bowsley start on 11/29?

December 13, 1963

Mr. David Dennis
Apartment #8D
1127 Maple Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

After you left I got a chance to read through your memorandum on the Community Center for Canton, Mississippi. I was impressed. I believe that this kind of project is extremely important and that CORE must consider further movement in this direction, if we are to fulfill our role in the civil rights movement.

The suggestion for workshops to help repair and renovate buildings is good. The Quakers have had a good deal of experience in this field and have found it most important to work with others rather than doing things for others.

You might be pleased to know that in all likelihood the CORE office staff will make some kind of Christian present to the Children of Canton rather than exchange gifts within the office. It won't be much, but it should be meaningful down there.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

PHONE REPORT FROM DAVE
1/10/64

Maureen Murphy who was in San Francisco working on the Dick Gregory benefit, has moved on to Los Angeles. The S.F. benefit grossed $4,000, of which he get half. It will be sent to this office, earmarked for Mississippi.

Also called in day earlier: presently planning to work on demonstrations around the 15th of January. They are going to try and register someone to vote, and probably will then demonstrate, and there is the strong possibility of jail. They hope to have the people stay in jail, to bring the cases to the attention of the Justice Department.

He has added three people to the task force, as partof his alloted 10. They are Theotis Hewitt, Joci Watts, C. O. Chinn. Their employment is retroactive to the first of the year.

Pat Walker, Richard Jewett, and Mike and Rita Schwerner will leave soon for the center task force. Except for Pat, who leaves the 19th, they will leave by car on Wednesday, January 15th.

JAN 16 1964

McCain

Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss, 39205
January 15, 1964

CORE National Staff,
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim (~~Norm~~), (McCain),

Enclosed you will find a copy of the overall budget that we (CORE and SNCC) are working under in the state through the Council of Federated Organizations.

At present CORE and SNCC staff make up the COFO workers, which amounts to 55 full-time workers around the state. CORE's staff is now in two counties as well as the Jackson office:

Madison County (Canton)
(George Raymond) ✓
Alma Bosley
C.O. Chinn
Theodus Hewatt
Joe Lee Watts
RICHARD JEWITT ✓

Lauderdale County (Meridian)
Mat Suarez ✓
~~Maureen Murphy~~ omit
PAT WALKER ✓
Doris Erskine ✓
Lenora Thurmond ✓
MIKE + RITA SCHWERNER

Jackson office
David Dennis
MAUREEN MURPHY ✓
(Lois Chaffee)

correct red book

The main office is located in Jackson, Mississippi, and it is staffed with ten workers from CORE and SNCC. At present, Mississippi staff is about as large as most of the national civil rights groups' and we are forced to operate on this basis.

Enclosed you will find a prospectus on the COFO program. At the present time, we are planning for demonstrations in Hattiesburg and Canton, Miss. within the next two months to set the stage for our Freedom Registration drive and our coming summer project. ① This summer we are making plans to bring 1,000 students to Mississippi from across the country to work on voter registration and related political and educational activities. This project is very important because we feel that it is important for us to really focus attention upon the denial of voting privileges in the South. see Norm

② We are asking CORE to aid us in our recruiting program by finding people who will be able to finance workers during the summer and to set up workshops at college campuses throughout the North and South, especially in Louisiana. If large numbers of CORE-trained Southern Negro students staff the Mississippi summer project, we will be able to work hard-core areas more effectively than we could with Northern white students. When they return to their Louisiana colleges in the fall they should provide great impetus to CORE's Louisiana projects. Furthermore, if CORE could conduct well-publicized workshops in Louisiana all during the spring, we would feel the advantages in Mississippi. Finally we feel that CORE should be the organization to recruit these students, because if CORE does not then others will, and we in Mississippi will have to cope with the problem that they might not be prepared for the contingencies which almost certainly will arise. So we hope that CORE will incorporate the Mississippi summer project into its spring planning, especially in Louisiana.

As you can see by the budget, SNCC is dropping in over $4,000 per month and CORE $855.00. This does not include the subsistance salary paid by either group.

③ Re finances: The Mississippi staff met yesterday to discuss some basis for operating. The problem is that under the present system for CORE staff members ($25.00 per week) is not working very effectively. Most of the staff is living together (CORE and SNCC people) in their areas and thus far they have not been able to work out a cooperative system through which they can take care of existing bills. During the past two months most of the Task Force members have been using their checks for parties and other trivial expenses and we (mostly SNCC) have had to pay those bills from the COFO office. Also I have found some bills owed in two areas that I thought had been sent in. I have also been giving money to some of the staff members out of the COFO money and I understand that some of the Task Force workers have been receiving money from CORE for expenses which I did not know about. Under this "free-lance" system this project could very easily become another Baton Rouge as the staff grows. My suggestion to solve this problem is that we have a central location (Jackson office) for receiving money, and from this office we will distribute the budgets to the field and this office will be responsible for accounting for these funds.

To make this operate, the staff has agreed to donate $10.00 per week toward the budget and they will receive the remainder for personal expenses. This $10.00 is to be taken out off their checks by CORE and put into the amount to be sent to Mississippi. This rule is to stand for all incoming staff. The following people should not become a part of this system for the following reasons:

> Mr. C.O. Chinn, because he is married with children, eats and lives with his family and should use his expense money for rent and food at his home.
>
> Mr. Joe Lee Watts, for the same reason.
>
> Miss Lois Chaffee, because she lives in Jackson without another worker to share expenses with, as exists in the other areas.

④ Canton Budget - In Canton there exists a "Freedom House" which I feel is a necessity, especially since we are intending to send in people to work with the community centers. This budget does not include the community centers, but the first part of the overall program that I sent to you and the COFO program which I am enclosing explains about them. This budget is for the following people: Alma Bosley, C.O. Chinn, Theodus Hewett, Joe Lee Watts, and George Raymond.

Rent:	~~$75.00~~ 70.00	per month (for a furnished house)	
Food	80.00		
Transportation	75.00		75.00
Supplies	25.00		70.00
Operational expenses*	70.00		25.00
Total	$ 325.00	per month	170.00

Re Canton budget: * Operational expenses is for expenses incurred throughout the county in the rural areas. This would be for gas on the road, rent in rural areas and food, and other miscellaneous equipment that will be needid in these dangerous areas.

The staff in that area will contribute $120.00 per month ($40.00 per month per person., for three people - Alma Bosley, George Raymond, Theodus Hewett) The national office will be asked to add $205.00 to this budget per month to cover expenses in that area.

Budget for (Meridian) - Congressional District Office - In Meridian we hope to rent another Freedom House for the staff. With this family which is enroute to Miss. we feel this to be a necessity, and also that it would save money. We also hope to begin a community center here very soon. This budget will be for the following people: Matt Suarez (Project Director), Lenora Thurmond, Maureen Murphy, Doris Erskine, and the family from New York to work in the community center, plus five volunteer workers.

Office rent	$ 60.00 per month	
Office supplies	40.00	
Telephone	20.00	219.00
Utilities	24.00	
Transportation	75.00	
House rent	60.00	
Food	120.00	
Subtotal	$399.00	
Expenses for 5 volunteer workers	100.00	
TOTAL	$499.00	

The amount donated by staff would be $240.00 per month, $40.00 per person. CORE would be asked for [illegible] $259.00.

When we began the community center project, the existing budget will be minus the following expenses:

Office rent	$ 60.00
Supplies	40.00
Utilities	24.00
Telephone	20.00
TOTAL	$144.00

These expenses would be taken up by the community center, and be in that budget. Fortunately, the building where the office is located is also an ideal place for the center in Meridian.

Jackson, main office - The staff feels that CORE should take care of at least 1/3 (one-third) of the total office expense, because we are making use of it, and and the material that is turned out is made available to all projects, as well as all office supplies. At this time it is very important that CORE really become more involved (from the National Office) in the Mississippi project. At this point our survival in Mississippi depends greatly upon COFO because it, with the existing staff, really controls the movement here. With this involvement we also acquire more of a voice in COFO, which is urgent at this time. Thousands of dollars will be coming in during the summer for various projects supported by COFO. If we work independently, we will not be able to receive any of these funds for the various projects we are engaged in. This will also mean the loss of voice and power in COFO (As things now stand, two of the eight members of the staff executive committee are CORE personnel.).

For the Jackson office, we are asking CORE to give one-third of the total sum budgeted ($500.00) to operate. This would bring the total amount for monthly budgets to:

Canton :	$325.00
Meridian:	499.00
Jackson:	500 .00
TOTAL ④	$1,325.00 Per month

The check should be sent to: Council of Federated Organizations, c/o David Dennis, 1017 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. Or it can be sent to me, c/o COFO, whichever manner is best for the national office.

A mohthly accounting of this money will be sent to the office on the first of each month. This check should arrive on the first of every month. If possible we would like to receive half of this budget to carry us through the remainder of this month. That would be $662.00 to be used in three areas. Sent $200.-

The staff believes that we cannot operate under the present sustem because of the reasons stated, and personally I have found that it causes mush unnecessary friction between workers and causes them not to be able to work effectively together. A report on the progress of these projects will be sent to you immediately.

Please give an answer to these requests immediately, Thank you.

I am enclosing some literature: a leaflet and a form letter for distribution and mass mailing in the poll tax payment drive. x The letter is on what we will probably use as letterhead stationery from now on. SNCC underwrote the printing cost, because we could not affard it out of the regular budget.

In the name of Freedom,

Dave / by Lois

Enclosures: 5
DD/lc

cc: Farmer, Hill

January 16, 1964

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., #8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

According to the copies of the checks, you have received the following monies:

12/10/63	---	$100.00
12/6/63	---	100.00
12/3/63	---	50.00
11/26/63	---	100.00
11/14/63	---	50.00
TOTAL		$400.00

Now, that's not too bad. Hope that is all you need.

By the way, I was mistaken -- the ten task force people are for the entire Mississippi area, for you to use as you see fit. However, can I still repreat my plea that you give us more details on the plans for Hattiesburg. Thanks.

Also, you will notice that on some of thetask force worker's check, there is a note to remit their social security number -- it's important that they send it in, and Jenis has been taking it out, and must know what their numbers areto have it credited to the right person. So please, have them send them immediately.

George is here, with the car. Jerome is also around -- will probably be in Mississippi soon, and willget in touch.

For the staff conference in New Orleans -- How many people can you get to New Orleans by car, and how many will need other travel arrangements. Can you send me a list of those that you can't get there by car and I'll make arrangements. Perhaps the people in Sumter can pick some of the people up, and perhaps by then you will also have the new car (I hope).

Let me hear from you soon ---

Regards,

Marcia

1-17-64

Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St., #8D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Enclosed find a check for $200.00 . Hope that will hold you. Farmer said the okay on the budget will have to wait until the Steering Committee meeting. I'll let you know then.

Marcia

Farmer

Jan 23, 1964

Memorandum to Marvin Rich, James Farmer

From: David Dennis (by Lois Chaffee)

Concerning: Canton

JAN 27 1964

Dear [redacted]Jim:

Dave asked ~~xx~~ me to look up some stuff and write up a memo to you on Canton, but everything exploded today, so I decided to send it onto you in the rough form. that we left, Lois Chaffee

There is a need for immediate action in Canton, on a massive scale. The people are frightened, but their great numerical majority gives them confidance that in a fight, they'll ~~xxxx~~ be able to defend themselves. The time is passing for organized, legal resistance; we must exploit the situation while they're built up and ready for it. We can't allow them to think that we might pull out or delay and leave them stranded.

We need to do these things soon:

1. Set a date for mass voter-registration activities ~~xxx~~ at the Courthouse, probably the first week in February.
2. Test the new leaflet law on voter - registration (we ~~xx~~ already have eight arrests on that law, but none of the distributed material was devoted specifically to voting).
3. Picket the Courthouse (local citizens, mostly)
4. We need outside celebrities to come in for demonstrations, both the James Baldwin type and the James Farmer type.

Everything should be on a basis of jail without bail, and focused on voter registration--in order to force a confrontation of the federal government with the city. The federal government has moved in on cases like this more readily in the past that in other cases (e.g. Indianola and Greenwood--Bob Moses)

WE NEED MORE STAFF AND FUNDS.

write note to Lois

RECORD KEEPING FOR MISSISSIPPI MONEY

Records that must be kept:

a) receipts (income) date, from who, the amount, and what for
b) disbursements: date, who, purpose and amount
c) maintain invoice file supporting disbursements

REPORTING

monthly or quarterly (whichever is more convenient for you).

summary of ~~in~~
Should list: ~~[illegible]~~ of income, by organization, by contribution, by mass meetings

a summary of expenses, and then, a balance/

Keep records that will be as complete as possible so that just in case anyone wants to look over your records, in connection with the auditing of our books (which they can do, because we are giving you money), they will be complete.

Material needed: Double-entry ledger
Receipt~~s~~ book
file for invoices -- paid and unpaid.

will explain to Dave when he comes.

1) Keeps records

a) receipts
date / who - amount - purpose

b) disbursements
date - who - purpose - amount.

c) maintain invoice file
supporting disbursements.

reports.

monthly
quarterly reports
summary of income (by organization
" contributions
" mass mtgs

summary of expenses

Balance.

Council
Of
Federated
Organizations

1017 Lynch Street

(601) 352-9605

Jackson, Mississippi 39203

Aaron Henry
President

Robert Moses
Program Director

David Dennis
Assistant Program Director

Congressional District Coordinators

Frank Smith, 1st
Columbus

James Jones, 2nd
Greenwood

Jesse Harris, 3rd
Vicksburg

Matteo Suarez 4th
Meridian

Lawrence Guyot, 5th
Hattiesburg

State Office Coordinator
Charles Cobb, Jackson

Welfare and Relief Committee
Vera Pigee, Clarksdale
Annelle Ponder, Greenwood

Political Program Committee
Lawrence C. Guyot, Hattiesburg

Finance Committee
Rev. R.L.T. Smith, Jackson

Federal Programs Committee
Jesse Morris, Jackson

MAR 23 1964

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

We have just received the $250.00 as a half payment for the month's payment to COFO. We were completely broke, as usual.

The only problem now is that we do not know how the National Office want us to account for this money. The same problem exists for all money sent in to us by CORE in the future. This information should be sent in to us as soon as possible so that we can account for the money that we have already received which amounts to approximately $800.00. This includes the money received in February. I have all of the receipts but lack the proper method of filing them with you.

If there is anything that you or Marvin think that I can do to aid CORE in raising money during this present financial crisis, please do not hesitate to inform me. I will be interested in doing what I can in fund raising.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of FREEDOM....

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
May 27, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

JUN 1 1964

Dear Jim,

These requests are made as a result of a CORE staff meeting in Meridien last week. It was attended by all of the Mississippi staff.

Presently we have twelve paid staff members in Mississippi. They are; Lois Chaffee, Dick Jewett, Mickey Schwerner, Rita Schwerner, Lenora Thurman, George Raymond, Theodus Hewett, Joe Lee Watts, C.O. Chinn, Marcellus Byrd, Alma Bosley,and Mat Saurez.

The NAC agreed at the last meeting to allow us to increase our staff. We would like to bring the present staff to a total of twenty people within the next three weeks. I recommend that the following people be staffed immediately; James Chaney, Landy McNair, and Houston Howard, and Mattie Dennis. If you have any good applications from people from the South please forward the in this direction. I need some good people who can and are willing to accept responsibility.

In this meeting the fourth district was broken down into two sections.--East and West. Mickey Schwerner is directing the eastern section which includes the following counties: Newton, Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba, Clarke, and Jasper counties. During the summer there will be voter registration in all six counties with Freedom Schools in Meridien (2), Neshoba (1), and Clarke (1) counties. There will be a community center in Meridien.
The projected budget for this section for a twelve week period is a follows.

Food ---(staff)	$960.00
Telephone---(one in Clarke county and in Meridien)	$250.00
Utilities---(Meridien, Clark, Neshoba,)	$175.00
Rent at Freedom Houses--(Meridien, Clark, Neshoba)	$360.00
Freedom Schools---(Meridien, Clark Neshoba)	$895.00
Community Center----(Meridien) rent--supplies	$370.00
sub total #1	$3010.00

Mickey presently needs a credit card for gas which I highly recommend for him. He is noe using the Fairlane for his project. The staff in that section are Mickey Schwerner, Rita Schwerner, Lenora Thurman, James Chaney (volunteer).

In the other section, which includes the following counties; Madison, Leake, Rankin, Scott, Smith Simpson counties, there will be voter registration in each county with a Freedom School in Leake county and three Freedom Schools in Madison county. There will also be a community center in Madison county. George Raymond will direct this project until Jerome Smith arrives.

The projected budget for this area for 12 weeks is as follow.

Food---	$1200.00
Rent--Freedom houses--(Madison, Leake, Rankin)	~~$500~~ $$500.00
Utilities--	$175.00
Freedom Schools----(Madison 3, Leake 1)---- -------	$775.00
Community Center---(rent and expenses for materials-	$475.00
Sub total # 2	$3025.00
Total	$6035.00

(This does not include cost of cars nor bond money.)

The present staff in this area includes; George Raymond, Theodus Hewett, Joe Lee Watts, Marcellus Byrd, C.O. Chinn, Landy McNair (volunteer). George Raymond needs a credit card for gas which I recommend for him. He is mow in charge of one of the rented cars.

For the projects we request the following materials:

200,000 sheets of memeo paper
20900 ball point pens
150 boxes of crayon
20,000 tablets
200 jars of water colors and paints
modeling clay
paint brushes
thread
20,000 sheets of instruction paper

15,000 sheets poster paper
1 phonograph for each school
childrens records- folk songs
Tape recorders
  Tapes for recorders
Movie cameras
projectors
films
300 baby layettes

We would also like to get at least three more cars for the summer project.

Please answer soon.

In the name of FREEDOM....

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

August 3, 1964

Dear Dave,

You have a reservation on Delta #40 leaving Jackson 12:12 am Wed. night (Thurs. morning I mean) it arrives Atlanta 2:55 am where you catch Delta 818 at 4:10 am to Newark (arrives 6:55 am. Thursday Morning). Sorry I couldn't do any better.

You'll be staying at Val Coleman's.

Sincerely yours,

August 31, 1964

Mr. David Dennis
1129 Maple Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Jim has informed me that Annie Devine be placed on Task Force staff immediately. Procedure as to additional allowance will be worked our as soon as Gordon Carey returns to the office next week.

Dick Jewett is promoted from task force worker to Field Secretary.

Jim further asked me to tell you that if possible it would be better to wait until the 1st of October to place additional persons on the Mississippi Task Force.

Please let me hear from you in the near future if this meets with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

James McCain
Director of Organization

September 15, 1964

David Denis
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Unless we receive better financial reports from you on the Mississippi Project, I'm afraid we are going to get into serious difficulties with the auditors and the Internal Revenue.

It is not enough just to send canceled checks showing how your dispursed money to other staff members; [illegible]bers must submit receipts on how that money was spent. These receipts should be sent to you and you should send them to the National Office.

A better way to do this is for each staff person to put all monies spent on weekly expense report blanks with receipts and submit them to you and the National Office. I'm afraid unless this is done it might raise the question of all bills being paid out of the National Office.

You should see to it that receipts and reports get to us at the end of each week. We are enclosing a " memo on how funds should be controlled. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

File: Dave Dennis

September 18, 1964

Mr. David Dennis
1129 Maple Street
Apt. 8-D
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I tried to reach you several times on the phone last week but with no success. I am writing about a couple of matters dealing with Mississippi finances.

Most of us up here are highly agitated at receiving a telegram from Ruth Turner in which she says:

> "We have received a report that none of the money has been received by Dave Dennis. We would like a full accounting as soon as possible."

She is referring to $2,725.00 which was sent into CORE for Mississippi from July 21st through August 18th. I don't know how many times we're going to have to discuss Mississippi finances and I really can't understand why you apparently keep telling people that money is being sent here and not forwarded to Mississippi. As you well know, and as you concurred, money for Mississippi is being deposited in the Mississippi account. That account was established on August 18th. The last check from Cleveland CORE was deposited in that account. The prior checks were deposited in our regular account and have been earmarked and spent solely for Mississippi. As of right now, the Mississippi account has $4,430.

The matter that I called you about last week was purchase of an automobile. You will recall that I said we would proceed with trying to buy one car for Mississippi when we got the money. We also just received the bill for the Chaney funeral. It was sent here by Sandra Watts of Meridian Cofo. She says that Mrs. Chaney asked that the bill be sent to us. It is for $1,243.00.

I do not know what arrangements may have been made for the funeral. Did CORE take on the obligation for the full amount? If so, it will, of course, come from the Mississippi account also.

We still have enough left for an automobile. I would suggest that you shop around locally to find the best buy. When you get information on the amount and the specifications of the car please let me know and we will arrange to have the money sent to you.

Please don't tell people that the money they have sent is not being used in Mississippi unless you are sure. In the Cleveland case, we have called Ruth and explained the situation to her.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC/em

SEP 21 1964

Memo to: NAC members and national office of CORE.
From: Dave Dennis and Mississippi Staff.
Re: Mississippi programs and expansion throughout the South.

Enclosed you will find outlines of the Mississippi programs and a proposal for expansion. The proposals for expansion have been presented and endorsed by field staff from Mississippi and Louisiana. Also you will find proposals for fund raising to help underwrite some of the programs.

We feel that the enclosed programs, both political and educational, are some of the most creative and successful programs ever to come out of the civil rights movement. We also feel that they are programs that should be expanded throughout the country, expecially the South. These programs touched on every phase of life that exists in Mississippi. They can do the same in other areas.

We have not included in the enclosed programs a full discussion of the immediate fall COFO political program. This program includes running independent candidates and a freedom vote. Details are being worked out in Mississippi as this is being written.

Generally, here is another opportunity for CORE to become a pioneer in the Civil Rights Movement by expanding these programs throughout the South. We played a vital role in creating and establishing these programs in Mississippi, and we are capable of doing the same throughout the South.

So. Office

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
September 21, 1964

SEP 23 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find a breakdown of our present Staff and where they are. Also you will find a list of these people working in Mississippi whom we are requesting to be hired by October 1st. This list may differ from others that you have. This list is the most up-to-date and supercedes all others.

The following people have resigned; their checks should be terminated: Ernest Kirkland, Pat Walker, and Lenora Thurman.

There are two people, Ray Robinson and Gunter Frentz, in Meridian who are being supported by Downtown CORE. There is a girl, Judy Nussbaum, working in Jackson who is being supported by New York CORE.

There is a feeling that in view of the proven success of the volunteer program during the summer the present field staff recruitment is too rigid. Instead of a field worker being taken on staff immediately and officially in all cases we suggest that an element of flexibility be used. We suggest the possibility of letting a prospective staff member pay his own way down and his living expenses for a month or two until it is determined how well he works out. Then he can be taken on staff at the end of the trial period. If no funds are available for new staff he can be carried at subsistence level by funds from the local project or by funds raised elsewhere.

The twenty names listed to be added to staff all meet the above requirements. They have been in Mississippi with the Summer Project.

More applications are coming in. There is a need for more field staff. We feel many of them can come on this trial basis.

Give our regards to everyone.

Yours,

Dave Dennis
Dick Jewett

cc James Farmer
Marvin Rich

Paid CORE Mississippi Staff as ~~/~~of September 21, 1964

1. Daid Dennis	Jackson	
2. Dick Jewett	Jackson	
3. Lois Chaffee	Jackson	Community Center Director
4. George Raymond	Canton	Project Director
5. Annie Devine	Canton	Political Program Director
6. Joe Lee Watts	Canton	Political Programs
7. C.O. Chinn	Canton	In jail
8. Theodis Hewitt	Leake Co.	Project Director
9. James Collier	Philadelphia	Project Director
10. Preston Ponder	Meridian	Project co-Director
11. Matteo Suarez	Meridian	Project co-Director
12. Alma Bosley	Jakkson	Field worker

People to be added to staff—presently being supported by a subsistence wage of $10 per week given from the Mississippi CORE budget.

1. Eric Morton	Jackson	Welfare Distribution Director
2. Elizabeth Fusco	Jackson	Director of Freedom Schools
3. Chris Rainone	Clarke Co.	Political Programs
4. Karen Duncan	Madison Co.	Political Programs
5. Mary Ann Shupenko	Madison Co.	Office Manager
6. Houston Howard	Rankin Co.	Field Organizer
7. Randy Glenn	Leake Co.	Field Organizer
8. Jennie Franklin	Clarke Co.	Field Organizer & Freedom Schools
9. Jo Ann Ooiman	Madison Co.	Freedom Schools
10. Gladys Freeman	Rankin Co.	Field Organizer
11. Marjorie Henderson	Meridian	Freedom Schools
12. Joe Morse	Meridian	Political Programs
13. Sandra Watts	Meridian	Office Manager
14. George Smith	Philadelphia	Field Organizer
15. Richard Tinsley	Philadelphia	Field Organizer
16. Alan Schiffman	Philadelphia	Freedom Schools
17. Connie Claywell	Leake Co.	Freedom Schools
18. Martha Wright	Madison Co.	Community Center
19. Eric Weinberger	Meridian	Community Center
20. Elaine Weinberger	Meridian	Community Center

DAY LETTER

Mississippi

September 22, 1964

David Dennis
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Your program will be presented to full October NAC meeting. We will distribute it all members first. Unable to bring you to this meeting. Haley coming.

Gordon R. Carey

DAY LETTER

September 22, 1964

David Dennis
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Your program will be presented to full October NAC meeting. We will distribute it all members first. Unable to bring you to this meeting. Haley coming.

Gordon R. Carey

September 22, 1964

David Denis
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

Gordon has, I believe, answered your question about coming to the NAC meeting.

I am enclosing a list of the Advisory Committee.

When McCain comes back from Pittsburgh he'll probably want to write you further about the "poll watchers."

How are you?

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Sept. 19, 1964

SEP 21 1964

Mr. James McCain
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

In response to your letter about the people who would like to come down to serve as poll watchers during the election I feel that these people can be used because we are running candidates as independents in the congressional election so that we can have a challenge in January in regard to the seating of the incumbants. Mrs. Devine is running for Congress in the fourth district.

These people can also be used to aid in our Freedom Vote campaign which we are having during the election. We plan to do the same thing in using people as we did in the last Freedom Vote, i.e. of recruiting students to come down for a week to help.

These people should not come down unless they can finance themselves.

I would like to get the names and addresses of the Advisory Board to CORE so that we can put them on our mailing list.

I also want to know if I can come up for the NAC meeting on the 26th. I would like to discuss the program that I have prepared and discuss some new developments which have occurred recently.

Give my regards to everyone.

Sincerely yours,

David Dennis

David Dennis

cc.

September 24, 1964

David Dennis
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave:

I have not receive any conformation from the people who had volunteertobe Poll Watchers. I will let you know as soon as I have any further word.

By the way, how can Mrs. Devine run for Congress and still work for CORE?.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Southern Office

November 20, 1964

Mr. David J. Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave,

I have your letter of November 13th. During a telephone conversation with Richard Haley I learned that the retreat had been postponed until some time in January due to finances. I deeply appreciate this cooperation in a time of emergency.

As to the specific matters you mentioned: (a) the rural organizer: I am contacting Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund to find out who the most appropriate person would be to send the information to you on organizing techniques in rural areas and to come down for the Southern staff retreat whenever it is rescheduled. (b) I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum which I presented to the NAC at its September meeting. This states my views on the future direction of CORE and the movement.

Best regards to you and Mattie.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm
Enclosure

J F

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

November 13, 1964

NOV 1 6 1964

Mr. James Farmer
C/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

As a follow-up to our conversation in Durham, North Carolina, I am writing to you for the following: (a) The assistance of a rural organizer to send information down on techniques and the possibility of his coming down for the Thanksgiving retreat. (b) for your write up ideas on the future direction of CORE and the movement (based on the speech given in Durham). This I would like to have for the Thanksgiving retreat.

Will be looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

David J. Dennis

David J. Dennis

DJD:vjr

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

DEC 7 1964

December 3, 1964

Mrs. Lula Farmer
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Lula,

I would like to know the outcome of my expense reports, i.e. . Are they correct? If they are I would like to know if I can get at least 1/3 of the money by Christmas vacation. This is somewhat important to me.

The way things are shaping up down here I won't be able to take a va cation until around September or October of 1965. Therefore I intend to take a nice Christmas vacation beginning on December 21st through January 21st.

I'm very Conscious of CORE's financial crisis, but I haven't had a vacation since I've been with CORE and only one Christmas vacation. This is my only chance to rest until after the summer of 1965.

I hope to hear from you very soon.

Thanks.

David Dennis

DD/vjr

CC: Mrs. Clora Coleman
Mr. James McCain
Mr. Richard Haley

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

DEC 14 1964

December 10, 1964

Mrs. Clera Celeman
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Clera,

I hate to keep "pestering" but at this time I'm still fleeting around without knowing where an how to plant my feet. What I mean is that I haven't received any word on the following: 1. Recognition of my anniversary, which was November 1st. 2. Some type of statement of my finance report, i.e. whether they are correct, and if so will CORE know it in the near future.

Give my regards to everyone.

Thanks--

Dave

cc James McCain
Lula Farmer

ret to Marvin.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

December 16, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

DEC 21 1964

Dear Marvin,

Thanks for cleaning the Marty Schiff case for me.

At the present time we do not have any radio equipment which requires a license. We need good radio's and a license to cover them. The locations(approximate) will be in Louisiana(Shreveport, Monroe, Jonesboro, Tallulah, St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Plaquemine, and in project cars). Florida (Quincy, and surrounding areas). Mississippi (Canton, Harmony, Ofahoma, Clark County, Meridian, Philadelphia, and in project cars). South Carolina should have several with a base in Sumter. All radioes should have a range from 50-100 miles. I don't think that it is necessary to explain the importance of the radio.

I do think that the C C should be under a separate budget.

I will have the Philadelphis staff send you a bit of their needs.

I would like to request of SEDF to finance a two day conference in February for Louisiana college students to discuss CORE's involvement in the Louisiana program, what it means, how it relates to them, and how they can help. There will also be general discussions about the movement I would like to plan several conferences for Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and then a joint conferance covering all four of the states before the end of May.

This is primarily where CORE projects will be this summer and it is important to involve as many students in these programs as possible.

Yours truly,

David Dennis

DD/vjr

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

DEC 21 1964

December 19, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

In case we get paid before January 5 please send my check to New Orleans, 2209 Dryades Street, because Mattie will be down here.

I am very sorry about the financial situation but . . .

Merry Christmas Happy New Year.

Yours truly,

David Dennis

DD/vjr
cc/Jean

December 21, 1964

David Dennis
CORE's Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear David:

Sadly, or happily ehough, all field staff's checks went out on Friday. Since your letter came only today we sent your check to Jackson. I am sorry, as we wondered where to send it and decided on Jackson since we did not hear from you to the contrary.

Have a very, very, merry Christmas and a joyous New Year.

For Freedom very soon,

Maxine Skurka

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

McCain

DEC 24 1964

December 22, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon,

Richard turned over your letter of December 15 which referred to the Montgomery meeting with James Bevel of SCLC. Isaac and I discussed the program with representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Council and CORE. I was not very impressed with the meeting nor the program as discussed. It was proposed that all projects be done under SCLC and that all efforts be done through a central office in Montgomery which will be an SCLC office. There were no plans in regard to setting up any type of neutral central place through which all organizations could work and all organizations could benefit from their efforts.

Also, I did not feel that there was any real effort on the part of those who planned the program, to really involve indegenous leadership. I feel that under the present structure, of the program, that CORE could not work effectively.

Also, I do not feel that it would be wise for CORE to undertake a new state in regard to program. We do not have the staff nor finance to undertake such a program.

Give my regards to everyone.

Sincerely,

David Dennis
David Dennis

DD/vjr

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

December 29, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have been receiving questions and hearing many different rumors in regard to [illegible] that the Freedom Democratic Party attempted to present its program to the people who were present at the Leadership Conference, but most of the people did not feel that the program should be presented at that meeting. I, also, understand that labor was the strongest opposer to the presentation. Therefore, I would like to know who these people were and why did they object to the program being presented? Your evaluation of that meeting is needed very much.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Dave
David Dennis /deb

DD/deb

Send Reg.

January 5, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

I am sorry. I just read your letter about the conference for Louisiana college students. I cannot make a definite promise, but if you can give me a budget, let me know. Also, I would like for you to include on the agenda a discussion on what kind of leadership program they feel is needed. This would help to justify the project to the Scholarship Fund. Also, is there one academic person who could be worked into your conference in a meaningful way? This, too, would make it more defensible when I ask the Scholarship Fund for financial assistance. Such a person might talk about the sociology of the Negro community or some related field -- what or who is up to you, but I do think it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

January 11, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave,

Jim was already in Africa before your letter was received. In fact, it wasn't received here until January 8th.

But anyway, when the Freedom Democratic Party attempted to present its program to the Leadership Conference it was stymied not by the labor movement, but by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP. I should point out that this was the first of two meetings and CORE was not represented at the first meeting. We sent George Wiley to the second meeting. The FDP did present its views and there was a heated exchange. Wiley played a very real and important role in getting many of the other organizations that were leery about the challenge to support it. At the meeting ten of the organizations agreed to support a resolution challenging the right of the Mississippians to be seated and mentioning the FDP (but not specifically endorsing the right of the three to be seated). On this point the unions were split, as was the civil rights movement itself. The NAACP was not one of the original ten, although the following day the NAA did go along as did the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League. The International Union of Electrical Workers had supported our position from the beginning, whereas Andrew Biemiller of the AFL-CIO had opposed it. The other unions had indicated that they would have to report back to their superiors for decisions. The position of Biemiller was that the challenge was, in and of itself, symbolic and not substantive and might hurt the chances of significant reforms in the House and Senate Rules. We disagreed.

I do want to point out that the FDP had not made any effort to get National CORE's support and that we approached them asking what we could do. Many of the other organizations were also not asked for support at the beginning and this means that many of them did not have a clear understanding of the purpose and the foundation of the FDP challenge. The FDP must ask for support if it wants to get it.

As you know, Farmer had a press conference just after Christmas that was a day or two before the Leadership Conference meeting and helped to turn the tide at the meeting, but it was a close-run thing.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Director
Community Relations

2/9

January 26, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

If there are any outstanding bills on the conference, please get them for me right away so that we can close out right away. I think Ed Hollander has one for photographic equipment. Also, I really need an evaluation and report on the workshop for use by CSEDF. This is vitally important if we are to get additional grants for this kind of program. This should include a brief description of the number of participants (including local volunteers), where they were from, a short summary of the results of the workshops and recommendations for improvements in the Leadership Development Program which flow naturally from the workshop.

I really think it was an excellent program. I'm very pleased.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

FEB 4 1965

February 1, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I will suggest that, beginning February 1st, you will out your expense accoutn forms only in terms of your current expenses. There is always the possibility of errors in calculations when one has to deal with such large figures; moreover it must be more time consuming than even the ordinary calculations we have to deal with.

I suggest you write me a letter itemizing the present indebtedness of CORE to you; this letter will go on file and that firuge will be transmitted to National Office.

If you have any question about this procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Diector

RH/vjj
cc National Office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

FEB 18 1965

February 15, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv,

Ed Hollander is in need of another good Public Relation man for coming months. That is because of the increase in program foreseen for Louisiana and South Carolina. I was wondering if you knew how to reach Eric Morton and if so, how about approaching him on the project.

I'll be in New York Friday.

In the name of freedom,

Dave

Dave Dennis
CORE Southern Director

DD/vjj
cc Richard Haley

Send Reg Ofc -

March 1, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

James Mays has been transferred to the payroll of the National Sharecroppers Fund as of March 1st.

I don't know about Eric Morton's availability nor do I know anything about his qualifications for public relations work. Also, I have had no requests from Ed Hollander for additional assistance. I believe that he probably needs it but he won't get it unless he asks for it.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

March 15, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I know how busy you have been since I have heard from George Wiley and Marv Rich about some of the activities in Jonesboro. Unfortunately, time presses us very badly in regard to the St. Tammany Parish school bond case. Unless you are able to obtain plaintiffs as we discussed about a month ago, i.e. parents of school children in the area, we shall find it difficult to go ahead. Since it is a unique type of affirmative acton, this would be a sad defeat.

By the way, I learned Saturday morning that you were thinking of a school case in Jonesboro. I wish you had called me when you first started to think about it because we then could have gotten the matter in motion a lot sooner. It wasn't until Saturday morning that I spoke to Jesse Stone and instructed him to take all defensive and affirmative steps necessary to protect the people in Jonesboro. But even at that time no one had advised me that you were interested in a school case. I know how busy you are but it would help us all if you only have time for a telephone and not a letter.

By the way, immediately after you asked me to get a voter case going in South Carolina, I assembled a group of lawyers, able young volunteers, and got them started--in fact put them in touch with Jim McCain--with particular reference to proceeding immediately in the Watson Congressional district. We were all made to look a little foolish because McCain advised us that there was no trouble in registering people in that district. If anything, the difficulty was in getting people to attempt to register. However, he did say that other parts of the state might require a law-suit and we will work closely with him on this.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: George Wiley
✓James McCain
Collins, Douglas & Elie
CR:hdl

April 23, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a memo sent to Bookkeeping. I suppose you knew that Frank and Judy were leaving, however, Judy's letter mentions something which should be looked into, since it involves what once was a major project in the 4th District:

"Since Joe Morse left, and Eric and Elaine will probably be leaving soon, this leaves the project in Meridian without anyone but the local people. Unfortunately, I don't think any of them have enough sophistication to keep it going on more than a very superficial level . . ."

Perhaps you and Dick Jewett can talk this over the next time you get together. I am not writing a letter to him about this, however, I am sending a copy of the memo to Bookkeeping.

I guess you know that I am an "HDM" now. Sorry not to have talked with you while I was in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Organization Department

1 encl

Floyd file

Memo to: CORE National Office
CORE Southern Office
CORE Southern Staff

April 30, 1965

From : David J. Dennis

Re : A Series of Recommendations

My resignation from CORE staff goes into effect on May 1, 1966. I am leaving CORE for personal reasons which do not relato to this memo. I do not intend to terminate my relations with the organization as a member, worker and supporter. I intend to work with CORE in whatever capacity possible.

Enclosed you will find a number pf programmatic proposals that you probably have seen before but have not seen implemented. I still feel that these programs are important and that they can be an asset to both CORE and the movement in the future. Your comments on these are very much needed.

The reason that many of these proposals have not been implemented has been because of lack of funds. For example, when we had a research department we were able to send to staff information concerning various federal and state programs which enabled them to be more aware of what was going on in their areas, and which suggested action to be taken. Political booklets were drawn up for Louisiana; one was begun for South Carolina. Simplified editions of government releases were distributed. But there is now no research person; the budget doen't allow it. This department was vital in the development of our staff training and our political education programs.

At this time it does not seem as if CORE will have in the very near future the adequate funds to finance these programs or similar programs on a local level. Therefore, field staff will have to begin to rely more on the local communities in which they work for financial support. I suggest that staff begin to work with local people in developing community-wide programs that can be written and distributed to other people, ministerial and civic groups, businessmen, etc. The program should be followed with a request for financial aid. Following are suggestions that can be made to some of the groups:

A. That churches take up a special collection on a particular Sunday for the project.

B. That local clubs sponsor fund raising dances and parties.

C. That community people give fish fries and house parties.

D. Attempt to get businessmen and social groups to sponsor banquets with Floyd McKissick or some other prominent person as guest speaker.

E. Attempt to get businessmen, churches, or clubs to be responsible for certain portions of the project budget. For example; some church group can be responsible for the rent of an office, a social club can be responsible for the telephone bill, etc.

Another area that can greatly aid field staff and local people and national CORE in getting financial aid for projects is an increase in personnel in the public relations department. There is a need for the development of more material on the local projects---brochures, booklets, newsletters and the like. At this time CORE has no such. To effectively implement such a program we need PR people to visit projects to learn, to write and to photograph what is going on. Only then can we think seriously about public contributions growing out of public awareness.

Our local groups have another serious problem: isolation.Local people in one state are uninformed of the activities of those in another state. In urban communities people may be ignorant of programs in adjacent neighborhoods. The same problem affects field staff. There is a need for dialogue between people from different projects, to exchange information and to see what each other is doing. There are many new projects now existing with which all of us should be familiar. For instance:

> In Mississippi different groups are exploring many avenues of working out community problems. The Freedom Democratic Party is involved in voter registration and in running candidates for offices across the state. They are attempting to give Mississippi Negroes a political voice in the state.
>
> The Poor People's Conference was organized by the Delta Ministry. This group of former tenant farmers and sharecroppers, evicted from Delat planta-

tations by vengeful white landlords, has bought four hundred acres of land. They mean to build a city with their own hands. Another group, the Poor People's Corporation, has organized 15 co-ops in the state. These were people who did not have any means of income prior to forming the corporation. Now they make handbags, hats, dresses, quilts and a double-dozen other items which are sold at distribution centers in some of our large cities.

In Alabama people are organizing cultural programs in which local people are taught Negro history and are introduced to African culture. One of the results of this "Self-Image" program has been a new political party significantly named the Black Panther Party. In Chicago, SCLC is organizing in the ghetto. The project is worth a great deal of attention because this is an area of organizing where civil rights groups have had their greatest amount of difficulty. In Monroe, Louisiana people are attempting to organize a rent strike; in Opelousas the CORE staff person is helping people organize a potato co-op. I could go on about projects in other parts of the country, but I feel the above gives adequate example of my point. I should mention that PR plays an important role here also.

I suggest that field staff and local people attempt to visit neighboring projects in order to exchange ideas. This actual, visual contact is bound to be more stimulating than for them to hear a staff person talk about it.

I strongly feel that the type of power base needed to bring about the type of change that the civil rights movement is advocating is one that is not only community-wide, or South-wide---it must be nationwide with links to poor people internationally.

The Southern Office should be the beginning of the development of the link I talked about in the above paragraphs. But to do this job that office will need at least one person each for program and research, preferably two for PR together with a director.

I feel that the coming CORE convention poses one of the greatest challenges that CORE has had to face. If we do not come up with a realistic, unified program under strong direction---this could very well be our last convention. We have in the past spent too much time politicking and dealing with minor constitutional changes. This year I feel the convention should be one workshop to talk about direction and programs. There should be regional meetings prior to the convention in an effort to come to grips with regional problems and proposed programs so that each region can be prepared to introduce some concrete programmatic suggestions. Some areas in which discussion is needed are:

Organizational Development
CORE and Federal Programs
How to Organize Urban Areas
Political Development: North and South
Employment Problems
Fund-Raising
Developing Links with Other Movements

I think each region should elect people to represent them at the convention. Because of our financial situation I don't think we can afford the presence of a lot of delegates who aren't serious about working out constructive changes. I also don't think the convention should be limited to CORE people, but should involve local movement people who are interested in the welfare and continuance of CORE. I repeat: this convention could very well be our last unless we come out of it with something constructive.

I hope the above suggestions will be of some aid in the development of CORE. I hope we can keep in contact with each other. My home address is:

5501 St. Ferdinand Drive
New Orleans, La.
(Tel: 283-3315)

STAFF TRAINING

The experience of staff people in the field has been varied, both in the programs they have attempted and in the success of those programs. The opportunity to observe these programs led to questions on how deeply they have really penetrated community life.

During the past two years the civil rights movement has undergone tremendous changes in its methods of operation. In the past our role as staff members of a civil rights group was to do rather than to get other people from the community to do. During the year of 1965 we have been talking and writing about this change of direction but we have not been very successful in its implementation. In many areas we have been successful in getting people together to talk about their problems but the questions after is "What do you do now that the people are sitting and talking?" Staff members have often found how themselves quite inadequate to participate constructively in such a meeting.

We are no longer involved in just getting people to carry picket signs or to march on city halls; but to also get people to move on their own.

Most people are not aware of the structures or functions of their city, or county governments, or officials, nor are they aware of the various federal programs that can be of benefit to them. One of the functions of staff is to inform people of those things, but in order to do that we must be aware of the functions of these programs and how we can take advantage of them.

There is a turnover in CORE's staff every year (task force workers). These workers came with very little knowledge of the present federal programs or of pertinent information about the community in which they are to work. In order for the staff to be able to fulfill this function they must be informed of these programs and information about communities in which they work. This is another function of the Southern Office which it is attempting to carry out the following manner.

Procedure

We are presently making information packages to be distributed to the field staff. Each package contains complete outlines on a particular program, accompanied by a list of questions for the staff to answer. The purpose of the questions is not for the office but to give emphasis to important parts of the program. We are also in the process of writing booklets on the political structures of the states in which we presently have staff. As a follow-up to these information packages and booklets we are also planning to hold workshops with the staff on their projects. The purpose of these workshops is to deal with the particular problems of the staff on that particular project and to talk about ways in which the information sent to him applies to his project. We are also planning to follow up these smaller work shops with state-wide workshops which would give the staff an idea of what their follow workers across the state are doing and to broaden their training. These workshops will be followed by south-wide conferences. We hope to have our first southwide conference by the end of January. The purpose of the south-wide conference will be to review all material sent out, discuss southwide direction, exchange ideas, and become familiar with other projects in the region.

TRAINING

Our training programs will cover the following subjects. Information on all of the subjects will be forwarded to the staff prior to the workshops.

1. Voter registration campaigns are designed to activate individuals, but voter education requires effective group work. Our voter education program should be more effective if our workers have some training in:

a. Elementary group dynamics
b. how to organize politics interest groups
c. federal voting laws (15 th amendment, legislation of 1957, 1960, 1965)
d. state and local government structure
e. setting up adult education classes.

2. We need familiarity with statutes governing various federal programs, and information on how these programs actually operate. Considerable of the latter might be gained by pooling the experience of the staff people in their attempts to utilize the program.

   a. 1965 civil rights bill
   b. Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment
   c. Economic Opportunities Act
   d. Executive Orders 11063, 10925, etc.
   e. Civil Rights Commission
   f. Responsibilities of presidential cabinet departments in regard to civil rights.

3. Staff should be acquainted with the general format of municipal codes of areas in which they work.

   a. statutes on disturbing the peace, picketing, trespassing, vagrancy.
   b. the rights of an arrested person
   c. the rights and manner of a petition
   d. housing, health, and sanitation codes.

4. Organized labor hax a great hold on most communities. We must become aware of the importance of attempting to reach the Negro members of these unions. To do that we must become familiar with:

   a. present structure: international and locals, industrial and craft; segregated and integrated.
   b. history, at least since founding of AFL.
   c. organized labor and civil rights
   d. organized labor and agriculture
   e. organized labor in the south.
   f. organized labor and agriculture
   g. organized labor in the south.

5. CORE policy, structure and history.

6. Routine procedures on field work

   a. taking affidavits and filing complaints.
   b. writing press releases, newsletters and posters
   c. local fund-raising
   d. organizing special groups (youth, women, political, etc.)
   e. research sources and uses
   f. inter-office communications; reports, etc.
   g. co-operating groups, MCHR, LCDC, other civil rights groups, etc.

7. After the staff acquire knowledge about the existing programs and laws that presently govern people we feel that they will be better prepared to deal with the following:

   a. non-violence: philosophy, expediency or fiction
   b. whites in the movement
   c. nationalism---its nature and its role
   d. relationship of civil rights to poverty, grassroots, labor, peace, education
   e. how political groups, FDP, etc.

PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS FOR NEW ORLEANS

I. Introduction

A comprehensive program for the Negro of New Orleans should meet the following criteria:

1. It should be based upon a clear understanding of the Negro community.
2. It should deal with the concrete realities of the daily lives of the vast majority of these people, e.g., their educational background, job chances, their economic status, their motivation, aspirations and self-image.
3. It should provide the prople of the communities opportunities for effective social action and concrete basis for an increased sense of personal effectiveness.

II. Preparation for Community Problem-Solving

A. Community Organization. Our definition of community organization is the bringing together of people in a community to form a working unit to solve common problems. At the same time we discuss programs necessary to solve community problems we should discuss the means of implementing these programs. In order to develope a project that is close to the people and which motivates them to take part, it must meet a realized need of the people. In order to find out common needs in the community one must talk to the people and get them to talk to each other. One should begin this communication by first concentrating on blocks. We will hold block meetings by encouraging people who have expressed the need for change in the community to invite their neighbors over for coffee and talk. There people can discuss their problems and may developea means to solve them.

The role of a CORE staff person at such a meeting would be to serve as a resource person ans inform them about resources and methods that they can employ to solve, or at least attack, their problems. The staff should work very closely with the people once they began to meet. The staff should also attempt to have the people broaden the meetings to include other blocks. It is possible and perhaps feasible to work on more than one block at the beginning, but the first meetings should be in one-block areas. After the people have expressed their feelings about their problems, the staff will inform the people about the political agencies that are responsible for eradicating the problems. Staff will suggest, when needed, means of pressuring these agencies to get them to effect change. The staff should not dominate the meeting but should make sure that it is a community meeting run by the local people. The role of staff is to give information and suggestions when needed. For stimulus it might be good to have outside people who are involved in solving problems in their own communities, to speak to the new group.

The community must be made aware that it must develop means of sustaining its organization, and that CORE's role is to help in whatever way possible---not to do the work for them.

The development of such community groups provides a basis for launching a series of other community projects. We do not intend to make these groups into CORE chapters but we do intend to develop a CORE chapter made up od prople from these community groups. The role of the CORE chapter will be to help organize other community groups as explained above. Its members are to serve as financial supporters, advisors, and community organizers. The CORE chapter will be the springboard for introducing new programs and helping the communities implement them. This will involve training local people to carry out such projects. These projects will include such things as: pre-school projects for children ranging in age from 2 to 5; tutorial projects to help students with problems in their school work; and political programs including voter registration and political education workshops.

In order for CORE chapter members to be able to train other local people the CORE staff must train the members of the CORE chapter. This training for the members of the CORE chapter will include a series of workshops that can be held in community churches. The training will be very broad and the chapter members will take the infromation back to the people of their communities. The training program will include items discussed below in the next section.

B. Training. Our training program will cover the following subjects. Information on all ov the subjects will be given to the chapter members prior to the workshops.

1. Voter registration campaigns are designed to activate individuals, but voter education requires effective if it provides training in:
   a. elementary group dynamics
   b. how to organize political interest groups
   c. federal voting laws
   d. state and local government structure
   e. setting up adult education classes.
2. Members would need familiarity with regulations governing various federal programs, and information on how these programs actually operate.
   a. 1965 civil rights bill
   b. Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment
   c. Economic Opportunities Acy (Anti-Poverty Program)
   d. Executive Orders 11063, 10925, etc.
   e. U.S. Civil Rights Commission
   f. Responsibilities of presidentitial cabinet departments regarding civil rights.
3. Working knowledge of municipal codes:
   a. statutes on picketing, trespass, vagrancy, etc.
   b. rights of an arrested person
   c. housing, health and sanitation codes
   d. rights and procedure of a petition
4. Establishing communication with workers and union members.
   a. history of labor since founding of AFL
   b. present structure: internationals and locals; industrial and crafts; segregated and unsegregated.
   c. organized labor and civil rights
   d. organized labor and agriculture
   e. organized labor in the South
5. CORE policy, structure and history
6. Routine procedures in field work
   a. taking affidavits and filing complaints
   b. writing press releases, newsletters and posters
   c. local fund-raising
   d. organizing special groups (youth, women, etc.)
   e. research sources and uses
   f. inter-office communications; reports, etc.
   g. co-operating groups: MCHR, LCDC, etc.
7. After having attained greater familiarity with existing programs, laws and other factors governing the individuals' everyday life, we should be better prepared to deal with the following:
   a. non-violence: philosophy, expediency or fiction
   b. whites in the movement
   c. nationalism---its nature and role
   d. relationship of civil rights to poverty, grassroots, labor, peace, education
   e. new political groups, FDP, etc.
8. It is necessary that CORE members become aquainted with other organizations and programs that exist in the South:
   a. Poor people's conference in Mississippi
   b. Poor people's corporation in Mississippi
   c. F.D.P.
   d. Black Panthers Party
   e. Rent-stikes
   f. Chicago Projects of SCLC

III

Programs: The following programatic suggestions could be introduced to the community by the CORE staff and chapter members.

(A) Political Development:

The Negro population of New Orleans has a voting power of 50,000 out of a potential of 139,257. With the new voting lawa ans hard work we should be able to double the number of Negroes registered voters by the congressional elections. To do this the CORE program calls for massive canvassing in the Negro communities and block meetings to encourage people to register to vote. We will also try to get the registrars office to hire additional assistant registrars to increase the number registered each day.

The first democratic primary election illustrated to us that it is not enough to just get people registered they must also have some po litical education to accompany registration. In that election the Negro vote was split down the middle which made it insignificant in the election. The candidates illustrated that point as neither spoke to the problems that confronting the Negro population. Of approximately 10,000 jobs in city government the Negro population occupies only a small percentage, and those employed work at the lowest level of employment.

In order to a void that dilemma we must begin now to organize politically and to do that we must teach people the political structure of their city and provide means for their votes to be effective. CORE feels that political organization must begen with political education. In New Orleans the majority of the newly registered voters have never participated in politics and therefore know little about the functions of their city, parish and state governments. These people know little about the duties and obligations of their elected officials. With political education and organization will develop the independent political power which the Negro people of New Orleans so desperately need at this time.

(B) CURRICULUM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION CLASSES

1. Structure of the city government and the duties and obligations of all officials.
2. Structure of the state government and the duties and obligations of all state officials.
3. Structure of the political parties their officers and duties.
4. A look at independent political groups in the South, (FDP) how Julian Bond from Atlanta won, etc).
5. A look at our national government and how it relates to us.

Such political classed, or workshops, should begin in small groups preferably by blocks, and spread to other areas with larger meetings. Mass meetings should be held in as many communities as possible. At these meetings people can be encouraged to register and be introduced to the political education classes. Such encouragement can be given in a thirty minute talk on the political structure of New Orleans, or by inviting outside people to speak in their efforts to organize politically. We will also develop pamphlets and other written material for the people.

IV EDUCATION

(A)

The New Orleans School Board has continually neglected Negro Schools. The schools are over-crowded, lack sufficient library books, lab facilities, textbooks and other equipment. Some high-school students (seniors) in New Orleans parish only have one textbook. Our educational program will organize students and parent groups to pressue the school board to correct the deficiencies. We will encourage parents to file suite for across the board desegregation. The only schools presently desegregated are white schools. The Negro schools remain segregated and from all indications it seems they will remain so unless something is done to change it.

We will also attempt to work with Operation Head Start in its pre-school educational project. We will encourage parents,students to participate in Head Start. We will also try to have the head start project hire needy people from the Head Start communities.

We will also organize tutorial projects for elementary students who have trouble with their studies. We will encourage college students and local adults to run these projects. We will also try to enlist retired teachers to assist. The tutorial project willalso have Negro History classes for the students.

(B) Adult Education

Louisiana heads the list of states in illiteracy. Negroes have the highest group rate of illiteracy in Louisiana. This is not the fault of the Negro people. Prior to 1956 there were not enough schools for Negroes. Also, Negroes had to quit school to work because of poverty and discrimination. Because of educational lacks Negroes are finding it difficult to compete in industrialized society. It is not enough to open doors for better jobs for Negroes unless they also have theopportunity for training and education to prepare themselves for new opportunities.

NEEDS:

1. Two paid staff members
2. One car for transportation
3. funds for material

Time table;

I strongly suggest that the staff begin to organize the block meetings in June of this year, and that they begin with the ninth ward of New Orleans. The reason for chosing the ninth ward is because CORE has been involved in community work in that area. During the Nils Couglas campaign CORE staff members were able to meet with many of the community people and establish a strong relationship with many.

BUDGET:

Staff - $40 per week each for 52 weeks	4160
Car - $125 per month for 12 months	1500
Gas and Upkeep - $50 per month for 12 mos.	600
Materials - $50 per month for 12 months	600
Miscellaneous	500
TOTAL	$7,360

A PROPOSAL TO BRING TOGETHER RESOURCES FROM
UNIVERSITIES, LABOR UNIONS, AND
CIVIL RIGHTS OGRANIZATION

WORKING WITH EXISTING LOCALS

There is some agreement among several staff members of various civil rights groups on the need for a closer working relationship between themselves and people in the labor movement as well as the workers outside the unions and people otherwise unemployed. Out of this concern has grown an interest in developing ways of working with labor union as, in part, a means of making the civil rights movement more useful in the communities it seeks to serve.

Toward the objective of developing ways of working with labor unions this proposal put forth the following suggestions for consideration:

I. Research

1. Research the necessary and relevant information aboutthe history and nature of unions.

2. Collect information about specific unions (N.). ILA) and how they operate on the local, regional, and international levels.

3. Find a major university (e.g. Cornell's School of industrial and Labor Relations) which is willing to sponsor, help guide, and fund the necessary research and prepare conferences which will bring together university and civil rights personnel to discuss research, problems, and the implementation of agreed upon objectives. At some later time it would be necessary to bring together union workers with the other personnel.

II. Using The information

1. After the research has been studied it would be used as a basis to begin dialogues between civil rights staff and union workers of a specific union. Using some personal contacts, staff could ask union workers to relate their understanding of how their union operates and toward what ends. The union worker could also be asked for their opinions as to whether or not they think the present union operations should be changed and if so in what ways. Discussions of this type might examine some of the internal problems within unions and evaluate their function in the community at large.

2. Given prior information from step 1 staff could then relate and compare its knowledge of the union to the information gained from t the union worker. In addition to making his information and its sources available to the union members the staff person could help to describe and set up ways in which the workers could secure information on their own if necessary. Moreover, the civil rights staff could give its own opinion, if there be any, as to how the unions might operate toward the betterment of its own membership and the community at large. From this interaction a program could or might emerge to use union worker and civil rights resources toward a common goal. If this proposal is deemed useful specific communities (e.g. New Orleans) should be chosen as pilot areas. The fall of 1966 could be spent bringing together the relevant information [illegible]

[illegible]

and holding the needed conferences. By February of 1967 the staff should be ready to begin discussions with union workers. Staff would have to be subsidized until a program could be worked at the local level. The subsidy should run for about a year (fall 1967) after which time the usefulness of this proposal and its approach should be evaluated.

FORMING A COALITION BETWEEN NATIONAL LABOR UNIONS AND CORE

A meeting was held between a representative of the CORE Southern Office and the president of a national labor union. The meeting was centered around the establishing a working relationship between labor and the civil rights movement. The following proposal for labor was developed in that meeting:

That labor set up a training workshop for CORE staff in the South to teach them;

A. history of the labor movement

B. how labor unions operate

C. how to organize labor unions

Staff will then attempt to develop a relationship between their local projects and local labor unions.by either helping them to strengthen that which already exist or by helping to organize a local where or when it can serve as an asset to the community and the local movement. The local should be oriented toward having an interest in the local community affairs.

The proposal also suggested that the union give directly to CORE an undetermined amount of money to aid them in their civil rights work. There will be a meeting in mid-May between the president of this particular union and a representative of the Southern Office of CORE to determine the final committment to the proposal by both groups.

POLITICAL AWARENESS

During the past year there has been much talk within the CORE circles about community organization with a political orientation. But little has been done to implement that which we have talked about.

The '65 voting bill and coming elections has made it more urgent for us to begin political education and political organization within the Negro communities. In the South thousands of Negroes are registering to vote. But just as fast the white power atructure and corrupt Negro leaders are moving to capture and molest this new potential power that the Negro people are attempting to acquire.

In the South we are constantly working with people who have never participated in organized politics and, therefore, know very little about the functions of their county, city, and state government. As a result of this many people are voting on the recommendation of those who do not have their well-being in consideration. In other areas people are afraid to run for public office because of the fear that they are not qualified. In areas where people have attempted to organize in order to support one candidate find that many of the people who are newly registered do not know how to use the voting machines or the ballots where there are no voting machines. For example; In Tallulah, La., over 200 Negro votes cast in the last election were voided because the ballots were improperly filled out. As a result three of the four Negro candidates who ran for office lost.

CORE haw to intensify its effort to bring about a political awareness within the Negro communities through political education. Such a program should consist of the following:

1. The development of booklets on the political structures of the cities, counties and states in which we work.

II. Hold community workshops to:
    1. acquaint people with the booklets
    2. How to use voting machines and paper ballots.
    3. How to run a campaign and qualify to be a candidate.
    4. what officials are responsible for once elected.

As a follow-up to this there should be an attempt to hold statewide political conferences in areas where we work. These conferences should be held at least three times a year. The purpose of these conferences is to give people a chance to exchange ideas and become informed as to what other people are doing politically in the state. This can also serve as a catalyst for people in organizing on a statewide level politically.

This conference should be followed by a south-wide conference at least once a year. This will give people from various states the opportunity to become informed about what is going on in the various areas. It will also aid people in developing a communication link which would be the beginning the development of a south-wide base of power (political) for poor people.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or the leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this ps ycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college studets of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, clinics, shopping centers, Agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed in the rural areas. Skills to develop these things are being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campuses to begin to get students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement through the SEDF Program.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectud for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6-4/10.

LOUISIANA

Grambling Southern Dillard Xavier	Feb. 6 - 20

FLORIDA

Florida A & M	Feb. 21 - 27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S. C. State Morris	March 7 - 12

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State Tougaloo	March 25 - 30

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith Bennett N.C. A & T N.C. State	March 13 - 23

Other colleges in the above states will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these conferences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship Program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past...This discussion might touch upon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the xources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Someone should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VIET an about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND COLLEGE CONFERENCES

1. Problems Confronting College students

Under this topic we hope to et the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a dis cussion of what education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get the students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone froj staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro History. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro History to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be disteibuted to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrips.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.). What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on s me of these questions and bring them back to the workshop for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers," whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquires facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the political structure of states and the civil rights Act. We will try to get some one from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro Community." We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and professor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus today is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger conference. This will establish a base of comunication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

BUDGEET RECOMMENDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker #1	$35.00	per week	
Worker # 2	35.00		
	70.00		
Feb. 1 - June 7 (17 Weeks)			1190.00

Expenses for Staff and equipment

1 car (leased)	100.00	per month	
gas	200.00		
paper.	125.00		
room & board	25.00	per wk. per worker	
			2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probably be an average of $35.00 per student for round trip.

100 students X $35.00	3500.00	
materials.	50.00	
food - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
housing - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
		4750.00
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT		$8415.00

file
La project — recruitment

June 25, 1965

Dr. Willis Butler
178 Kaihelu Street
Kailua, Hawaii

Dear Dr. Butler:

I am glad to inform you that you have been accepted for the Summer Project in Louisiana. You should come directly to the State Office, 1501½ East Blvd., Baton Rouge, phone number 342-8388. Please write us at the Southern Regional Office in New Orleans to let us know the exact date and time of your arrival and the means of transportation you will be using.

I believe you would be of most value to the civil rights movement if you work with the Medical Committee for Human Rights. That Committee provides medical assistance for people active in the civil rights movement, and also conducts public classes on hygiene and health practices.

We are asking each volunteer to send $500 bail money to be placed in escrow account in New Orleans and held in his behalf. The check should be made out to Summer Bail Bond Fund, c/o Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. If you are unable to send a check, please mail us the name and address of a person we can contact for bail money if the need arises.

We are looking forward to having you with us on the project.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/mf
cc: George A. Wiley

file

JUL 6 1965

July 2, 1965

Mr. David Dennis, Director
C.O.R.E. Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

Here are the 200 questionnaires we agreed upon in Durham. I have also had 200 copies made of an introduction "from you." Needless to say, it is presumptuous to try to write anything for anyone and you may want to rip it up and re-do it at our expense. But I know you are busy and I thought perhaps this would save some of your valuable time.

I don't know how you want to handle the mailing -- whether to individuals or to town and county groups to be distributed on the scene. Whatever way you choose, just let us know what the expenses are and we will reimburse you by return mail. You are undoubtedly right that the questionnaire should come from you and be returned to you, rather than us. I can think of few things less compelling than a questionnaire from three sociologists mailed from the safety of the North. And, of course the big problem here is getting people to respond. If just a few bother, we may wind up characterizing C.O.R.E. on the basis of a minority who have the time (because of withdrawal from the community?) or have the inclination (because of a need to grab at straws to identify themselves again with the womb of the university?) To prevent this, it would be a help if you could simply add a one sentence reminder in your notices to the volunteers in the next two weeks.

Dave, I'm sorry that we didn't get a chance to talk at greater length in Durham. You were engrossed in more important discussions and I managed to cover the gamut of rudeness, from waking you up to entering your closed meetings. Let me close by saying what I had no chance to say: my first commitment is to civil rights and not to the research. We will send copies of the results to you, Farmer and McKissick before we do anything with them. If there are items that you think are dangerous to the movement, we will simply remove them from the cards so that no one can get to them. Our intentions couldn't be further from an "expose" or a mass media once-over. We hope the data will aid C.O.R.E. first and science second. If we can be of any further help, just let me know.

I would close with "Freedom," but somehow that seems to be a closing that you people alone have earned. I feel it, but I won't counterfeit it.

Sincerely,

Jay Demerath
Assistant Professor

JD:mld
cc: James Farmer
Floyd McKissick

July 20, 1965

Miss Barbara Gross
226 W. 72nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Gross:

We are sorry to have to inform you of the fact that we have already fulfilled our quota for summer volunteers.

Although you will not be working with us in the South this summer, we do hope that you will be able to work with our project in other important ways, in your community.

At the present time CORE is in a very serious financial crisis. To be specific, at this particular time we are $130,000 in debt and we are not at all sure as to whether we will be able to even continue our programs this summer.

We are very much in need of your assistence in raising funds which aredesperately needed. Perhaps you can organize a fund raising project in order to keep Southern CORE projects alive.

For such a project, we can arrange to have someone from the local project speak at dinners, mass rallies, etc. Photographs and project outlines can also be provided.

Such help is a necessity if CORE is to continue its present projects.

We hope that you will share in our efforts.

Yours in the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Program Director

DD/ds

cc James McCain
Richard Haley

July 20, 1965

Miss Alice DiFilippe
41[illegible] E 65th Street Apt. 6E
New York, New York

Dear Miss DiFilippe:

We are sorry to have to inform you of the fact that we have already fulfilled our quota for summer volunteers.

Although you will not be working with us in the South this summer, we do hope that you will be able to work with our project in other important ways, in your community.

At the present time CORE is in a very serious financial crisis. To be specific, at this particular time we are $130,000 in debt and we are not at all sure as to whether we will be able to even continue our programs this summer.

We are very much in need of your assistence in raising funds which are desperately needed. Perhaps you can organize a fund raising project in order to keep Southern CORE projects alive.

For such a project, we can arrange to have someone from the local project speak at dinners, mass rallies, etc. Photographs and project outlines can also be provided.

Such help is a necessity if CORE is to continue its present projects.

We hope that you will share in our efforts.

Yours in the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Program Director

DD/ds

cc James McCain
Richard Haley

SEP 10 1965

SEP 10 1965

SEP 10 1965

2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

I would like for you to do some research for me as soon as possible. I would like to know the meeting dates of the board of directors of as many foundations as you can get to me within the next two weeks.

I am not sure as to how you should go about getting that information.

Give my regards to everyone.

Yours truly,

David J. Dennis

DJD/mbd

SEP 27 1965

SO Office

September 22, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

Personally I thought that Johnson went too far in invoking the hurricane against the segregationist South (or was it against the Southern Negroes to balance the political docket after the Voting Bill?) In any event, I trust that CORE weathered the storm and that you are in good shape.

At the moment, we have 29 completed questionnaires from CORE workers. Actually, we don't know how to evaluate this as a response rate. I had gathered that you had about 100 workers in all this summer. If so, this is a pretty low return and I would hesitate to draw any conclusions from it. The fault, of course, is largely our own for not getting out the questionnaire sooner. Then, too, we'd be ridiculously naive not to count on hostility to questionnaires generally as another factor. Finally, Mimi Feingold and Marty Goldstein report that there were alot of workers who simply couldn't understand some of the questions and found the whole thing confusing. I must confess that we designed it for Northern college students and felt that we must make it pretty sophisticated to hold their attention and avoid boring them. Once we designed it this way, it was quite inappropriate for someone who has not had some pretty good education, but it seems to me that we had to opt one way or the other and we really couldn't have both. In any event, I wonder if there are any stray questionnaires that have been filled out and left around your office. If so, we need all we can get and we'd appreciate it if Dorotha Smith could send them on to us.

But at this point, we have another plan to salvage the operation. As you may recall, we are going to send follow-up questionnaires to the SCOPE workers through the mails at our expense and with our own busy work. This will aid us in getting at the impact of the summer on the volunteers and changes that have occurred in their attitudes toward the South, toward the University, toward Society generally. Since SCOPE is also providing us with ratings of effectiveness for their volunteers, we can also begin to see what kinds of variables are associated with what kinds of performances under what kinds of circumstances and thus aid with the recruitment and placing of workers.

Needless to say, we'd like to include CORE in this phase of the study as well. In fact, this may be the place where we can catch those who were too busy to respond while they were in the South but will have a little time once they are back home. It may even be that they will find home sufficiently boring and feel a sufficient need for renewed contact with the South that they will actually look forward to filling out the questionnaires. Our plan is to mail the questionnaire and them bug them a bit with a series of reminders.

We think this would be valuable data for CORE to have. It would also allow us to compare CORE with SCOPE and with the volunteers for Operation Catch-Up in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Our original agreement would still stand in that CORE would have the rights of clearance on the data and on any publications. The last thing we want to do is to harm the movement or any phase of it in any way. Indeed we hope that you or somebody in CORE will find the results helpful.

If all of this sounds agreeable, we need two things. First and most easily, we need the home mailing addresses of the summer volunteers. Note that we do not intend to include the permanent field staff, though we would like to include those who volunteered for the summer and decided to stay on this fall. Nor do we want to include the local workers in the various communities. These people have understandable problems with the questionnaire and it would be too much of a burden for them.

Secondly, Dave, we would like to get evaluations of the volunteers from their project supervisors or someone on the staff who is familiar with their relative effectiveness. This should be very simple and perhaps you have it already. It would be adequate just to summarize the performance on a five-point scale such as below, noting that there should be people at every point since it is useless if everyone is judged extremely effective out of loyalty.

extremely effective
quite effective
effective
not so effective
ineffective

I know this poses problems. For one, you may not have anyone who is in a position to make these judgments. For another, you may want to avoid them on principle. For a third, you may feel that these are not the kind of ratings that should be available to us. We would understand all three, but let me try to rebutt for purposes of the research and its ultimate usefulness to you, CORE and civil rights generally. I hope that it goes without saying that the rankings will be wholly confidential. We already feel like secret agents in the way in which we guard the data. Here we would quickly transfer the rankings to anonymous IBM cards and the linkages with specific persons would then be destroyed. The rankings are not complex but evenso they should be crucial in helping us establish some criteria and some baseline of performance. Finally, it may be that effectiveness in hard-core areas such as Louisiana will be quite different from effectiveness in SCOPE areas such as South Carolina and Virginia. If so, this is valuable as well, though the last thing we want to do is to draw invidious comparisons between, say, CORE and SCOPE. We intend no judgments as to which is the "better" or "most effective" organization. This is beyond our pale and really irrelevant to this study and to the struggle as a whole.

Dave, I know this letter heaps your burdens higher. On the thought that you may be out of town, I am sending copies of the letter to several other people in the New Orleans office. But, I wonder if Mike Aiken and I could help by coming to New Orleans for a couple of days in order to do some of the work ourselves and to give you a further understanding of what we're about. If so, we'd be happy to come. It seems this summer as if the movement has been coming to Madison. Bob Parris, Norman Hill, Mike Loesser, Al Lowenstein and others have been through, particularly at the NSA convention. It now seems only fair that we should return the visit and come South if this would be useful and we wouldn't be getting in your hair. In any event, we stand ready to come if needed. Thanks again for all your help in the midst of a hectic summer.

Freedom,

N. J. Demerath III
Assistant Professor

NJD/mam

cc. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Floyd McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

To Office

December 8, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

When you get reimbursed for the Washington Conference, remember you owe that $18 to CORE. Enclosed is your receipt if you have to send it in.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Wiley
Associate National Director

GAW:ns
Enclosure

Haley

Political Education

During the past year there has been much talk within the CORE circles about community organization with a political orientation. We have not made any really significant strides in that direction, North or South, since the MFDP challenge.

The 1965 voting bill has made it more urgent for us to begin political education and organization within the Negro communities. In the South, thousands of Negroes are registering to vote for the coming elections. White politicians and corrupt Negro leaders are moving just as fast to capture and molest this new freedom that the Negro people are attempting to acquire. If we do not move fast then one can very easily say that the voting bill and our past efforts to get people registered would have been in vain.

We feel that political organization must begin with political education. In the south we are constantly working with people who have never participated in politics and, therefore, know very little about the functions of their city, county, and state governments. Most people define their immediate problems as unpaved streets, open sewerages, bad housing, high rent, low wages, unemployment, etc. If they knew what part of the government, or what official, is responsible then I'm sure that they would become more concerned about who is elected to that office. I also feel that they will make attempts to organize in order to get a good candidate into that office. The more knowledge that the Negro public can receive about the functions of the government (both how it is supposed to operate and how it presently operates) the more difficult it will be for the corrupt politicians to misuse them.

CORE has to intensify its efforts to bring about political education within the Negro communities. We have begun to develop booklets on the political structure of the Cities, counties and states in which we presently work. We hope to finish these booklets by mid-November. We must also begin to hold community workshops in these communities to explain this material to the public. We will also help people to organize local training groups from the block on up. Local people should be informed about efforts of people from other communities to organize politically and also invite some of these people over to talk to them about their efforts to organize.

Listed by priority are the states in which I feel we should increase our activities in political education and organization.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- In 1966 Strom Thurmond will be up for re-election. In order to defeat him we must begin now to develop meaningful political machinery among the Negro people in that state. CORE's staff members have been very active in voter registration during the past several years and have been responsible for a significant increase in the number of registered Negroes. They have not in the past, and will not in the future, be able to do political organization or education, as needed, because of the tax exempt funds that we presently use to work in South Carolina. The type of political organization that is needed to defeat Strom Thurmond is definitely a partisan type. Therefore, if we intend to work for the defeat of Thurmond we must think of how and with what.

Political Education Continue

To implement such a program, South Carolina would need a minimum of eight full-time workers and approximately four cars. All of these workers should not be financed by tax exempt funds because this would prevent them from participating in partisan politics which is needed for this election.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana will also be involved in congressional elections in 1966. We are hoping to concentrate in at least three of the eight congressional districts (2nd, 6th and 5th) in efforts to get political organization and education to the people in those areas.

We have been concentrating in approximately ten parishes during the past four months. The volunteers were somewhat successful in stimulating interest among people in many of those parishes during the summer project. Louisiana has already had several very successful "People's Conferences" in which people from different parishes came together to discuss ways of eliminating certain community ills. These conferences can become a means of informing people of the political structure of Louisiana and their particular parish or city.

We are planning to kick off the first series of these workshops in Louisiana by mid-November. The staff might be able to begin sooner since they already have a launching pad.

We will begin to have district meetings geared toward the elections beginning no later than January. In preparation for these meetings there will be a series of community meetings in the districts we are working to begin informing people on the political structure of [illegible]. their local communities.

We would like to begin this project with a minimum of thirteen full-time workers. We would also need approximately five cars.

NORTH CAROLINA

At the present time North Carolina has only one field secretary, Rev. Cox, to cover a very large and important area within that state. Both Rev. Cox and our national chairman, Attorney Floyd McKissick, are interested in beginning political organization in the black belt areas of North Carolina. There are approximately seven counties which have expressed interest to either Attorney McKissick or Rev. Cox about helping them set up political organizations in those areas. They would like to begin to hold county and district meetings as soon as possible to inform the people of the political structure of the state and their local communities by early Nov. Their present deterrents are lack of staff and material.

To implement an effective political program they will need an additional four full-time workers and at least one car. This increase in staff should begin immediately with at least two workers and a car.

MISSISSIPPI

CORE has been concentrating its forces in the fourth congressional district of Mississippi for the past two years with success. The staff has been working with the FDP and in my opinion has the best organized district in the state. They hope to continue their efforts in order to build a substantial organization for the 1966 elections.

In 1964 the incumbent Democrat, Arthur Winsted, from Philadelphia, was defeated by a Republican candidate Prentiss Walker. This could give the Negro people a tremendous opportunity to make significant strides in the political arena there because I am sure that the Democratic party will attempt to win that congressional seat back, which will mean a split among the white voters and an excellent opportunity for the Negroes to run a candidate on an independent ticket. This could pull the Negro voters together, and maybe win a victory.

CORE is also working with the FDO on a state-wide level. The FDP hopes to be able to challenge all candidates during the 1966 congressional elections.

Political education and organization has already begun in most districts. Mississippi is asking for nine workers and two leased cars.

FLORIDA

Florida is a state where the staff has produced as much or more than most of our projects in other states, and the Florida staff has had less to work with. They have been responsible for a substantial increase in voter registration in that area and have worked with several Negro candidates in an attempt to crack the white power structure. These campaigns have resulted in better Negro political organization and education. But for future elections the staff must increase its efforts in this direction. In some of the counties of North Florida Negroes outnumber whites. In these counties we hope to be able to make very significant gains by 1966.

At present time North Florida only has one worker, Spiver Gordon. He is asking for four additional workers and two cars in order to continue the operations in those areas. During the summer he had several task force workers and several volunteers which enabled him to begin work in other areas. This work must continue.

I think that we should also begin to look forward to finding means of making connections with other states. By 1968 we should be able to have unity among people from various states with an objective of making significant political gains on a national level. To do this we must become involved in political education and organization in the North.

DAVID J. DENNIS*** FIELD SECRETARY
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE PROGRAM DIRECTOR
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
523-7625-6

A Proposal to Bring Together Resources from Universities, Labor Unions, and Civil Rights Organizations

There is some agreement among several staff members of various civil rights groups on the need for a closer working relationship between themselves and people in the labor movement as well as the workers outside the unions and people otherwise unemployed. Out of this concern has grown an interest in developing ways of working with labor unions as, in part, a means of making the civil rights movement more useful in the communities it seeks to serve.

Toward the objective of developing ways of working with labor unions this proposal put forth the following suggestions for consideration:

I. Research

1. Research the necessary and relevant information about the history and nature of unions.
2. Collect information about specific unions (N. O. ILA) and how they operate on the local, regional, and international levels.
3. Find a major university (e.g. Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations) which is willing to sponsor, help guide, and fund the necessary research and prepare conferences which will bring together university and civil rights personnel to discuss research, problems, and the implementation of agreed upon objectives. At some later time it would be necessary to bring together union workers with the other personnel.

II. Using The Information

1. After the research has been studied it could be used as a basis to begin dialogues between civil rights staff and union workers of a specific union. Using some personal contacts, staff could ask union workers to relate their understanding of how their union operates and toward what ends. The union worker could also be

asked for their opinions as to whether or not they think the present union operations should be changed and if so in what ways. Discussions of this type might examine some of the internal problems within unions and evaluate their function in the community at large.

2. Given prior information from step I staff could then relate and compare its knowledge of the union to the information gained from the union workers. In addition to making his information and its sources available to the union members the staff person could help to describe and set up ways in which the workers could secure information on their own if necessary. Moreover, the civil rights staff could give its own opinion, if there be any, as to how the unions might operate toward the betterment of its own membership and the community at large. From this interaction a program could or might emerge to use union worker and civil rights resources toward a common goal.

III. Implementation of Steps I and II

1. For the initial conferences resource persons could be gathered from universities and civil rights organizations.

University	Civil Rights
Dr. Michael Sawyer (Syracuse)	* Jerome Smith (CORE)
Dr. Spenser Parratt (Syracuse)	Dave Dennis (CORE)
Dr. Segmore Millwe (Syracuse)	Oretha Castle-----
Dr. Michael Rogan (U of C)	Courtland Cox (SNCC)
	Bob Parris (SNCC)
	Jack Minnis (SNCC)
	* Rudy Lombard-----

Other names should be suggested and a polling of other groups should be taken. (The above names are offered simply as suggestion since most of them have not been contacted)

2. If this proposal is deemed useful specific communities (e.g. New Orleans) should be chosen as pilot areas. The fall of 1965 could be spent bringing together the relevant information and holding the needed conferences. By February of 1966 the staff should be ready to begin discussions with union workers. Staff would have to be subsidized until a program could be worked at the local level. The subsidy should run for about a year (fall 1966) after which time the usefulness of this proposal and its approach should be evaluated.

* Smith and Lombard are former union members who intend to renew their union membership

COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from Southern campuses has been painfully minor--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights' movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro University has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psychological dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation, most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The University usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

Negro men who seek skilled or professional jobs, other than teaching, have very little chance, if any, to find decent employment in the South. Negro engineers, scientists, pharmacists, actors, musicians, construction workers, plumbers, etc., have little chance of acquiring good positions in their trades. Many Negro people feel that by "escaping to the North" they can get away from this dilemma, but the horrible truth is that these problems exist throughout the country. This they must learn and this the movement must teach before the South is drained of its potential black leadership.

To escape the dilemma, the Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South, have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being acquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people from their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills acquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural farm areas of the South. Lawyers and doctors are needed. Banks, clinics, shopping centers, agricultural development programs, new schools and Universities, and political training and organizations are needed throughout the Negro communities of the South. Skills to develop these things are being acquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentives to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on Southern Negro College campuses to begin to get the students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in present programs, develop new programs, and in becoming a voice in the movement.

The students who will participate in these conferences have [illegible] great stock in the success or failure of the movement. [illegible] These students will soon be the adult citizens in dozens of communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts on college campuses in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in November during their Thanksgiving holidays.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Problems confronting college students.

   Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Involvement of College Students in the Movement.

   This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past... This discussion might touch upon why college students are relucant to become involved in the movement.

3. EDUCATION

   Here can be a discussion on what is education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial project can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get these students interested in a community service project.

4. Brief History of the Movement

   For information, someone from staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro history. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro history to bring back for discussion.

5. Student Teach-ins

   This is a program in which debates are held between students from different universities on various subjects. This type of a project could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

6. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

   The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds their campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country and trace the sources.

7. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be distributed to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro communities. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it thatthose programs which are good can be implemented.

8. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Some one should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison.

9. Foreign Policy

How does this policy effect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in Vietnam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion.

There will be two "campus travelers", whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest for the conferences. They are to acquire facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the political structure of Louisiana and the Civil Rights Act. We will try to get someone from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro community." We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and professor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussion groups among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger conference. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
January 22, 1966

JAN 25 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the program recomondation that I sent to Marvin Rich. I am not sure how much money Marvin can get for us, possibley you could get some funds for us also. If you have any suggestions or questions about the program, let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Dave Dennis dn
David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/dn

SUMMER PROJECTS

During the summer projects of 1965 many of us were quite dissatisfied with results of using volunteers in the capacity that we attempted, i.e. as community organizers. We learned that it is almost impossible for people to come from northern communities into southern communities and do any type of effective community organizing within 2½ months. A program for summer volunteers must be rigid with direction.

This summer we should begin recruitment early and concentrate heavily on Negro college campuses.

Because 1966 is an important election year across the South and the first big test of Negro voting strength since the Voting Rights Bill, I feel that we should concentrate on voter registration and political education during the summer. Volunteers should be used for canvassing the communities, organizing local people to do voter registration, and to conduct voter education workshops. They should also be used to help get out the vote.

Staff should decide at this meeting whether they intend to use volunteers this summer; if so, where and how many.

I also feel that the screening and training sessions should be longer and more specific. A committee should be formed out of this conference to develop a procedure for screening and training of volunteers.

We should use volunteers only in areas where we will be able to follow up in some consistent and meaningful manner.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

DISCUSSION PAPER FOR A VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

The Voting Rights Bill of 1965 has removed many of the physical barriers that once prevented thousands of Negroes from registering; but it has not been able to remove the psychological barriers that 300 years of racial hatred and discrimination have so well established in the minds of the vast majority of Negro people. It has not stopped southern white employers from using economic pressures against those Negroes who wish to register. It has not stopped physical intimidation on the part of many in the white community. All of these facts have made the Voting Rights Bill somewhat insignificant to many people who live in the urban and particularly the rural areas of the South. These are the areas that the federal government has little knowledge of, and the same areas where civil rights organizations cannot reach because of lack of funds and personnel.

The coming congressional elections and local elections in many areas where we work have made it imperative for CORE to increase its program of political education and voter registration.

Two weeks ago the Southern Office, upon recommendation of project directors, drew up a voter registration and political education program for Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina, that had a budget which totaled over $300,000, only to find that VEP would have only $250,000 to distribute among all the civil rights organizations. CORE's allottment would be approximately $60,000. Mr. Haley worked out a formula, based on area and present CORE operations in the various southern states, for the distribution of the $60,000. Louisiana and Mississippi will receive $15,000 each. North Carolina, Florida, and South Carolina will receive $10,000 each.

Another formula was devised for discussion on how the funds should be used within the given states. Criteria are based on the percentage of Negro population, percentage of Negroes unregistered, CORE's relationship to the community, and our ability to register people in a crash program, and coming local and congressional elections. In the latter we would be interested in areas where Negroes are planning to run for public office. Another consideration would be our ability to follow up the program after it is finished.

Based on the above, the Southern Office feels that we should attempt to have crash voter registration programs in areas where we can get more people registered and have an effect on coming elections. This would mean that the program would run from 2-4 months, beginning about March 1, depending on the area and the date of the first primary. Let's use Louisiana as an example for formulas to distribute the money in such a crash program. The first primary for the 1966 congressional elections in Louisiana is on June 24. This would give Louisiana staff approximately 4 months for a crash program.

Let's sat that we choose 5 cities for maximum results (we recommend that the staff work by cities rather than by Parish, whenever possible). The budget should look somewhat like this...

staff - 25 at $108 per month	$ 10,800
cars - 4 cars at $125 per month	2,000
gas & oil - $80 per month per car	1,280
office rent (one office for whole state) $50 per month	200
telephone - $100 per month	400
utilities - $15 per month	60
misc.	260
TOTAL	$ 15,000

What is needed from staff at this meeting is a list of priorities in regard to areas to work, and how we should use the limited funds that are made available to us by VEP. Please try to have some recommendations by Tuesday on areas to work, political education, and a breakdown of budget within the amount allotted to your area.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

One of the purposes of the College Conference Program is to interest southern Negro students in the CORE SEDF Field Fellowship Program. In the summer of 1965 there were not as many southern Negro students participating in the program as we would have liked. The main cause of this situation was, I feel, the lack of recruiting by staff members on southern campuses. If recruiting were started in February, this would give us two months before the conference to talk with and encourage students to participate in the 1966 Summer Project. Early recruiting would also give us more time to expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement, and to instruct and train them about their responsibilities in the field. Consequently, we would have a much more effective group of people in the coming summer: people who have skills that are needed in the Negro community today.

These ideas were expressed several times last year, but I cannot overemphasize the importance of involving more southern Negro students in our program now. Through this program we must provide the incentive for these students to become involved in our present and future programs. These studnets will soon be the professional people of their communities; they will, in large measure, determine the future success or failure of the movement. One of the objectives of the Field Fellowship Program has been to give students the opportunity to enrich their academic experience through direct experience in the field. In the College Conferences we will be able to show these students how they can further the movement, and allow them to see and choose what aspect or program might best serve their academic purpose.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor-but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or the leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the studnet to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarentee equal opportunities everywhere. In many palces across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, clinics, shopping centers, Agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed in the rural areas. Skills to develop these things are being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campuses to begin to get the students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement through the SEDF Program.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6-4/10.

LOUISIANA

Grambling Southern Dillard Xavier	Feb. 6-20

FLORIDA

Florida A & M	Feb. 21-27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S.C. State Morris	March 7-12

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State Tougaloo	March 25-30

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith Bennett N.C. A & T N.C. State	March 13-23

Other colleges in the above states will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these congerences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship Program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely noj-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past...This discussion might touch u pon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between students from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the sources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Someone should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does thi s policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND COLLEGE CONFERENCES

1. Problems Confronting College Students

Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a discussion of what education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get the students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone from staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro History. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro history to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be distributed to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.). What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back to the workshop for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers", whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquire facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the political structure of states and the Civil Rights Act. We will try to get someone from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro Community". We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and professor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus today is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the palnning for a larger conference. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker # 1	35.00 per week	
Worker # 2	35.00	
	70.00	
Feb 1 - June 7 (17weeks)		1190.00

EXPENSES FOR STAFF AND EQUIPMENT

1 car (leased)	100.00 per month	
gas	200.00	
paper	125.00	
room & board	25.00 per wk. per worker	
		2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probavly be an average of $35.00 per student for round trip.

100 students X $35.00	3500.00	
materials	50.00	
food - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
housing - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
		4750.00
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT		$ 8415.00

So corr.

MAR 2 1966

March 1, 1966

Marvin Rich
c/o CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Rm 1707
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

I'm very concerned about the Field Fellowship program for the summer of '66. Thus far we have not been able to approach any of the local College campuses for recruitment. The reason for this has been the lack of available staff.

I feel that in order to have a successful program we need to begin recruitment and screening now. To do such a job we need one person now who is familiar with the College campus and the field fellowship program. I have such a person in mind who worked with the Field Fellowship program last summer and attended Southern University. We can get him on a task force scale plus traveling expenses. This could also be a part of the College Conference program. As a rough estimate I would say that the project could be carried out for $1,000. That's 20 weeks at $25 per week for salary and $25 per week for general expenses.

Please inform me soon of the possibilities.

Thanks!

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis

DD/lmw

NOV 17 1966

5501 St. Ferdinand Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana 70126
November 11, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Floyd:

It has been over a month since I last received a payment on my back salary. I am quite sure that this is not because of neglect on your part but because of financial problems of the organization. Realizing this makes it somewhat difficult for me to write this letter, but circumstances force me to.

I am again confrunted with severe financial problems. At this time we have exactly $2.58 between the two of us with bills piling up.

Therefore, I would like to have C.O.R.E. to send me a payment next week so that I can at least pay some of my bills and put some food in the house. Your promptness will be highly appreciated.

I am doing very well in school. Subjects aren't very difficult, but I am having problems re-adjusting to the routine.

Give my regards to everyone.

Yours truly,

David J. Dennis

Hold

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Marsha Mckenna
c/o CORE
CORE- 38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marsha,

I have been complaining for the last two weeks about the present methods of the National Office in sending the expense funds to Mississippi for the staff and the COFO office. I understand that the office is presently going through a "little" financial difficulty, but I do feel ~~t~~ that we must make some bettee arrangements in order that we do not run into more difficult problems.

At present we are running into a lot of bills and the ~~me~~ method of paying these bills are becoming quite confusing because of the manner that the money is being sent to us. What I am trying to say is that we feel that if the money is sent on a monthly basis we would be able to pay our bills on time and avoid any financial set-backs.

You see, we are spreading the staff throughout the district and this means a shifting of funds as we shift the manpowee. This becomes almost impossible under the present procedures used by the office.

Lula [We also need a memo from the office explaing just how you want us to send in our expense reports under the new arrangements. This would also include the $500.00 sent to COFO.

I have found the other worker that I have been looking for. His name is Landy McNair and ~~he~~ is from Jackson, Miss. H;e sh uld begin as of the 13th. You will have an application by the first of next week.

Keep smiling and watch those eyes.

In the name of " FREEDOM..."

Yours truly,

David Dennis

David Dennis

To: All interested persons.

From: David Dennis, Mississippi Project

Concerning: Educational Centers in Mississippi

We are attempting to set up little educational centers in several counties throughout the state. In the centers we hope to set up small libraries where people can come to read and learn about different things. We will also attempt to conduct citizenship classes (voter registration), agricultural development workshops, business administration classes, and provide guidance for teenagers in choosing occupations and obtaining scholarships. We also hope to provide educational movies for the people. The centers are to be equipped to provide something for the thousands of people who have nothing to do. In many of the communities, there are no libraries, or other facilities for recreation for the Negro people. They have no means of acquiring information and education on self-improvement.

These centers will be geared to help the people in every manner possible to develop themselves both intellectually and spiritually and provide an outlet for their many potentialities.

We need more funds in order to develop these centers and pay personnel. The budget for each center should be approximately as follows:

Rent of Building	$ 15.00	
Utilities (gas, light, etc.) .	10.50	
Supplies (paper, stencils, games, films, etc.)	20.00	
Salaries (for three)	60.00	per week
	$105.50	

We also need the following equipment for each center:

Typewriters	3	Mimeograph machine	1
Tape recorder	1	Set of lounge furniture . . .	1
Desks	2	Record player	1
Movie projector	1	Good records	?
Movie screen	1	Books	?
Large file cabinets . .	3		

This type of "center" is the first to be developed in this state by a civil-rights organization. The centers are also experimental; how successful they will be remains to be seen.

There is a tremendous need for such centers throughout the rural areas of the South. As we fight for the elimination of segregation, we must also struggle to free the minds of the people from the psychological bondage of slavery which keeps them shackled in the horrors of an edifice of iniquity without exposure to dignity or the hope of a better future.

If there is anyone who would like to sacrifice his or her time to aid these people through the educational centers by working down South for a year, he or she would be welcome.

I. Building--The building would need to be a large [illegible] place to provide rooms for different activities. A [illegible] which could be converted into such a center would be appropriate. The building should be sectioned off to include the following:

A. Library--space for books, study and a librarian. In this room should be a desk, two file cabinets, several tables and chairs for readers and peoplewho would like to study.

B. Office--This room would be for the [illegible] of the center who would co-ordinate the activities of all the [illegible]. He should be responsible for the budget, [illegible], [illegible], fundraising and programs for the center. He should have a secretary to run the office, requiring two desks. The [illegible] machine and other office equipment would be here. [illegible], recordings, record-listening, etc.

C. Audio-Visual--[illegible] games such as bridge, checkers,

D. Game room--[illegible] will be given for new games. cards, chess, ping-pong, etc. [illegible]

II. Operation of Facilities

A. The library will be open [illegible] Friday [illegible] would be open it would be open [illegible] 9:00 p.m. from9:00 a.m. to [illegible] through

B. Office should [illegible] 5:00 p.m. Saturday. [illegible] open only on evenings when we

C. Educational and [illegible] the public. From 5:00 p.m. have official [illegible] to conduct classes or for to 9:00 p.m. [illegible] will be held. Community [illegible] and discussions from 1:00 Saturdays and [illegible] and Sunday it will be p.m. to 4:00 p.m. [illegible] used for [illegible] 6:00 to 9:00 p.m.

D. Game room [illegible] On Saturday it will [illegible] it will be open from 1:00 [illegible] p.m. until [illegible]

III. Personnel--[illegible] and the [illegible] depending on [illegible]

A. Typing
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. [illegible]
F. [illegible]
G. [illegible]
H. [illegible]

[illegible]

BE

Total weekly expenses fo operation of the center and expenses for three personnel per center should be approximately:

$105.50	for the center
26.00	for personnel
26.00	
26.00	
$183.50	total

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

286/63

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Dave

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

CORE Active In Jackson Movement

Jackson, Miss., May 29: CORE is playing an active role and is closely cooper- with the NAACP in the Jackson situation and the action campaign which started May 28th.

George Raymond, a member of the CORE Task Force, was one of the three Negroes who sat-in at Woolworth's on that date. Another of the sit-inners, Memphis Norman, was repeatedly kicked in the face by a former policeman, and John Salter, a white professor who joined the sit-in was cut on the cheek. All the sit-inners were pushed to the ground by a crowd of whites and doused with ketchup, mustard and sugar.

In preparation for the local action campaign, Dave Dennis, CORE field secretary, has conducted daily workshops in nonviolence to train the participants. Jerome Smith, another CORE field secretary has just arrived here to assist Dennis. In addition, CORE has assigned another of its Task Force members to Jackson -- Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer.

Mattie Dennis, wife of CORE field secretary Dave Dennis lead the demonstrators picketing the Woolworth store on the second day. All 11 were arrested. Thereafter the Woolworth and H.L. Green Company closed their stores and Walgreens closed its lunch counters.

####

Dennis

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Robert Gore

CORE Field Secretary
Others Harassed In Mississippi

Clarksdale, Miss., Aug. 29: In the wake of a Justice Department suit to open voting rolls in Mississippi to Negroes, police in this small, Delta town harassed participants in a voter registration clinic.

David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary, was stopped by police three times after the all-state voting clinic closed shortly after midnight. He was finally arrested at 1:30 A.M. on charges of failing to yiled the right of way as he was driving back to Jackson.

Although he was released this morning on payment of a fine, five others were still being held on charges of loitering. This charge is based on a city ordinance which imposes a midnight curfew in Clarksdale. According to Dennis, this ordinance is applied only to Negroes. The five, like Dennis, were driving out of town when they were arrested.

####

201/62

Dennis

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

A Not-Too Merry Christmas In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 20: For thousands of Mississippi Negroes -- particularly those who have tried to exercise their voting rights -- Christmas 1962 was not particularly merry.

Some 20,000 active in voter registration who have been dropped by local officials from lists of those eligible to buy federal surplus commodities.

As a consequence, Dave Dennis, CORE field secretary, has filed a formal protest with Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Attorney General Robert Kennedy. CORE National Director James Farmer has supplemented this with a wire to Attorney General Kennedy pointing out that "this is the type or reprisal to be expected through discriminatory use of local option in dispensing federal funds, goods and services."

In addition, Dennis asserts: "Many people who have attempted to register have been harassed to the extent of losing their jobs. Families have been thrown off their farms. Some have been pressured financially. Also, this year more than 68% of the cotton was harvested by automation, which meant that manpower was cut tremendously."

To bring at least some cheer to the destitute, the Council of Federated Organizations, which includes CORE, SCLC, SNCC and NAACP, initiated a program of distributing Christmas packages to needy Mississippi families.

####

Read

"Diane's paper on Summer Programs"

SUMMER PROJECTS

During the summer projects of 1965 many of us were quite dissatisfied with results of using volunteers in the capacity that we attempted, i.e. as community organizers. We learned that it is almost impossible for people to come from northern communities into southern communities and do any type of effective community organizing within 2½ months. A program for summer volunteers must be rigid with direction.

OK

This summer we should begin recruitment early and concentrate heavily on Negro college campuses.

OK

Because 1966 is an important election year across the South and the first big test of Negro voting strength since the Voting Rights Bill, I feel that we should concentrate on voter registration and political education during the summer. Volunteers should be used for canvassing the communities, organizing local people to do voter registration, and to conduct voter education workshops. They should also be used to help get out the vote.

Staff should decide at this meeting whether they intend to use volunteers this summer; if so, where and how many.

I also feel that the screening and training sessions should be longer and more specific. A committee should be formed out of this conference to develop a procedure for screening and training of volunteers.

We should use volunteers only in areas where we will be able to follow up in some consistent and meaningful manner.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

DISCUSSION PAPER FOR A VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

The Voting Rights Bill of 1965 has removed many of the physical barriers that once prevented thousands of Negroes from registering; but it has not been able to remove the psychological barriers that 300 years of racial hatred and discrimination have so well established in the minds of the vast majority of Negro people. It has not stopped southern white employers from using economic pressures against those Negroes who wish to register. It has not stopped physical intimidation on the part of many in the white community. All of these facts have made the Voting Rights Bill somewhat insignificant to many people who live in the urban and particularly the rural areas of the South. These are the areas that the federal government has little knowledge of, and the same areas where civil rights organizations cannot reach because of lack of funds and personnel.

The coming congressional elections and local elections in many areas where we work have made it imperative for CORE to increase its program of political education and voter registration.

Two weeks ago the Southern Office, upon recommendation of project directors, drew up a voter registration and political education program for Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina, that had a budget which totaled over $300,000, only to find that VEP would have only $250,000 to distribute among all the civil rights organizations. CORE's allottment would be approximately $60,000. Mr. Haley worked out a formula, based on area and present CORE operations in the various southern states, for the distribution of the $60,000. Louisiana and Mississippi will receive $15,000 each. North Carolina, Florida, and South Carolina will receive $10,000 each.

Another formula was devised for discussion on how the funds should be used within the given states. Criteria are based on the percentage of Negro population, percentage of Negroes unregistered, CORE's relationship to the community, and our ability to register people in a crash program, and coming local and congressional elections. In the latter we would be interested in areas where Negroes are planning to run for public office. Another consideration would be our ability to follow up the program after it is finished.

Based on the above, the Southern Office feels that we should attempt to have crash voter registration programs in areas where we can get more people registered and have an effect on coming elections. This would mean that the program would run from 2-4 months, beginning about March 1, depending on the area and the date of the first primary. Let's use **Louisiana** as an example for formulas to distribute the money in such a crash program. The first primary for the 1966 congressional elections in Louisiana is on June 24. This would give Louisiana staff approximately 4 months for a crash program.

Let's sat that we choose 5 cities for maximum results (we recommend that the staff work by cities rather than by Parish, whenever possible). The budget should look somewhat like this...

staff - 25 at $108 per month	$ 10,800
cars - 4 cars at $125 per month	2,000
gas & oil - $80 per month per car	1,280
office rent (one office for whole state) $50 per month	200
telephone - $100 per month	400
utilities - $15 per month	60
misc.	260
TOTAL	$ 15,000

What is needed from staff at this meeting is a list of priorities in regard to areas to work, and how we should use the limited funds that are made available to us by VEP. Please try to have some recommendations by Tuesday on areas to work, political education, and a breakdown of budget within the amount allotted to your area.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
December 7, 1962

TO: CORE Contacts
FROM: Dave Dennis

There is much poverty here in the state of Mississippi. Because of this, the local CORE group, in cooperation with the Council on Federated Organizations (a state-wide organization which is composed of the NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, CORE and citizens throught the state -- at this time it is carrying on an extensive voter registration program in the state) has initiated a program of "Packages for Christmas," in order to do something to aid families in desperate need during Chrustmas.

Many people here rely on the cotton crop to make money. This year more than 68% of the cotton was harvested by automation, which meant that manpower was cut tremendously. There are fery few skilled workers (Negro) in the area because of the low education level. There is very little to do. Many people who have attempted to register have been harrassed to the extent of losing their jobs, and members of the families have been victims of circumstances. Families have been thrown off their farms, some have been pressured financially.

This type of pressure has caused much hardship upon the people. Children are without warm clothing; homes are improperly heated; sanitation is poor, there is very little food. Jobs are impossible to find for some. Farming is all that they know and this type of work just is not available.

We have to do something. I have warm clothing and a comfortable bed to sleep in. My Christmas will be filled with laughter and parties, and I am sure that most of us will have such a Christmas. Please help us to give some other person in need a Merry Christmas.

Your help is desparately needed in this project; please give us your support. Any type of assistance you can give will be gratefully welcomed. Send everything directly to:

Dave Dennis
CORE Field Secretary
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

* * * * *

LATEST INFO ON MISSISSIPPI: Now people who have tried to register to vote are being removed from the commodity lists, so that they will not be able to receive the Federal surplus foods sent to Mississippi. Their need is great, and will continue through the winter. Please help!

To: All interested persons.

From: David Dennis, Mississippi Project

Concerning: Educational Centers in Mississippi

We are attempting to set up little educational centers in several counties throughout the state. In the centers we hope to set up small libraries where people can come to read and learn about different things. We will also attempt to conduct citizenship classes (voter registration), agricultural develppment workshops, business administration classes, and provide guidance for teenagers in choosing occupations and obtaining scholarships. We also hope to provide educational movies for the people. The centers are to be equipped to provide something for the thousands of people who have nothing to do. In many of the communities, there are no libraries, or other facilities for recreation for the Negro people. They have no means of acquiring information and education on self-improvement.

These centers will be geared to help the people in every manner possible to develop themselves both intellectually and spiritually and provide an outlet for their many potentialities.

We need more funds in order to develop these centers and pay personnel. The budget for each center should be approximately as follows:

Rent of Building	$ 15.00	
Utilities (gas, light, etc.) .	10.50	
Supplies (paper, stencils, games, films, etc.)	20.00	
Salaries (for three)	60.00	per week
	$105.50	

We also need the following equipment for each center:

Typewriters	3	Mimeograph machine	1
Tape recorder	1	Set of lounge furniture . . .	1
Desks	2	Record player	1
Movie projector	1	Good records	?
Movie screen	1	Books	?
Large file cabinets . .	3		

This type of "center" is the first to be developed in this state by a civil-rights organization. The centers are also experimental; how successful they will be remains to be seen.

There is a tremendous need for such centers throughout the rural areas of the South. As we fight for the elimination of segregation, we must also struggle to free the minds of the people from the psychological bondage of slavery which keeps them shackled in the horrors of an edifice of iniquity without exposure to dignity or the hope of a better future.

If there is anyone who would like to sacrifice his or her time to aid these people through the educational centers by working down South for a year, he or she would be welcome.

HiCo PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

CHARLES L. BUTTS
Editor

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS
1253 VALLEY STREET — FL 5-7345
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

I. Building--The building would have to be a large enough place to provide rooms for different activities. A house which could be converted into such a center would be appropriate. The building should be sectioned off to include the following:

- A. Library--space for books, study and a librarian. In this room should be a desk, two file cabinets, several tables and chairs for readers and peoplewho would like to study.
- B. Office--This room should be for the manager of the center who would co-ordinate the activities of all the entire center. He should be responsible for the budget, personnel, equipment, fund-raising and programs for the center. He should have a secretary to run the office, requiring two desks. The mimeograph machine and other office equipment would be here.
- C. Audio-Visual--This room would be for movies, recordings, record-listening, etc.
- D. Game room-- Here there will be space for games such as bridge, checkers, cards, chess, ping-pong, etc. Instructions will be given for new games.

II. Operation of facilities:

- A. The library will be open seven days per week. Monday through Friday it would be open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Saturday it would be open from9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- B. Ovvice should remain open from 8:45 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Sunday it would be open from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- C. Educational and Audio-visual-- This room will be open only on evenings when we have official movies, slides, etc. to show to the public. From 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday it will be used to conduct classes or for community meetings, where educational discussions and debates will be held. Saturdays and Sundays it will be open for classes and discussions from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. From 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday it will be used for movies, record-listening and slides.
- D. Game Room--This room will be open on school days from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m. On Saturdays it will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. except when there is something special on education held. On Sunday it will be open from 3:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.

III. Personnel--All personnel should have some college experience and the capability to teach people things in at least 3 of the following categories:

- A. Typing
- B. Business--how to do office work--bookkeeping, etc.
- C. History, especially Negro history.
- D. Agricultural development--should be familiar with programs of USDA and the local and federal programs offered to farmers.
- E. Health--General precautions against common diseases, child care, feminine care, cleanliness, diet, etc.
- F. Charm--tablemanners, conversation, dress, etc.
- G. English--grammar, letter-writing, etc.
- H. Government and Citizenship--Voter registration, responsibility to people, rights guaranteed to everyone, local governmental structure, etc.

Expenses for personnel from out of state should be approximately as follows for each person per week:

Rent:	$10.00
Food:	10.00
Utilities	3.00
Transportation	3.00
	$26.00 apiece, per week

Total weekly expenses fo operation of the center and expenses for three personnel per center should be approximately:

$105.50	for the center
26.00	for personnel
26.00	
26.00	
$183.50	total

To: National Action Committee

From: David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary for Mississippi

Concerning: An Abortion for a Pregnant State

VOTER REGISTRATION

During the past year I have been very active in Mississippi in the voter registration program and some forms of direct action. From June 7, 1962 to May of 1963, I was the only CORE representative in the state, wit h only three short visits from 6ther CORE representativs. Since that time CORE has hired several Task Force workers for the state.

Mississippi is a state where definite long-range programs must be set up if it is to be cracked. At this time it is the most segregated state in the United States of America. Enclosed you will find statistical data that was drawn up by Mr. Jesse Morris of SNCC last week. This report demonstrates to us the problems that confront us. This report was drawn up for the National Council of Churches in the hope that they will provide funds for projects in Mississippi.

During the past three weeks we, CORE and SNCC, have been involved in a "Freedom Vote" campaign. Many people felt that this was silly and was some sort of plaything, but, on the contrary, it did much more for the movement, toward uniting Mississippi, than anything else we have done. The purposes of the campaign were:

1. To demonstrate to Mississippi, Washington, and the rest of the nation that the Negro people of Mississippi would vote if they were allowed to register free from intimidation and discrimination.
2. To form a unit by which we could unite the people throughout the state.
3. To make the people aware of the power of the ballot.
4. To communicate with the masses.
5. To focus national attention on the political system of Miss.
6. To encourage Negroes not to support either political party unless they both change their civil-rights policies.
7. To set up a structure for a statewide political organization.

I believe that we were able to accomplish our feat. Over 82,000 Negroes voted in the Freedom Vote campaign. Many more would have participated if it had not been for the harassment and intimidation. We had over 100 arrests, several shootings and beatings and hundreds of threats and traffic tickets. Our campaign cost over $13,000.00, paid for from contributions from all across the nation. Three of our CORE workers were jailed. One, George Raymond, was kicked around by police. Several SNCC workers were beaten, shot at, and over 80 were jailed.

Many people disagree with our program of asking the Negro people here not to support either the Democrats or the Republicans. We feel that such an act will make it necessary for the political parties to change their policies in an attempt to gain the Negro vote which would be independent at this time. If the parties refuse, then we would be in a position to begin a third political party. Some think that this would only make the state increase its pressure against the Negro in an attempt to keep him from registering. If they do, then this would make the local registration laws come more and more into direct conflict with the Federal Government, which would force the Federal Government to act in behalf of the local Negro.

Through our Freedom Vote we made contact with people in every county of Mississippi and from every county people voted. This means that we now have contacts in these counties with people who are willing to take a stand. To keep things really going we must follow up on these contacts and organize people to attempt to register on a mass scale throughout the state. To accomplish this, we must get more people into the field. At this time SNCC has around 35 people working. They cannot hire any more because of financial problems. SCLC has approximately 20 "citizenship" workers in the state. CORE has five people. With at least 20 more people from CORE we could set up our structure as we want it. We could use 20 workers who would work on a volunteer basis by which we pay their expenses. Both white and black are welcome to work.

Such a project would be approximately $15.00 per week, per person:

Room and board ---	$10.00
Transportation ---	5.00
Total	$15.00

This is the first time that Mississippi has been organized to such an extent. We just cannot afford to let it fall back. We must take advantage of our present accomplishments. I am asking for CORE to support 20 more workers in Mississippi for six months as a special project for the State. This would cost approximately $8-10 thousand.

It is my opinion that SNCC and CORE are in better positions to tackle Mississippi together than any other organization. We have formed a unit in Mississipp where we have almost become one, and I hope that it remains that way.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

The citizens' councils of Mississippi have begun a campaign to force out of the state as many Negroes as possible during the next four years. In the Delta where Negroes form a majority, they have already put their plans into action. Automation is putting Negroes out of work on the plantations, loans are being cut from the small farms, and large plantation owners are beginning to buy up the small farms, and are hiring more whites and fewer Negroes. The state refuses to allow federal retraining programs to enter the state. The state is offering free property and tax cuts to industries and the industries are offering work for whites but not for Negroes. The Udico Electrical Appliance Co. from Los Angeles is a good example. The Negro must leave or starve. He can't leave, because he has no place to go. If we can off-set the citizens' councils' program by providing training, and projects for Negroes for at least 10 years, then I believe we can conquer the problems of the area.

The type of projects which can be organized are:

A. Farm Cooperatives
B. Food-processing Plant
C. Store Cooperatives (Dry Goods, etc.)

D. Private Business
  1. Barber and Beauty Shops
  2. TV and Radio Repair Shops
  3. Machine shops
  4. Upholstering shops
  5. Sewing establishments

These are some of the things which are needed in the Negro Community and which are easy to learn if we could get the teachers and places to teach. In my opinion there are many people from the North who would be willing to come to Mississippi and give a year to conduct such training for people, and help the people set up such projects. This would be a private Peace Corps in the United States, which is needed very badly.

The Community Center can serve another purpose as well. It can provide entertainment and information to the people that they have not been exposed to. Each center should be equipped with the following, in addition to the training facilities mentioned above:

A. A library where the young people can be exposed to objective books and information. There should be films shown every week.
B. A game room where people can learn other types of games than "tunk" and "blackjack".
C. Classes in health education, including: child care, prevention of common communicable diseases, birth control, sanitation, etc.
D. Special classes on Economics (to teach people how to save and spend money wisely), history (to teach them about the Negro and make them aware that they have much to be proud of), citizenship (their rights and how to obtain and keep them, how to register and vote).

There should be training provided for the people to meet the demands of these new industries. If we could have 100 Negroes prepared to operate machinery, to do clerical work, etc., the industries would not be able to say "We are hiring only skilled labor." in an attempt to exclude Negroes from employment. Here we can directly challenge their hiring practices and discrimination in other fields. We cannot demand jobs if we are not trained and prepared to fill the openings.

Such projects as mentioned above would take careful planning, money and personnel. I am sure, though, that there are foundations which would be willing to provide money for such an educational project. The instructors would be the next problem, but I'm also sure that there are some retired professors and the like who would like to come down for a year on such a project. The problem would then be to find them.

My suggestion now is to open a center in Mississippi, beginning with a library and orientation programs on health, citizenship, agriculture and other small things, and attempt to interest unions and foundations in a more detailed project and then expand the centers (about 10) throughout the Delta. College students could man such a project on a simple basis, but when we move into more complicated courses, more professional people would be needed.

Proposal for a FREEDOM EDUCATION PROGRAM

I. Need and Purpose

It has been the experience of nearly five years of civil rights work in the Deep South that the movement must grapple with a depressed community--depressed economically, socially, politically and spiritually. Nonviolent direct action and limited political action (voter registration) have begun the work of lifting the depression, but civil rights work must expand its scope to meet the challenge effectively. We cannot turn our backs to the community's starvation, ignorance, living conditions, etc. and promise them the vote when we know that the vote is only a partial solution to the community's problems. It is true that we cannot achieve our political ends of the Negroes in the South are not registered, but even if we are registered, we cannot achieve our ends if we are not politically active and knowledgeable. In some areas of the South where political education has been neglected, the movement now faces the problem of Negroes who are registered voters, but who sell their votes to dishonest and conservative politicians. In order th at both the total goal of a better world and the limited political goals which we have set should succeed, we need an educational program.

This paper proposes that in addition to the planned intensification of political and protest action, the Southern staff inaugurate a program of comprehensive education. A suggested outline for its scope and development is presented below. The purpose, like that of the political program, is twofold: We must organize crash programs which will operate alongside existing programs, where they are inadequate. Secondly, however, we must think of our programs ultimately as supplementing, not replacing, the regular social institutions, and therefore, an integral part of the proposal is that we must work for the improvement and integration of the existing social institutions. The Mississippi movement has dealt with these programs experimentally during the summer of 1964, and this proposal will draw its examples and generalizations from that experience.

II. Outline of the Program

As here envisioned, the educational program would be built around a new community institution, a community center. In Mississippi we have found no existing organizations or institutions which could be adapted to the needs of our educational program. (However, in other places, it might be a better plan to work through a local organization--possibly a voter's league or a civic club). The community center would house a library and sufficient space and equipment for a wide range of educational and recreational activities. The staff would have to include at least one or two full-time workers, usually sent in from outside the community, with special educational and vocational training. This training does not necessarily involve degrees--in Mississippi, these needs were often met by students from Northern colleges--but the college students who become really effective community center directors are exceptional. Besides the full-time staff, the center must have strong and dedicated local support. One of the most important responsibilities of the full-time staff is to discover, enlist and educate suitable local leadership.

The various programs which the community center would present are described as follows, remembering that each program has a dual function--1) to fill the gap where regular programs fail, and 2) to stimulate the improvement of regular public institutions.

A. Freedom Schools

The Freedom Schools, aimed at school-age children, would have two basic functions: first, they would offer remedial academic work to improve the verbal and mathematical abilities of the typical student. They would try, also, to expose the student to academic and cultural influences lacking in the Southern Negro homes and schools, and give a taste of the subjects which they do not get in the regular schhols. Illustrating this need, French and typing were by far the most popular subjects in the Mississippi Freedom Schools. Secondly, the Freedom Schools would differ from the regular schools in the presentation of material. The Freedom Schools would make an effort to deal with subjects too "controversial" for the regular schools. The racial controversy is the most obvious area of discussion in this category, but there are other taboos which the regular schools avoid, such as an academic investigation of the theory of evolution. In a "free" atmosphere of discussion, the Freedom Schools would study such things as Negro history, American history, the civil rights movement, and the concept of citizenship in a democracy. Current events would be discussed honestly and on a mature level. Freedom School teachers would find other, individual, ways to supplement the students' school needs.

The Freedom Schools would also study the Southern power structure, including its educational institutions (What is the purpose of Negro schools in a segregated, feudal society? How far are they supposed to go in "educating" a person, and what is this education intended to produce?) The schools would be a logical place for students to talk about what kind of schools the state should provide for all its citizens, and to plan for action which could accomplish this. In Mississippi's summer Freedom Schools, the students offered elaborate plans for pressuring the schools to offer enlarged, updated curriculum, to upgrade the instruction, and ultimately to abolish segregation in the school system. The upshot of this discussion was a projected statewide school boycott, scheduled for some time this year, and symbolic attempts to integrate the white schools in September. The Freedom Schools held a statewide convention for the purpose of writing a platform for a new Mississippi. This platform is probably the truest measure of the Freedom Schools' success. It illustrated the point that the Freedom Schools cannot divorce themselves from the public schools which the students must attend for the major part of their education.

B. Preschool Education

This program would try to deal with children who are potentially poor students before they fall behind in school. The preschool program would be essentially a day nursery. It would provide day care for the children of working mothers--offering supervised rest and play, but also offering basic education to prepare them for school. The areas of study would be reading readiness, beginning writing and vocabulary development. The school would also introduce them to cultural influences beyond the immediate environment. Many children never have the opportunity to paint, to model in clay, or to play musical instruments until they enter school, and even then it is only the better schools which offer this. The program would also include participation in the school lunch program and the school milk program if this could be worked out with the government, and if we could afford it.

Ideally this would be a pilot program which the school system would adopt, to bridge the gap between the privileged and the deprived children. And it would provide a focus for parents and community leaders to organize and demand that their children be offered these educational advantages.

C. Adult Education

Throughout the South, the state has failed to offer even cursory education to Negroes in years past. These people are adults now, and subject to the demands of an industrialized society. The state must be forced to provide basic literacy, more advanced reading instruction, and vocational education to the people it hasin the past deprived. This can be done only through a comprehensive and free public program, but this kind of program will not be offered until there is organized pressure for it and the example of a pilot program which dramatizes the need and shows the possible format for a more comprehensive program.

Evening classes should be offered to adults in the areas of literacy, duties of citizenship, vocational training, and whatever other subjects the people express a desire for. Because they are adults, the people can formulate their needs better than children can, but because they are adults, their habits are more set and they are harder to reach. So far, in the Mississippi project, we have not achieved any real breakthrough in adult education, but we are continuing to experiment with new ideas and materials, and increased efforts to involve the adult students in the planning of the program. The general areas where we are developing programs are citizenship, health education, federal programs and literacy. Vocational training is beyond our reach just now, but we are doing research on how government training programs can be brought to the Deep South.

D. Social Services

The centers must go beyond theconcept of strictly academic education and try to offer to the Negro people some services which they do not now have, and which they must have if they are to lift themselves out of the economic, social and political bottom. There must be provision for wholesome recreation for Negro youth, to give them a real alternative to bars and street violence. Some community institution must make a first step to deal with housing conditions, with sewage and sanitation in the poor part of town. All of the social blight which characterizes the "colored section" of any Southern town must be removed by united community action, and the community centers can provide the spark for this organization. Other programs which fall into this classification would be the public health program, the organization of farmers' unions, and the already-existing welfare and relief program (food and clothing distribution). As with preschool and adult education, the community centers must encourage, through example and pressure, the development of really adequate public social services.

E. Political Education

This is handled separately in our program, because of its importance in the Southern civil rights movement, but there should be no separation in thinking. Political education cannot be separated from other phases of the educational program. Voter registration and voter education are now and will be for some time to come the core of the South's civil rights program, and no phase of the program should fail to relate the social heeds of the people to the possibilities of aggressive political action.

III. Outline of Requirements

Several things are needed to implement this program. Most basically is a center itself. In Mississippi we have found that the typical community has no building suitable for a community center available. A building must be large enough to accommodate the library and various educational and recreational activities, and by and large only churches and lodge halls meet the requirements. This means that we must build our centers, symbolic of building a New South when the old South does not meet our needs. As a rough estimate, we have found that a simple concrete-block, one-story building can be built, with electricity and running water, but without luxuries such as air conditioning and tile floors, for around $10-12,000 (local estimates vary), excluding land and labor costs. A frame building is roughly the same. The next need is for staff, and that too, cannot usually be provided by the local community. A trained outsider is needed to organize and oversee the program. However, local leadership is emerging in the communities which have had centers for less than three months, and the need for trained outside staff may be temporary. The third major need of the centers is for equipment and operational expenses. The local picture is more hopeful here. We have found that the local communities can help significantly with day-to-day expenses. The kind of services so far provided have been volunteer labor to remodel old buildings, free sandwiches for the children, improvised play equipment, donated school supplies, and especially volunteer supervisory help with the children and the library. Regular expenses such as the light bills can usually be absorbed by the voter registration project. Another resource which has proved to be significantly helpful is donations from outside sources. The books for our libraries have come almost entirely from the gifts of people all across the country. Similarly, the food and clothing for the welfare program has been donated. Some progress has been made with the idea of an outside institution--a church group, a labor union, or a Northern civil rights committee, etc.--"adopting" a center, and shouldering its major expenses. This is still in the pilot stage, however; only three centers have been adopted, and it remains to be seen how constant and adequate the support will be. Another resource which has not been used sufficiently is that of local college students. These students can be used year-round in college communities, and in their home towns when they are on vacation.

As a final argument, we can, in this project, discover for ourselves and show the world what kind of society we envision. The center can be an example of our goal in microcosm. The concept of an integrated group of workers applying their brains and bodies to the solution of social problems is needed in America now, to show the average American an alternative to racism, materialism and cynicism.

Proposed Plan of Action for CORE   Dave Dennis

FREEDOM '68

I

Background

I feel that the Mississippi challenge to the National Democratic Party marks the beginning of a significant new move by civil rights groups to confront the "power structure" with some meaningful and constructive efforts for change, both morally and legally. It took the civil rights organizations years to develop a program that would bring about meaningful changes in public accommodations laws. Aggressive, imaginative groups developed the sin-in movement that challenged the laws and conscience of this country.

There are several things besides the energetic efforts of the workers in the state that I feel contributed to the success of the convention challenge. First, it was a grass-roots movement made up of people from the grass roots. We were able to by-pass the "established" leadership, which helped us also to by-pass the traditional cries of "go slow" and "let's not hurt our friends." The people who made up the party were people who owed no allegiance to the local power structure. The party was also made up of people who had been active in developing the program, people who had attempted to register and had met with violence or economic pressure because they made that attempt. These were people who knew what suffering for a cause meant and were willing to continue suffering, which made them almost invulnerable to any type of threat or compromise offer from seemingly "big" people or the established leadership. They went to the convention independently.

Secondly, the movement was independent of any compromising obligation to any nationally established leaders, organizations or to the Administration. It was and is one of the few creative movements that the conservative elements in the civil rights struggle, or Walter Reuther (meaning the labor power structure) or the Administration had no control over. Therefore, when the chips were down and some of the national leadership, Walter Reuther, and the Administration turned against us in Atlantic City, we were able to maintain our militancy and determination without "stepping on anyone's toes".

The challenge proved to me that it is not safe for the civil rights movement to become too strongly aligned with the administration or unions or other conservative elements. I'm especially critical of the unions. At this point, Walter Reuther depends heavily upon the Johnson administration because Johnson has a lot to say in regard to whether or not Reuther's present negotiations with the auto industry are successful, and Reuther needs a success for the survival of his union. At this convention, Reuther had to dance to the tune of the President. Because of certain ties that some of the civil rights leaders have with Reuther, they were forced to dance to his tune, which meant that they were also dancing to the tune of President Johnson. I'm not saying that we should dissociate ourselves from the power structure altogether, but I am saying that we should not align ourselves with them to the extent that we cannot afford to go against their wishes or demands. We must establish allies within their ranks, but I am certain that we can do this without obligating ourselves to the group.

I'm convinced that any real, meaningful attempt to get civil rights representation in the political arena must be independent of these other ties, because we (the movement) must maintain a position that will free these powers to move in the direction of making some type of significant political change. The only way we do that is to remain a threat to these powers, and we can do that by being independent of them.

I feel that at this time CORE and SNCC are the only two organizations that can develop such a meaningful meovement. In many aspects CORE has the greater potential of the two, because of our chapters and program in both the North and the South. The reason why I mentioned the North is that this is where political organization within our ranks is needed most. We did not have one delegate from within our ranks at that convention. If we don't do something about that soon, we are going to find ourselves in the same political dilemma in 1968.

II

The following are some general recommendations that I'm making to CORE for a long-range progmam to begin immediately and extend through 1968. First, however, I would like to clear something up. At this point we do not interpret the Freedom Democratic Party as a third party, but as an attempt to build a meaningful political machinery to aid us (the civil rights movement) in obtaining a significant voice in our present government, both locally and nationally.

Program

I feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that it can service and coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following
  A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region,
  B. Do research on the economic standards of each state,
  C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiating with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the Negro community,
  D. Make all this material available to the Southern staff,
  E. Plan curriculum for staff and local people so that they may get an understanding of this material.

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following
  A. Create new and meaningful projects,
  B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
  C. Be responsible to the Southern office director for implementation of programs.

III. Communications Department.
  A. Should begin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
  B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
  C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office
  A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
  B. Should have the final say on decisions made,
  C. Should serve as liason between the Southern Office and the National Office.

The following is a recommendation for programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs. I feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

A. We should begin such an operation in Louisiana as a kick-off.
   1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state (double the present staff).
   2. Begin to organize in key cities such as New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles, etc. from the precincts up.
   3. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc. to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
   4. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
   5. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
   6. Have suits filed challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
   7. Establish political workshops throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular parish workshops to plan political strategy.
   8. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting and workshop to establish unity and build local leadership.
   9. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed.

B. Expansion into other states
   1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
      a. establish contacts in key cities
      b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups
      c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program and I feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.

   2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to oritnt them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.

   3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program.

C. Staffing such a program
   1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Miss.
   2. Use veteran task force workers for Alabama
   3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or begin the program in other states. They should work with veteran task force workers.
   4. During the summer these people should work on building local leadership to carry on work after the summer.

Note: We might be able to cover only one or two states during 1964-1965--remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. I envision that in 1967 we can have a nind-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North
   1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
   2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities.

3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas.

III.

Involvement of College Students

CORE should put a task force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departmants, medical schools, etc.

The college program should:

A. Begin to organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
F. Involve students in the educational program--community center and freedom school development.

I feel that it is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movemant again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

IV.

Educational Program

(see separate memo--Freedom Education Proposal)

Memorandum

TO: Marvin Rich, for the CORElator

FROM: Dave Dennis

AN AWAKENING CITY

Canton, Mississippi, is a small town with a population of approximately 9,797 (9,707) people; of these, 6,220 are Negro. Canton is the county seat of Madison County, with a population of approximately 32,904; of these, 23,642 are Negro. The ratio is about 3 to 1, favoring Negroes.

Canton is a typical Mississippi city (as voter - registration worker Claude Weaver put it,"It's so typical I hate it."); that is, there is nothing offered to the Negro for progress. The Negro communities are infested with poverty, ignorance and frustration. There isn't a movie theater or a library in Madison County for Negroes. The people there do not have anything which provides a wholesome outlet for entertainment or education.'

During the past eight months, CORE workers have been very active in this little town attempting to increase the voting power in the Negro community and to establish some type of local leadership. The intimidations against the CORE workers have been tremendous:

1. At first, police blocked off roads to prevent local citizens from attending mass meetings.
2. The CORE office has been wrecked twice.
3. Voter registration workers have been shot at three times. Five young members of CORE were shot down last summer as they left a voter registration meeting. The gunman, Price Lewis, a local white service station owner, was fined $500 ($100 for each person he shot) on charges of "unlawful discharge of a firearm within the city limits". He is now free.
4. CORE Voter Registration workers have met with constant police harrassment. George Raymond, CORE strategist for the area, was recently pistol-whipped by a local constable. After the beating, George was charged with "intimidating a police officer" and "disturbing the peace". He is now out on bond.
5. Many local citizens who have attempted to register have met with tremendous economic pressures. They have lost their jobs, have been refused loans and have been intimidated by local whites.
6. At the present time (January 23) four CORE workers are in the county jail on charges of "intimidating an officer" and violation of the building code. They were stopped as they left the office. Their bond is $500 each (the amount of the fine for Price Lewis.
7. During election time last August (during the Democratic primaries) whites rode around in the rural areas of Madison County threatening the few registered Negroes (about 40) that if they showed up at the polls they would be killed.

Despite these harrassments, the CORE workers, under the leadership of CORE Task Force Worker George Raymend, have been able to organize a local civil rights group (Madison County Movement); they have had over 300 Negroes to attempt to register, but with only about 27 to become registered. They have filed over two hundred signed affidavits with the Justice Department, and they have initiated a local boycott on about 20 stores. Besides making the usual fair-employment demands, they are also planning to boycott these stores until Negroes are allowed to register to vote in Canton, free from harrassments and intimidations f from local officials and white citizens. The boycott is a huge sucdess; after only about 2 weeks, the campaign is 75 per cent effective. There have been several incidents between white citizens and Negroes which shows this, besides the sight of stores in Canton where no Negroes can be seen shopping. The sheriff has found it necessary to issure a statement accusing Negro leaders of coercing the Negro population. Some white merchants who have been hit hard have gone out of their way to approach Negroes and make amends. One even came to a mass meeting to plead his case. But Madison County Negroes are holding firm until they can be first-class citizens--in Mississippi.

Some background data which the COREl ator might find interesting:

More than one-third of all families (white and Negro both) in Madison County have incomes of less than $1,000 per year. As a matter of fact, the average is closer to $500.

In Madison County, the 1961 Infant mortality rate for white babies was 28.9 per 1,000 births (compared to 22.4 for the United States). For Negro babies it was 43.4 per thousand births, compared to a national average for Negroes of 40.7 per thousand, giving comfprt only in comparison to the Mississippi average of 50.0 per thousand births for Negro babies.

In Madison County there are 7,945 housing units. For whites, 1,863 own their own homes; Negroes, with a 3 to 1 population edge are homeowners in only 1,649 instances, contrasted to 3,221 renters.

The homes Negroes live in are in shameful condition quite often. 3,809 Madison County homes have no toilet facilities; 2,276 are classed by the United States Census Bureau as being "dilapidated" , and an additional 2,262 as "deteriorating", and these two classifications account for almost one'half of all the houses in the county. Obviously, many of the houses--simply from the standpoint of not having bathing facilities or flush toilets--are not fit for human habitation.

In Madison County, 2,299 students attend six white schools; 7,345 students attendthe eight Negro schools.

List of CORE Task Force Workers in Madison County:

George Raymond (presently in New York), Alma Bosley, C.O. Chinn, Theodus Hewitt, Joe Lee Watts, Marcellus Byrd,
Besides the CORE workers, Claude Weaver, Carol Merritt, and Jim Collier from SNCC are working in Canton.

Those presently in jail are CO. Chinn, Clarence Chinn (his brother), Theodus Hewitt and Jim Collier.

file – staff-field

May 24, 1965
SNCC
908 High Street
Montgomery, Alabama

MAY 27 1965

C.O.R.E.
New York 38, New York
James Farmar
Richard Haley

Dear Sir;

As of August 1964 I became a part of the Task Force working for the 4th Congressional District for the State of Mississippi working in Leak county.

In the said county I developed what is now known as The Leak County Farmers League. There is also land and two houses to be deeded for a center for the Ofahama Community. I have done within my power all I could do for Leak County.

As of December of last year I know longer have a car or cars to work with or any other of the things that I needed to work with in the community. I used personal money plus my Task Force checks To support this project.

As of February I became Paralyzed in this community. The Community car that I had been using Broke down and no one would O.K. money to repair this man's car. So I again used personal money.

In February I went to New Orleans and talked to Richard Haley. I told him That I was going to work in Alabama with some friends of mine who work with SNCC. Haley at that time said that he would like a letter from the people that I would working with enplaining who would take care of me while in Alabama.

When I talked to you in Selma the last Tuesday in March, I said that I felt as though we should have representation in Alabama as well as in Mississippi and Louisana around the Right to Vote.

Haley has sent a letter to SNCC stating that CORE will continue to pay subsistance but will not be responsible for my Legal or Medical care. I feel as though, as I stated before in another letter that I sent to you the importance of care's representation in every Hot Spot in the nation . It can be used also for fund raising. I also feel that the Southern Office feels this way. They don't feel as though they should take care of these obligations I wont worry about it because the work here is much more important than individuals personal feelings about a metter. I also don't feel as though George Wiley am sending back pay - 928 - 6/7/65

is justified in not sending my back pay.

So the decision rests in the Southern Region of Director and the N.A.C. as to what they want to do. But I will continue my work here because I feel as though it is very, very important.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM FOR ALL AMERICANS

Randy Glenn

RRandy Glenn

SO Office

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

August 10, 1965

Mr. Randy Glenn
908 Highland Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Randy,

In respect to our conversation of some two weeks ago, I propose the following.

> That you arrange for some one to take over your responsibilities in Montgomery;
>
> That you arrange to leave as soon as practical--hopefully within seven days. This office will mail you a ticket from Montgomery to Cleveland;
>
> That you continue to work out the fund-raising program with Cleveland CORE;
>
> That you seriously look into the matter of a change of occupation, at least on a temporary basis.

In addition to a ticket and travel expense for your trip, CORE will retain you on payroll for six weeks after the present pay period. That is, your official termination date will be September 21, 1965.

There are several reasons for this decision, We are cutting expenses wherever we can; I don't need to sing CORE's sad song of sixpense to you, I know. Moreover, your project is jsut so far removed--not just geographically, either--from the rest of the southern program. Our communication has been rare, my knowledge of your work is vague.

Most of all I'm trying, little by little to get workers who have done intesive fild work to move out of the center of things, at least for a while. As far as we can tell from past experience, this seems a wise precaution to protect workers from possible serious emotional damage.

Your ticket will arrive in a few days. We all hope you will get a good return on your fund-raising event. Keep in touch and

Take care,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds
cc Wiley
Shurka

August 25,1964

Dear Jim,

Here are the expenses I made during the dates outlined. Ronnie told me to send you my expenses. I am really not clear as to what is consider legal expense by me. I hope this report is consideredl[redacted]l legal expenses.

I would like to be cleared up on this matter, so if there is a memo in this regard I would be glad to get it.

Yours in the Cause,
Spiver Gordon
Spiver Gordon

August 26, 1964

Spiver Gordon
723 Harmason Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Spiver:

Please include with your expense reports all lodging receipts and receipts for materials bought for the project.

Also keep long distance calls and other expenses down to a minimum.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
October 3, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have received only one expense reimbursement, dated September 20 - 26, 1964. I have submitted the following expense reports, excluding the expense reimbursement for September 20 - 26, which make up the following deficits:

August 30 - September 5, 1964	$50.66
September 6 - September 12, 1964	47.10
September 13 - September 19, 1964	36.05
September 27 - October 3, 1964	78.19
Total	$213.00

My gasoline credit card has been assigned to Fred Brooks, who is driving CORE's Chevrolet rented from National Car Rental. I understand from the mileage I am to pay for all gasoline, oil, service charges, and repairs on my car. As indicated on my expense report, I am charging mileage at only 7¢ like Ronnie. Please forward reimbursements as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 9, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE National Office
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

We are very much in need of the following materials and any others that you may have and think that we can use on the North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

FREEDOM NOW buttons, THIS IS CORE, and CORE RULES FOR ACTION.

Thanking you kindly for your cooperation.

Yours For The Cause,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretery, CORE

sg/sj

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

DEC 11 1964

December 9,1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE National Office
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

This comes to inform you that Helen Henderson is no longer with CORE. Her name may be taken off the payroll.

However, there are still four workers on the Project who are not receiving a salary.

The more desperate one is Sidney Daniels who once was on payroll but was withdrawn because of an unauthorized letter which I don't know anything about.

Sidney is a very hard worker and has done a wonderful job in Jefferson, County. I would like very much for Sidney Daniels to replace Helen on the payroll.

Thanking you in advance for whatever assistance you can give us on the above mentioned situation.

Yours For The Cause,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretery, CORE

sg/sj

December 11, 1964

Spiver Gordon
North Fla. Citizens Educ. Proj.
Route 3 - Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

We have taken Helen Henderson off payroll according to your letter of December 9. However, Jim McCain has told me to tell you that we simply cannot replace anyone else, including Sidney Daniels. Our financial situation is close to desparate, and we must cut expenses.

I am sending, under separate cover, the material you asked for.

Best regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

McCain!

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 11,1964

DEC 15 1964

Mrs. Cora Coleman
CORE National Office
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mrs. Coleman:

This comes to inform you that Helen Henderson is no longer with CORE. Her name may be taken off the payroll.

However, there are four workers on the project who are not receiving a salary.

The more desperate one is Sidney Daniels who was once on payroll but was withdrawn because of an unauthorized letter which I don't know much about.

Sidney is a very hard worker and has done a wonderful job in Jefferson County. I would like very much for Sidney Daniels to replace Helen Henderson on the payroll.

Thanking you in advance for whatever assistance you can give us on the above mentioned situation.

Yours For The Cause,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretery, CORE

sg/sj

December 16, 1964

Spiver W. Gordon
North Fla. Citizenship Educ. Proj.
Route 3, Box 428 - F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Gordon:

Again, let me explain to you that CORE's financial situation is desperate. As you must know from the memo about salary checks, we may not even be able to meet our present payroll, not to mention other outstanding bills.

Please be assured, that if we had the money we would put these people on payroll. As it stands now, it is very possible that we will have to retrench even further in Florida as well as in other areas.

Your letter was refered to me by Clora Coleman. I hope you received our letter of December 11.

Best regards - hope all is well

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

January 26, 1965

David Norman, Esq.
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Norman,

I enclose copies of statements of Laura Gaison and Sadie Jones concerning an incident in Quincy, Florida on January 8, 1965. While this incident does not indicate necessarily any violation of law, it is clear, however, that this general atmosphere is dreadful and the help of the Justice Department is urgently need on this and the other matters we have referred to you in this area.

To the same effect is a statement of William Robinson dated January 8, 1965 showing the failure of the local police to give protection, and this sets forth what appears to be a violation of Federal law.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Spiver Gordon
CORE Field Secretary
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Rte 3, Box 4127
Quincy, Florida

Enclosures/3

CR:hdl

✓ bcc: James McCain

I, William Robinson, on the night of January 8, 1965, at approximately 10:00 P.M., was kicked several times and roughed up by a big, burly guy who calls himself Alabama Burl who was accompanied by J.W. Ray.

Upon entering my establishment, he immediately presumed to kick me while his friend had a pistol clearly visible in his front pocket.

After kicking me several times, he said "I'm from Alabama. I'm an Alabama son-of-a-bitch." I asked Ray "What did I do to the guy?" Ray said "Leave the guy alone. He's a nice fellow, he don't bother nobody." Burl said "I'm from Alabama."

On closing up, about five minutes after they left, a policeman passed and I reported the incident to him. He asked me the names of the people which I gave. Then he asked if I would press charges against them. I agreed to press charges and the officer said "I will pick him up." He knew Ray. However, I have not been contacted by the police department.

I swear that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge.

______________________________ William Robinson

Witnesses:

__________________________ Sadie Jones

__________________________ Laura Geisen

Date and Place: 1-8-65

__________________________________ Bill's Pure Oil Station

____

I, Sadie Jones, on the night of January 8, 1965, was at the Freedom House on West 4th Street at approximately 10:15 P.M. with another Task Force Worker, Laura Geison, when I heard someone knock on the back door. Laura asked who it was and came into the bedroom where I was and asked me if I knew anyone by the name of "Joe". I went to the back door. I asked "Who is there?" The man said "Joe". I said "What do you want?" He replied "I want to talk with you." I said "Noone comes to see us at the back door." The man then replied "I will come to the front door, then." I ran into the front bedroom window and looked out. The front porch light was on and I saw a white man approching the front door. He then started to knock real hard and kept saying. "Let me in, I want to talk with you." We then said nothing more to him. Then, he went around to the left side of the house and we heard him talking to someone. Finally, we heard a car take off from in front of the house.

I swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

______________________________ **Sadie Jones**

Witnesses:

______________________________ **Laura Geison**

Sidney Daniels

____

Date and Place:

______________________________ **1-9-65 Freedom House**

West 4th Street
Quincy, Fla.

I, Laura Geison, on the night of January 8, 1965, was at the Freedom House on West Fourth Street in Quincy, Florida at approximately 10:15 P.M. Sadie Jones, another Task Force Worker, was the only other person in the house. I heard a knock at the back door and asked who was there. The reply was "Joe." I asked "Joe who?" At first, there was silence, then an indistinguishable answer. I was afraid to admit this person so I went into the bedroom and called Sadie. She, too, was afraid of the visitor. She told him that no one is admitted at the back door so he went around to the front. Sadie peeked through the bedroom window and told me that there was a white man on the porch.

We were both terrified and, since we have no telephone in the house, Sadie wanted to run next door to call the police. I was afraid that there might be someone else in the backyard so I told her not to go. From the bedroom, Sadie then heard the sound of either two men talking or one man talking to himself.

Luckily, Sidney Daniels, another Task Force Worker, drove up then. The man on the porch left and neither we nor the police who soon arrived were able to find him.

I swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

Laura Geison

Witnesses:

Stuart Wechsler

Johnny Lee Watson

Date and Place:

January 9, 1965 Freedom House

West Fourth Street, Quincy, Florida

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1-28-65

Route 3 Box 428F
Quincy, Florida
January 26, 1965

$104.00
Exchange Check

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Here is some more of that good old Florida support that we talked about. Please send us a check back for the same, so that we might be able to keep the wolves off us.

Take care,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretary

2/9/65

~~AK Chin~~ Marvin

100.00

Dear Timm,

This is a donation to the North Florida Citizenship Education Project. Please send check for same. The donor is the ~~[illegible]~~ Good Shepard Lodge. A thank you note would be in Order, from National.

Thanks.

Spencer W. Gordon

P.S. The house we living in is owned by the same group. We get it free.

FEB 1 0 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director Southern Office - CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

SUBJECT: Field Report for period February 1 - 15, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. for the first part of his month has been preparing for a hearing of the State's Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. And of course, the need for some advance work was necessary so that we could testify intelligently. We have tested each public accommodation and looked into all areas where federal monies were used to find out if discrimination and segregation existed or not.

VOTER - REGISTRATION:

Once we find ourselves pretty much with out transportation on a large scale, therfore, the results on the back sheet of this report doesn't have a large increase in voters registration. Another very important factor is the factor is the people just don't see the need to register at this time. Since Goldwater has been defeated and the Civil Rights Law is passed, this puts us out there to find an issue that folk will really fo for. Perhaps, the answer lies in the 1966 state election. We are currently beefing up Quincy CORE to start a voter - registration drive so that we might carry on other phrases of the program.

This election in Leon County should be an interesting one for CORE to observe. There are dozens of candidates running for one seat of the city council, all are segregationist.

Negro leaders in Tallahassee have said this will keep a hand off this election, but we will be looking to see who supports Mr. Cates, the loudest segregationist of them all. It is said that a few Tom Negroes will be supporting Cates.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

Each areas we are working, we have tested everyone of them.

FREEDOM NOW

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION con't:

A few like Ronnie Forehand and Clark Motor Court continues to refuse service to Negroes. The necessary complaints have been filed with the authorities.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

C.I.G. continues to be the most militant. I might point out that since the passage of the Anti-Poverty Bill, G.I.G. has worked closely with staff and local CORE. I think they now realize that we are interested in doing what they would like to do. We are working jointly on setting up some type of organization for the anti-poverty program. Stuart, no doubt, will go nore into detail about the program.

Mr. William Robinson, Johnny Watson, Stuart Wechsler, met recently with a local chain store owner, J.Q. Kelly, about fair hiring. We found him to be very receptive. We mention about our program and he agreed to apply under the federal program to get funds to train unskilled workers to work in using cash registers, & etc. We see Mr. Kelly as being in the reach of other merchants to come along with our program. This is too early in the game to say what the result will be. It is a good start.

Some time ago I mentioned about the Negro Civic and Business League and their buckle under attitude. I had several talks with on menber who is his own rights is militant. He shows many of the same views as we. After much talk with this group, he was able to get them to agree to many of his proposals to present to the county officials. I saw them and they were very good. I think with a little threat to the power structure. This group will meet with the county commissioners soon on the desegregation of public schools, and we have several talks with them about sticking to their gums, and not to give in. One assurance we have is that we have one man who will be fighting until the end.

FAIR HIRING:

Mr. J.Q. Kelly of Gadsden County has given us a cash register to train Negroes to use it until they get his program on its feet. The workers in Leon County are working on downtown stores in Tallahassee in the same regard. The other counties

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

FAIR HIRING con't:

are being checked for discrimination in large plants receing federal monies.

HOSPITAL:

I conducted a one man tour of the state mental hospital in Chattahoochee, Florida last we are getting persons to testify at the civil rights hearing and found the place to be abosolutely 100% segregated. I went into the so-called white lunch room and was told to leave.
"Because we only serve patients and employees", however, on the Negro side, I was told that I could eat anytime I wanted which proves the food director meant I could eat if I was a white vistor, but not a black one. It is also a known fact that anyone who is white can eat on the white side, vistor or not. My trip to the hospital proved to be quite rewarding, I am now able to testify first handed about discrimination and segregation at the hospital. A report of each county hospital will be submitted by workers in that area.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:

Leon County has had for some years taken desegregation of its schools. A more broader plan is being proposed.

Gadsden County has not at this time submitted a plan for desegregation, however, the superintendent of schools has such a plan for the board at its next meeting.

Madison County has approved a plan submitted by its superintendent of schools. I have enclosed their plan in this letter.

Jefferson County, no doubt will hold back as long as possible. Since their Negro schools is not accredited they are in no hurry to open the doors of their little white castle. A group of citizens of the voter-registration group are planning a meeting with them to see what the delay in submitting a plan.

Liberty County and Lafayettee Counties have not submitted a plan as of yet. I would love to see it whenever it is made

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:

public. We will have trouble in these two counties to get anybody to apply to go. Other than voter-registration, these folks are too afraid to talk of anything else.

I see from Madison County's plan for desegregation we will have to move fast to get children in school and perhaps even to file a suit againt the officials to stop interferences from from public officials. We are at this tiie in churches and throught other means telling people to have their children ready to go into these schools. We feel if we don't move fast into these schools we will find ourselves in another 1954 decision.

LEGAL ARM:

Oh! Boy! John Due is here at last. Really we are just this happy to have someone to at least defent us in court. The fact that John is a CORE lawyer, makes him more that just a ordinary lawyer. I think we will work fine together. He has some very good ideals about the farms and the situations on them. We are hopefully that we will be able to say more about improvement on the farms in the future reports. John Due will begin work with us on March 1, 1965.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following is a list of things needed attention NOW!!

I. Payment of all pending bills now.

II. The car that was promised us, if possible.

III. Staff wishes that their checks be sent air mail so that their bill may be met on due time.

IV. The Louisiana Diary be sent out here.

V. No more books be sent to Quincy until further notified.

Respectively submitted,

FREEDOM NOW

Spiver W. Gordon

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

DATE	PAID TO	AMOUNT	FOR
2/1/65	cash (Stu Wechsler)	$5.00	LicenseFee
2/1/65	Le Faucette	15.59	Regulation Fee
2/1/65	Capitol Plymouth	7.16	Car servic.
2/1/65	Dr. J. B. Thompson	5.00	Doctor bill
2/2/65	Le Faucette	2.00	Driver's test
2/2/65	Spiver Gordon	8.00	Postage
2/2/65	Quincy Tel. Co	12.44	Tel. bill
2/4/65	Lucille Broom	10.00	Salary (weekly)
2/5/65	Bill Robinson Ser. Sta.	29.32	Gas bill
2/5/65	Kinnebrew Motor Inc	12.50	Car servic.
2/5/65	A.B Dick's prod	28.18	Meimo paper
2/8/65	Western Union	7.57	Telegram.
2/8/65	Jimmie Card	12.00	Lumber bought on credit
2/9/65	Western Auto	3.00	Lock - keys
2/9/65	Quincy Lumber Co	19.56	Lumber for Freedom school
2/9/65	McCory	6.00	Supplies
2/10/65	City of Quincy	10.38	Electricty bill
2/10/65	Spiver Gordon	10.000	Supplies
2/11/65	Sadie Jones	4.80	Medicine bill
2/11/65	Lucille Brooms	10.00	Salary weekly
2/11/65	Moreland's cleaner	8.11	Bill owned by volunteers
2/11/65	Greene Ins. Ag.	15.00	Bail bond
2/15/65	Sidney Daniel	20.00	Expense reimb.
2/15/65	Bill Robinson	27.00	Gas bill
	Total	311.72	

The following is a list of contributions to the project during January 1st throught February 15,1965.

Mr. & Mrs. Ja mes Shaw	104.00
Local Churches	375.00
The good Sherphard	100.00
Southern office	150.00
Local 99	30.00
Miscellaneous	59.00

FREEDOM NOW

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1965
VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION

COUNTY	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
Leon	Books Closed	
Liberty	30	20
Lafayette	45	40
Gadsden	200	100
Madison	75	65
Jefferson	100	90
Total	450	315

FREEDOM NOW

February 16, 1965

Spiver Gordor
N. Fla. Citizens Educ. Proj.
Route 3, Box 128-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

A check for $100.00 is enclosed. I'm sure Community Relations will be glad to send a thank you note to the Good Shepherd Lodge if you will send Marvin their address.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Ecurka
Department of Organization

cc: Marvin Rich

Jefferson County Improvement Association

Post Office Box 374

Monticello, Florida

February 26, 1965

Mr. Sargent Shriver; Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In Jefferson County The Rural Development Council of Jefferson County has been authorized by a joint meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, the County School Board, and the City Council to administer the Economic Opportunity Act in Jefferson County, Florida.

This information was published by the Monticello News, a local newspaper in Jefferson County, Friday, February 26, 1965.

A copy of this news article is enclosed. This article also states that immediate steps would be taken to incoporate as a non-profit organization and would take such other steps as might be necessary to win approval of Washington as the Administrative group.

The Executive Board of the Jefferson County Improvement Association, a representative of the Jefferson County Voters League and a representative of CORE have met Friday, February 26, 1965 at 8:00 P. M. at a publicized public meeting at Memorial Missionary Baptist Church in Monticello, Florida. This body and group directed that this protest be filed at your office.

We urgently request that your office consider no requests from the Rural Development Council because this body does not involve the participation in policy making and administrative position members of the Negro race or poverty striken, and because this body is incapable of administrating the Economic Opportunity Act in that this body has been practicing and prepetuating racial discrimination.

Respectfully yours,

John Byrd, President

cc: Mr. William Bassett, Chairman
Rural Development Council
Monticello, Florida
Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, CORE
Gadsden County, Quincy, Florida
William Tillman, President
J. C. V. L. Monticello, Florida

Strongly request that action be given the Jefferson County Improvement Associations request in that the all white Rural Development Council be given no anti-poverity funds to further racial discrimination and exclude the poor.

We are a party with the Jefferson County Improvement Association and are informed of matter concerned in their letter to you and know it to be true.

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

Date: February 28, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report for Period February 15 - 28, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. is trying desparately to maintain its drive to get more registered voters. The project is badly in need of more cars to carry on amu decent voters drive. As of today's date, we have only two cars. Much can be done if transportation was beefed up.

With the presence of Attorney JOhn Due on the project, much has been done in terms of organization, that is, in the counties we are working in. The fact that he is a lawyer has help us get community in one of our hard core area (Jefferson County). Perhaps we are on the road to better days in North Florida in terms of making gains and developing a stronger community also.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Liberty County voters group is still getting folk to register to vote in small numbers. One of the most important things in this community is the things about they are doing much of the work themselves and CORE workers are sent in one day a week to address a weekly rally to keep things lively.

Gadsden County, has had a small turnout at the registrar's office. Staff is doing all it can with the recourse it has to get folk out to register, that is, they have to provide transportation for them down to the registrar's office. The Civic Interest Group no doubl will concern itseld later with voters registration as the summer grows nearer. Quincy CORE chapter is planning a voter registration push this week.

Madison and Jefferson voters group are still getting folk to register. The voter group in Monticello is organizing a big voter push for the next few weeks. Madison County stillx needs a good strong leader to move in and take over the group headed by Rev. Jamison, who seems tohave fallen off to sleep. The books in Leon County are now open and Le Faucette is well, therefore, we will have a better showing in the next report from that county.

Education:

Gadsden County School Board met with a group of Negroes last week to discuss their plan of compliance with the Federal Government. Their plan follows the same patent of all other northern Florida Counties.

Con't

It is call the voluntary compliance pupil placement law. If this plan is accepted by the Federal Government for the desegregation of public schools in Gadsden will take a century to desegregate. The Negro community is pretty much concerned about this plan and already some of them have asked for CORE assistance in filing a suit to get rid of the plan. A public meeting is being held by CORE so that Attorney Due can explain the plan. That is, he will explain the plan to the parent and hopefully we will get all concerned to rally aroung this issue and get something really moving in Quincy.

Leon County has had for some time taken form of integration and has had token integration for some time and this is as far as it has gotten. We have talked to a few parents about completely desegregation of the schools and perhaps Attorney Due will be asked to look into the matter now that he is here.

Jefferson County's plan for desegregation seems to have been taken from Gadsden County's plan. The Negro community is really in the air about the plan . They had expected something much better, since their Negro school is not accredited.

A committee was formed in a public meeting called CORE to give Attorney Due a chance to explain the plan. The Committee plans to go into to see the School Board and demand the following:

1. Complete desegration of all schools

2. The so called Negro school be accredited

3. More and better buses at the Negro Schools.
The state required number of students in a class room at the Negro schools be met.

If the proposal are met, that is not met, the young folk have expressed a desire to boycott the schools. How far this will go depend on the students. Staff workers of CORE have been asked to help organize the youngsters at th Negro school by the president of the student council, who is a militant leader, Mr. Fred Sanders. He has made several requests to the voters group about the conditions in Jefferson County.

Madison has been chosen as a target for our next area of attack under the pupil placement plan. We are at this time trying to get some community person to take the leadership position.

ANTI - POVERTY:

Jefferson County: It seems that there has been the center point of attraction this past week. In the Monticello news, a local newspaper article carried a story that the Rural Area Development Council, a lilly white group had been authorized by the county and the city to administer the Anti-Poverty program.

Con't

Attorney Due and I were in Monticello at thime of publication of this news article discussing with local leaders the poverty program and the wondered why a public meeting hadn't been called to discuss the bill. When someone brought in a newspaper, we observed the article in the paper. We suggested to the leaders that a pubic meeting be held to explain to the people what the new article meant and how it included them.

A mass meeting was held and the people authorized the Jefferson County Improvement Association, a Negro group, which had formed some time ago to call pubic meetings and get the Anti-Poverty law in their county. They were authorized to send a letter to Sergaent Shiver asking that no funds be given to this white group because they didn't represent the poor in that county. To add more strength, I suggested that I would send a telegram to the Director of theWar on Poverty in support of their request. At this point, we havent heard anything from Washington, but oh, boy, we sure heard from the white folk in Jefferson County. A meeting has been arranged to discusss the matter with whites and Negroes in attendance. The chairman of the Rural Developement Council asked the Negro leaders to keep CORE out of the meeting, but we are confident that he is just wasting his time , for we shall be there.

LEGAL ACTION:

Great!! John Due, has been so busy, that he hardly get time off to eat. He has had speaking engagements for the two weeks he has been here. He spoke at the public meeting in Quincy on the Anti-Poverty program. He gave a very good impression on the local people. The following legal matter are forth comming:

1. He has been retained to defend Elzy Reed Jr. & Mr. John Margly, who are farmers who feel that they have been refused a loan from the FHA (Farmer Home Administration). Both farmers recieved letters from the county supervisor saying that their application was refused because in their opinion (white county supervisors) their farm would not produced enough to cover the loan. However, they conducts no investigation on these farms of the two Negroes.
2. John Due has been retained by two Negroes from Chattahoochee, Florida area, who were arrested and charged with dimming their lights at a white woman. This sounds interesting, perhaps dimming one light taking the place of wreckless eye balling.
3. A community leader in Jefferson Has retained Mr. Due to secure his ladder which has been claimed by the wife of a segregationist. This a private matter, but this community leader is important to the movement, therefore, we are not in a position to refuse.
4. Mr. Due will have to defend Rev. James Gaffney from Jefferson County in his case by continuances at the request of Sidney Daniels, a task force worker some time ago! He is charged with 1. Speeding 2. Running a stop sign 3. Blocking the street. Rev. Gaffney is very outspoken and he was arrested while

this

Con't

taking folk from the registration office. Mr. Due has been asked by several local leaders to explain the Pupil placement law, therefore, we are having a public meeting for this purpose. Since Mr. Due has been here he hasn't sat down for three minutes for a lack of work. The leaders in the various community are very impressed by his presence in Florida as their very own lawyer. We are sure he will prove to be a worthwhile aspect to our efforts.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

A careful watch is being taken each week to check and see if any of the cafes on our "watch list" has resegregated. Negroes are seen using a few of these restaurants and the theathers in some areas.

RECOMMEDATIONS:

1. All bill be paid.
2. A car or cars be given to the project.
3. Staff checks please be sent air-mail.
4. A staff worker be sent to visit Dunnellion CORE chapter.
5. The Louisiana Diary be sent to Florida.
6. Research Department send us any materials on large plants receiving Federal funds
7. Money, Money, Please sir.

VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION

Counties	Contacted	Registered
Leon County	50	35
Liberty County	65	42
Gadsden County	37	3
Jefferson County	200	100
Madison County	75	45
Lafayette County	40	6 23

Total

Con't

DATE	PAID TO	AMOUNT	FOR
2/17/65	A. B. Dick	26.10	Paper
2/17/65	Licemme Bureaua	22.22	Registration Fee
2/22/65	Spiver Gordon	20.00	Expense Reimb.
2/25/65	Le Ann Faucette	2.50	Stamps
2/25/65	Lucille Brooms	10.00	Salary (weekly)
2/27/65	Sadie Jones	10.00	Expense advance
2/26/56	Kinnebrew Motor Inc	28.84	Car repair
2/26/65	A. B. Dick Products	21.12	Paper
	Total	138.78	

The followinf is a list of contributions to the project during the period of February 17 - 28, 1965:

Churches 190.00

Respectfully submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretary, Florida

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
March 1, 1965

To: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE
From: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida
Date: March 1, 1965
Sub; Evaluation of January 21st. Staff Workshop

The Staff of the N.F.C.E.P. feels that the workshop generally was informative and really touched some areas that was not other wise touched.

The legal aspect of the program, perhaps because of not having any, was very well conducted. Many aspects of Law was brought out that we think will help in some of our problems in many communities we work.

The Community Relation Workshop perhaps in our opinion perhaps was the most interesting because persons was given a chance to really join in group discussion and seek advise from other areas how problems of like nature are being handeled.

One final comment. The workshop gave Staff workers an overall view of the Southern Projects, a view which was necessary.

The persons attending the workshop from Florida were as follows:

David Dukes	Madison & Jefferson Counties
Sadie Jones	Leon & Havana, Florida
Laura Geison	Leon & Havana, Florida
Stuart Wechsler	Gadsden & Liberty Counties
Spiver Gordon	Quincy

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Perhaps if more time was given to workshops and less time to General discussions, more people would have taken a part in the discussions.
2. A better method of relating to workshops.
3. Everyone attend workshop instead of dinner.
4. That each conference deal with one or two specific areas with each project handeling the various workshops.
   EXAMPLE: A Florida worker would handle a workshop on community organization around urban problems. Afterwards, a Mississippi worker would add hisnobservations and views.
5. Community people and CORE groups from all areas when possible should be invited to sessions.
6. A pernament part of these workshops should be invitations to Federal and State Officials to explain these proposals.

Respectfully Submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon

SG/sg

March 1, 1965

Spiver Gordon
N. Fla. Citizens Educ. Proj.
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Fla.

Dear Spiver:

From now on I would like to send CORE-lators directly to all Southern Projects. Will you drop me a line as soon as possible and tell me how many you would like me to send to Quincy.

Thnaks. Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

MAR 8 1965

N.F.C.E.P.-CORE

Route 3 Box 428F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
March 6, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization - CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

I have received your letter of March 1. We have been trying for some time to get CORE-lators sent to us. Ed Hollander promised us several times, but they never seem to have gotten here.

You may send us a hundred, if possible, you may send us more. We can certainly use them.

One other matter I wish to take up with Jim is that I would like for you to tell him that Miss Sadie Jones is now Mrs. Sadie Gordon; this is just for the record of course.

I heard Jim was sick. I hope he is doing well and back at his desk earning his pay. (Smile). Say hello to everyone.

Take care,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
CORE - Florida

SWG/jlw

MAR 19 1965

C O R E

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director - CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary - Florida

DATE: March 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report dated March 1 - 15, 1965

VOTERS - REGISTRATION:

Gadsden County:

Quincy has been the scene of much work this week. A city election will be held on April 13, 1965 in Quincy, Florida. A crash voters-registration drive has been launched by Quincy CORE and Field Staff to get every able Negro to regisister in the city limit.

We have already contacted a Negro candidate who will oppose the white incumbent who is a segregationist.

Much of the canvassing has already been done. The registrar's book will be open for two weeks prior to the election. One the requirements of a candidate is that he will get 25 names of registered voters to present to the city commission.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Field Staff along with Quincy CORE made a formal complaint this week with the chairman of the Steering Committee which is to administer the Anti-poverty program. It seems that the white power structure has moved to included local C.I.G. and a few men of the Negro Business and Civic League, a few school teachers on the Steering Committee and now they are yelling we have Negro representation on the body. We took the position that we the Civil Rights froups are the only bodies that relly have direct connection with the folk on the farms who are really the poor people.

Mr. J. W. Sniper, who heads the committee has given me an invitation to present our objections to the body. Our objections will request that each area of Gadsden County be represented not just Quincy.

As of now, the Quincy area is the only area that is represented. The areas we are asking to be included each have organizations of some kind. The areas are: Havana, Midway, Chattahoochee, Gretna, and Greenboro.

DIRECT ACTION:

Jefferson County:

Monticello had its first direct action in the form of a march and picketing the administration building of the school board.

A public meeting was called last week to air out all grievances of the students of Howard Academy, a Negro school. The grievances were many and just. They included the following:

1. Segregated school system
2. Non-accreditation of Howard Academy
3. Over crowded school buses
4. Over crowded class rooms and etc.

These grievances were taken by 75 marching students to the school board where a delegation went into see the school board about corrections Now!

The administration building was picketed while the negotiation was in session. The group was not satisfied with the boards decision; therefore, they tried several times to get the students to boycott the school. The principal stopped their attempt each time by threatening students with expulsion. IF they had rebelled, he insisted that he was going to expel them from school.

Fred Saunders, leader of the movement in Monticello for this part of the demonstration, has been suspended by the principal. No doubt, this is an old tactic to prevent Saunders and any other students from getting involved in any of CORE's activities.

I have had a talk with the principal and I am truly convinced that he is definately 100% Uncle Tom. A group of the local citizens also made a call on Mr. Simpkins, the principal, follow up action by the students will be explained under legal matters.

LIBERTY COUNTY:

The Liberty County voters group has been continuing their weekly meetings with much success in terms of getting folk to register.

Recently, there has been a bit of disagreement among the more militant members of the league and the more conservative members. The president, Mrs. Dee Jones was very outspoken during the early stages of getting folk registered;

however, at this point, the membership seems to want to do voter registration and other programs, but Mrs. Jones wants CORE to try and hold the group back because in her opinion, the folk aren't ready to eat in white cafes and attend so called white functions yet. She has made several trips to see me to ask me if I would come to weekly meetings and explain to the body that she is right. I explained to her that she is the outhead, and we were only in Liberty County as in other counties to give assistance and offer experienced suggestions to them. Stu Wechsler will give a more detailed report about the situation in Liberty County.

LEON COUNTY:

Le Faucette will give a detailed report on this county. I might add that a general meeting is being called of all rights groups to discuss the possibility of having some sort of protest when the legislature meets this April 6,1965. There has been some discussion among staff about this proposal, and we thing Leon County groups will go along.

CORE asked the ministerial alliance to help them arrange a memorial service for thetwo killed in Alabama. The NAACP assumed the responsibility of getting the ministers to refuse to meet. Excuses given by the NAACP president, who finked out also wasthat the president of the alliance was not on good terms with Rev. C. K. Steele, one of the more militant ministers of Leon County.

Staff took the ball and arranged the memorial service with the aid of Father Brooks and Rev. Steele. A number of professors from each of the local universities participated in the service. Suprisingly enough, a very good number from Leon County attended the service.

HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

Liberty County:

Stu Wechsler and members of the voters group were cursed by the sheriff. He also followed them after they attempted to complain about service gotten in a local restaurant. He refused to arrest the owner of the cafe, who cursed and threatened the group who tried to eat at the cafe.

Gadsden County:

Mr. J. Q. Kelly, a white merchant who joined CORE some time ago has had numerous of attacks. 1. He has been socially cut off from the white community 2. Local banks refused to handle his business 3. Cafe owner had him arrested when he saught to be served at his extablishment. 4. Refused visit of whife, who had medicine for heart ailment while in jail.

Despite all of these things Mr. Kelly still holds on th his one belief, "all men are equal". To show that he is still with CORE, he has given to staff a used car to use in their effor efforts.

Jefferson County:

Spiver Gordon was arrested by sheriff deputy T. W. Ward. He was charged with reckless driving. He was released without bond. The details are as follows: Gordon, who directed the demonstration to the county school board did upon arrive see and talked with deputy Ward, who was see on the scene of the demonstation with the chief of police. The officers did nothing during the entire demonstation. The second contact Gordon had with deputy Ward was in the office of the principal of the Negro school, who met him as he came out of the office. Gordon commented "nice day" "isn't it officerx" The officer said "hell no, too much damn trouble by yall.

Later the afternoon Gordon and Quincy CORE member Johnny Watson started back to Quincy. Gordon and Watson noticed while they drove through the city limits of Monticello officer Ward and other officers were engaged in a conservation but pointed at the car we were driving. After leaving the city limits Gordon noticed in his rear view mirror a police car behind another car driving slowly. Gordon was driving at that time 60 mph. The car immediate behind him crossed a yellow line to pass. After the car passed, the officer put on his red light and pulled Gordon and Watson over. The officer told Gordon he had passed a yellow line back in Monticello. Gordon ask why he had been arrested back in the city and the officer said he followed him to see if he was drunk. At this point Gordon reminded him that he had just talked to him on several ocaasions , but the officer saw no reason to arrest him. The office got red in the face and told Gordon he was under arrest. Gordon was placed win jail and bond set at $50.00. Gordon refused to make bail and stayed in jail over night. Gordon seens to believe because he sleep all day and sung all night the sherriff who lives in the jail didn't want anymore of this the next night; therefore, he let him out. Or perhaps, it was the sheriff concerned with not getting involved in this CORE mess as he released Gordon without bond.

LEGAL ARM:

Attorney Due, has been retained by the Liberty County parents to bring suit againt the school board in that county.

Jefferson County:

The school students of the demonstration are seeking their parents to retain Attorney Due to bring suit against the school board.

The staff of CORE HAVE BEEN talking about the possibility of hoving a major suit to attack the entire pupil plan of the state of Florida. This will require much work and will be a meaningful project.

Recommendations

I. All bills be paid.

II Le Faucette be hired as soon as we are financially able

III A supply of supply of equipment for use in the Freedom School. 1. black board; 2. sizzors; 3. colored chalk etc.

IV. Insurance be purchased for car given CORE by Mr. J. Q. Kelly

V. A typewriter for project be obtained if possible.

Respectifully submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Project

VOTERS REGISTRATION SITUATION

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
LEON	100	75
LIBERTY	75	46
Jefferson	120	85
Gadsden	100	85
Madison	110	35

MMarch 15, 1965

Spiver Gordon
NFCEP
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver

I would like you to send me, as soon as possible, Voter Registration figures for Florida for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1964, and January, February, and March, 1965.

From now on I need these figures on a monthly basis.

Hope all is well.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

SWORN AFFIDAVIT March 22, 1965

I, Spiver W. Gordon along with Attorney Due, went into the Clark's Motor Court establishment on Saturday, March 22, 1965, to eat. We sat at the first table near the door. We sat for 15 minutes without getting service. During the time we sat there, a lady and man sat at a table across from us. The lady we found out later was the waitress. This lady got up much later after we had been there. She went into another room and talked with a lady whom I recognized as Mrs. Clark, the owner of the establishment. They talked for a while, then the lady returned and sat down. I got up and went to the table where the two were sitting and asked, "Are you going to serve?" She replied, "No, I ain't." I then started toward the other lady, Mrs. Clarks. I replied, "Are you the owner?" She then replied, "I am". I then asked her if they intended to serve us. She replied, "We'll closed." I then asked her whether the sign mean that she was closed. It said open 24 hours a day. She then replied, "Our stoves are broken and we ain't cooking. I then told her that there was another man sitting out in the establishment. She replied, "He's just drinking coffee." We replied, "All we wanted was coffee, but no one saw fit to come over to our table to see if we wanted anything. She replied, "We ain't serving ya'll."

Signature of Witness

Signature of Complaintant

Signature of Witness

Signature of Complaintar

March 22,1965

SWORN AFFADIVIT:

On march 22,1965 I, Spiver W. Gordon, along with Atty. John Due did enter the front door of the Havana Terminal Diner which is located on highway #27 in the city of Havana, Florida. As we pulled the door open and went inside, a little short fat man jumped to his feet and said, "Hold it!""Hold it!"We stopped as he was standing in our way, now. I replied,"What seems to be the trouble?"We only want to be served." He then replied, "Come on outside, I want to talk to you." We went outside and Attorney Due asked why we couldn't be served. He replied,"I only serve dinners and I don't serve ya'll kind up front. You can go to the back door." We tried to explain the law to him but by now he was red in the face and said, "I ain't served them yet," (Meaning Negroes) and I don't intend to.

signature of witness

signature of complanist

signature of witness

signature of complanist

TO: MR. HALEY, SOUTHERN DIRECTOR - CORE
MR. JAMES T. MCCAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION - CORE

FROM: SPIVER W. GORDON, FIELD SECRETARY, FLORIDA - CORE

DATE: MARCH 30, 1965

SUBJECT: FIELD REPORT FOR PERIOD MARCH 15 - 31, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. has been very busy for the past fifteen days perparing for the on coming city election in Quincy, Florida. This plus attending meeting has really kept staff on it feet until the wee hours in the morning. Below we hope to give you a summary of what has been happening in North Florida.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Gadsden County:
Quincy, Florida the county seat has been the showplace of much political action on the part of local Civics Interest Group, and staff. The city of Quincy has a dilly of city charter in regard to politics and public office. The intent of the city ordinance is not to make a political affair out of a post on the city administration. For instance, candidates are not allowed to openly campaign for himself or seek the vote in any way himself. From sources in the community, this city ordinance will surely be broken by the white opponents, who is a large farmer who employed quite a few Negroes at one time. He still supervise a large number of them. He has made it known to those working under him that he will release them if they voted for Mr. Witt Campbell, the Negro Candidate for city commissioner. We are planning to counterattack this by speaking personally to each worker at this plant, thus getting someone to testify that this is true and get white candidate disqualified. We are planning a public meeting to have each candidate answer questions, since they won't be able to announce a plateform publicly. A group of citizens have been appointed to seek the court house steps for one of these affairs. If permission is granted for this we hope to have just the right questions for both candidates. The city registrar has supplies that we meed to be able to contact all the registered people by mail. He has also supplied us with names of the registered voters and from his list, we put 400 new voters in the city limits within two weeks.

Liberty County:
Bristol, Florida, the Liberty County Voter League continues to register more new voters. The problem there now is that the only people left to register are those who are too old or just don't won't to register. Since ww knocked the racial barriers down, we have had no trouble in that regard.

Jefferson County:

Monticello, Florida, the Monticello voter group had a rather slow down attitude toward voter registration. Due to the fact that they ~~were~~ are concerned with one phase of work at a time. Atth

Con't

At this time this phase of work is the anti-poverty program. David Dukes is working with the group and he is trying to get them to concern themselves with all problems in their county. With adequate personell, money, and cars we could have done a much better job in Jefferson County.

Madison County:

Madison, Florida voter group has been trying to get its president to meet for some time but they have been without result. We have tried several times to get meetings in that area, but the problem is not that easy. We may go into some communities for years but if some type of leadership isn't established, then meetings are not enough. One must live and work in that area otherwise we are wasting our time. Madison County is such a place. We need two good workers and car to really do anything meaningful in terms of good community organization, and etc.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Gadsden County:

The anti-poverty program as staff sees it could do much in terms of getting the community included in some type of community issue. However, because the Federal Government is what it is, and no really good guides were drawn to effectively administer this program whereby it will really do what it is intended to do (help the poor to help themselves), our experience in Quincy has been just the opposite. The white power structure has been this loosely info rced program as a way to get richer and Negroes responsible for his stealing. Take Quincy, for instance, everyone appointed on the board of directors are part of the power structure of the middle class. Two of the board members are die hard millionaires and segregationists. The officers of cooperation if approved, are all connected with the public school system. The two Negro other principals are known as "uncles Toms" and the members, white, and superintendent of public education. These men are by their very jobs been known to maintain discrimination and segregation in the public school system. Perhaps our petition that Attorney Due drew up will have far reaching effect and will set a precedent by which the E. O. A. will act.

HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

Gadsden County:

Quincy, Florida:

Mr. J.Q. Kelly, a white businessman and CORE supporter has been arrested several times and have undergone much harrassment by the law official by the county and city for his part in Civil Rights. A more detail report is attached. Attached also are sworn statement in other incidents in Gadsden County.

Monticello, Florida

Jefferson County:

David Dukes, CORE task force worker was nearly killed by white boys in a fast moving car. As he stepped onto the highway, the white boys tried to run him down. the incident was reported to the city police who did nothing, until the FBI were called.

WE learned later from the FBI's that the boys were arrested and charged with misuse of a motorvechile. Several pickets showed up at the city hall protesting the lack of police action by the law enforcement officers. No corrected action has been taken by the city to administer a remedy to the situation. Might I point out that during the time I was arrested there were several crosses burned in the community of the Negroes. When this was reported to a policeman, he ran up to David Dukes and asked him "what did he want him to do." David told him to do his job and find the persons responsible. The officers pull his gun and said to David, "I settle my beef with this (meaning his drawn gun) and I'll soom as drop you now then to talk to you"

LIBERTY COUNTY
Bristol, Florida

Several workers went into a cafe thursday, March 25, 1965. Before going to the weekly meeting of the voter group. For getting out of there places and going into Mr. Charlie's cafe they were served cakes filled with salt and pepper and a lot of curse words for desert. A more detailed report is attached to this report by Stu. Weshler. Also a complaint from a member of the Liberty County Voters League is attached.

LEGAL ARM:

John Due, our wonderful attorney has been so bogged down with work. He hasn't filed a case yet, but the petition he did, the one I sent you, is some very good work. The fact that he hasn't been paid since has been here also slowed him down in securing an office to work. He is very interested in the Rannie Forehand's case and the Clark Motor Court cases. The reason we haven't done anything of the desegregation of hospitals is because local CIG asked us to hold off until after the April 13th election. They don't want anything to hurt our candidate, Mr. Witt Campbell chances of being elected. Staff offered opposition, but we finally decided to go along with them in this matter.

Attorney Due is representing a Negro farmer who is about to lose his farm, his name is Mr. Reed. Mrs, James Nealy, came in to day and ask attorney Due to defend her husband who is charged with shooting a beverage agent. This is so involved, I will give a better report on this if Attorney Due takes the case.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) The following bills be paid as soon as possible:

A. Mr. Bill Robinson of Robinson Service Station the sum of $200.00

B. National Car Rental the sum of $767.84

C. We get at least 1 car and 1 worker, since Le Faucette is now working as John's secretary.

D. Send the following CORE materials please:
 a. This is CORE b. CORE's rules for action
 c. All about CORE d. Freedom Now CORE POSTERS
 e. Where is Democracy

sent
ms 4/6/65

E. James Farmer by April 12th, 1965

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR MARCH 15 - 31, 1965

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
JEFFERSON	100	58
MADISON	100	50
GADSDEN	450	400
LEON	185	90
LIBERTY	75	15

TO: Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office - CORE
Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization - CORE
FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida, - CORE
DATE: April 15, 1965
SUBJECT: Field Report for Peorid April 1 - 15, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. has been touching up the edges in preparation for the City Election in Quincy, Florida, on April 13, 1965. Although the City Election was given first priority, much work has been done in regard to the State Legislature, which is in session for a possible sixty days.

CITY ELECTION:

The Election in Quincy is finally over. Mr. Witt Campbell being the loser of this election. I think this election has done two very important things. First, it gave the Negroes in Gadsden County a sense of being a part of the community for the second time, when Mr. Jewel Dixie, a local Negro ran for sheriff as a write-in candidate last year. Many persons didn't like him much, whereas with Rev. Campbell aside for him being a preacher, he is also principal of the local elementary school. I think all these fact plus he is considered to be on the common man's side of the street; that is, he is seen talking on the corners with everyone. What I am trying to point out is the fact that Campbell lost the election, he also gain for the Negro community a feeling of being able to compete with anyone. What does this means in terms of other elections? Well, I think Mr. Campbell summed it up very well when he learned of his defeat at the polls. He said, "I think the thing for all of us to do now is to get on the streets and get everyone able to walk to register and vote for we played politics this time. Next time we are going to run politics."

The second thing this election did was gave the whites the biggest scare they have ever had in the history of elections. This election saw the largest turned out at the polls in Quincy's history. Out of a possible 1,937 registered, exactly 1,499 voted. This election also showed that the whites that unless you represent us, we (Negroes) are going to elect our own people to represent us.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

A delegation of Civic Interest Group and CORE people played a call on the city Government just prior to the election. The

Civic Interest Group chairman, Rev. Cruther, carried a few proposals, one of these proposals being that the two Negro policemen's beat be expanded and they be given a car to patrol the Negro area of the City. Johnny Lee Watson questioned the commission about voter registration proceedures in the city of Quincy. We took the position that since the books are only open two weeks prior to and election and one day of each of those weeks were suitable to many farm working Negroes, then most whites are already registered. This really brought the fire work from City Bosses, who yelled, "This ain't no voter denial, our charter set the voter proceedures. Johnny Watson then told them to alter the charter to meet the needs of the people that they express so much concern about. They tried to pass it off by saying the charter must be changed by the State legislature. We told them to work the problem out themselves NOW!!

Spiver Gordon has been appointed chairman of a committed responsible for organization of the county Wide voter's registration drive. Plans are being drawn up to organize a ward to ward precinct to precinct and block to block organization. A copy of the plans will be submitted in next period's report.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

The State Legislature convenes on April 6, 1965, in Tallahassee, Florida. Staff had push the ideal of some sort of direct action to push certain proposals which would be presented to the legislature at that time. We had hope to get support of other Civil Rights groups, but we were unable to get them together to push the matter any further than our office. Therefore, Attorney Due and Staff decided to present a petition to the Legislature and get the Rights groups to sign it. This we were able to do.

On Monday, April 12, 1965, fifteen persons along with members of staff went in to visit with the entire Legislature to discuss conditions in North ern Florida and to seek support of the petition that was presented to each of them and the Governor, Haydon Burns. The Southern delegation of the State regeived the group cordially and promised support of the petition, but those closet to us, for example Gadsden County's representative, Mr. W. M. Inman, local Quincy cracker, all but threw the group out of his office. One thing the group will probably remember in the 1966 Election is his remarks, "I don't want any Niggers votes and I have never campaigned in the nigger areas. The group left his office with srong determination to see that he doesn't get any Negroes vote and also to register all the Negroes they could to rid Gadsden County of that sort of person.

One very interesting thing about the visit to the Legislature is the fact that this was the first time many of the group had ever been in the Capitol. I think the trip was very importaant to them for it gave them a chance to see lawe which have been governoring them made and talk with the people who made them and at the same time feel a part of the entire thing. They expressed a desire to go again with even greater demands.

I might add that unless more force other than just this petition be put on the great Stateoof Florida, it will not budge. The Governor's message to the legislature was one of thanks for staying in your places. We need to really push Florida into standing up to the good image it has made for the State in South Florida (Miami). We cannot do it with these workers and one car.

EDUCATION:

The pupil assignment plans of the Florida School Boards have been accepted by the Federal Government. There hasn't been any action on our legal department to bring suits. We are told that Carl Rachlin wants to file a suit jointly with John Due or something like that. And the other factor preventing any legal action in terms of suits has been John Due not having any money to even eat instead of filing suits. We have turned all complaints over to John Due and asked him to file suits against something, but still no results. There is much talk of the N.A.A.C.P. filing a suit to desegregate the hospitals in Gadsden County and even putting workers in 12 counties to work on voter registration, and conduct direct action. We are not to much concern with N.AACP plan for progress, but we are concerned with ours, which has been pretty slow, due to more or less our money limitation, needs I say more in that regard.

FAIR HIRING

A recent under taking by CIG and CORE HAS BEEn to secure more and better jobs for Negroes in Quincy. The project begin with a letter to all merchants ~~for~~ asking cooperation to correct the situation themselves, in terms of hiring qualified Negroes above the broom and mop level. If this doesn't bring favorable results, then boycotts will be use to force a change of heart.

The fact that we are running a school of cash register operation and sales management will prepare us with persons qualified to fill such positions. The school is still going on with much success. We have over ten students in the weekly classes, daily. A recent incident involving a Negro woman and a white woman who runs a bakery shop has resulted in a boycott of the bakery shop. The demands are 1. Better courtesy in service afford all customers 2. Hiring Negroes above mob and broom level on a part time basis when business warrants. The boycott resulted when the Ketterel's Bakery calle the police for Mrs. Bradwell, who cleans a washteria owened by a white man.

In Mrs. Bradwell's opinion, sinne Mrs. Kitterells has about 90% Negro business then she should have at least had the courtesy ~~then she should~~ to have come over and talked to her about the leaking of the wasking maching flooring water into her business. The other things wish angered Mrs. Bradwell was when she told Mrs. Kitterolls about this Mrs. Kitterells replied,"I donIt need the niggers business any way. All of you of are too low classed any way." The other factor is that Kittrells Bakery has a long record of being nasty to its Negro customers. CORE present the demands to Mrs. Kittrells since Mrs. Bradwell is not too non-violent. Mrs. Kittrells has vowed to go out of business before she yield to any demands by scum niggers in Quincy. Mrs. Bradwell has vowedto see her do just that by sitting in the washteria telling everyone to stay away. The boycott has caught on like wild fire and the boycott is 100% effective. More, More, Later.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Please pay Mr. Bill Robinson we owe him [illegible] $300.00 - National car rental can wait.

2. Try and find out our relationship with Carl Rachlin and John Due in regard to filing suits

711

VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION:

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
Leon	40	30
Jefferson	55	40
Madison	30	15
Gadsden	75	20
Liberty	30	12

Now is [illegible]

MAY 7 1965

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Director; Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization.

From: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Director, CORE - Florida

Date: April 30, 1965

Subject: Field Report for period April 15 - 30, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. - CORE directed its attention to two areas of concentration. The The first was having conferences with county officials with regard to hospitals and recreational facilities. The second aspect dealt with a 9th Congressional district workshop. The finishing touches are being made at the close of this report.

GADSDEN COUNTY HOSPITAL

On April 28, 1965, Staff members of CORE went in to have a talk with the hospital administration in regard to their policy of compliance with Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We discussed the following: (1) patient assignments, (2) personnel and staff with regards to promotions, (3) duties and the lunch room facilities. To all inquiries, we got positive answers. Since our visit, we have had several reports of people being dismissed, who had been told either by doctor or hospital officials that they should be in a hospital. It is our feeling that these people (hospital) are afraid that some Negroes will request transfer to the so-called white ward or these is a concern to keep the Negro ward as less crowded as possible, as so to maintain segregation. We are investigating these reports and hopefully we will arrive at positive approach, after we have had an opportunityto see whats the story.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A letter has been sent to all cities in the Nineth Congressional District with regards to recreation facilities and their compliance with the Civil Rights Law. Following our visit to the hospital and our letter demanding that all recreational facilities be open to all persons. The City Commissioners of Quincy called in a delegation of Negroes of the city to discuss in their words City improvement, which lated amounted to: (1) The hospital being open on a voluntary basis, (2) the only two Negro policemen be given a car to patrol, instead of walking a 500 ft. beat up and down Adam Street, or "Colored Street", (3) Recreational facilities be open on a trail basis. Although CORE had approached the City officials about these changes, we were not ivited to this special meeting. However, we were well represented by Rev. Crutcher, who in no uncertain term demanded that the swimming pool be open to all this summer. Staff feels that if we can paddle the City officials in making changes, we don't care with who They meet with as long as they make changes.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Jefferson County has been the target of protests for the past week. A number of citizens went to the superintendent's office to find out why they had not seen or heard of Jefferson's plan to desegregate the public school system. Their protest was backed by the fact that one prior students and parents requesting a transfer to come in and sign a transfer and preference card to whibh school they wish to attend for the comming year, a joint protest has been filed against the County school board by the local PTA and CORE. The complian is enclosed in this report. Also the Jefferson County Voter Group has had a little difficulty with split. executive member and their relationship with CORE Task force workers. it seems that one or two members are only interested in getting folks registered and nothing else. The matter was settled by the whole body at a general election and the whole body voted in favor of CORE's program in Jefferson County. There is a mve at this point to get rid of the principal of Howard Academy which is one of the leaders of an Anti-CORE program. It is our feeling tha we shall not be moved for a long time.

VOTERS REGISTRATION

VR has been very, very, slow for the past few weeks mainly due to a lack of funds to properly run the project. For instances, the lights at the Freedom House have been off for five days.

WORK SHOP PROGRAM

For some time leaders in the Nineth Congressional District have expressed a desire to have a joint meeting with all leaders in the district so staff decided to try and get folk together from all areas in the 9th District. A work shop was chosen to be the main issue of discussion. The following areas were chosen; (1) Anti-Poverty, (2) Civil Right Law and Civil Rights movement, Community involvement, and organisation (4) Legal problems, and (5) Equal job opportunity and federal programs. IF nothing else is accomplished for these workshop, these community leaders will get a chance to at least meet each other and share their problems together. Several of these counties have power to be very successful counties and we have received commitments from all areas contached to be present. Enclosed is the outline of the program.

POLICE HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION

Quincy, Florida; several staff members have been stopped and given citations for miner things on vehicle. Sidney Daniels was arrested on a sppeding charge and fined $35.00. Johnny Watson was called in and questioned. Later found to be wrong person, when he refused to got to the city hall. Ralph Fritz was arrested and charged with possession of obsecene Literature, later released when court trail proved that he only had a letter received from a friend with a few curse words in it. A more detail report is enclosed. Monticello, Florida; David Dukes has been followed by chief of police and new sheriff deputy.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) The following persons be added to reqular Task Force: (1) Johnny Lee Watson (2) Cassandra Williams and (3) Smith, Phillip

(2) Need I say we need money. We have a telephone bill for $80.00, which must be paid bythe 10th of this month or service will be cut off. We have about half of it. We owe two months rent on our office - $75.00.

(3) Try and get Jerome Smith here or someone from the Southern Office for the work shop on May 8, 1965.

Voter Registration Situation

Counties	Contacted	Registered
Leon	30	15
Jefferson	60	35
Madison	65	10
Gadsdent	100	20
Liberty	32	12

TO: Mr. Spiwer Gordon, North Florida - Field Secretary; Mr. Richard Haley
Director of Southern Office

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force - Jefferson & Madison Counties

DATE: April 15 - 15, 1965

Jefferson County:

During the past two weeks progress in Jefferson County has been very slow.
One person registered. The students have been using the restaurants in large numbers trying to get the community spirit back up.
The sighs in the County Courthouse had been removed .

Madison County:

I'm moving from Jefferson County to Madison on April 30, 1965. I was folled serveral times by the chief of police and the new deputy sheriff. I assume the chief of police was giving the deputy a good look a t me for he'll know me the next time.
The students with my full support will continue to make plans to protest against conditions at their schools.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley Director Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary

FROM: Stuart Wechsler Florida Task Force

DATE: April 30, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report for Gadsden County April 15 through 30

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS: There has been continued testing of the restaurants in the Chattahoochee area. Only two of the restaurants in town are open to Negroes. The others including the Seminole Cafe which is a Greyhound depot and Gallaways which is one an interstate highway refuse to serve Negroes. Members of the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement (CYFM) have been going to the Cafes for a period of about a month and a half. Mrs. Byrd owner of the Seminole has issued statements to the effect that she will serve Negroes but that only one side ~~of-her-Caf-~~ of the building is for the use of bus passengers the other is a private Cafe for the use of her children and friends. Her private side has higher prices which she says are used to discourage business so that she does not have to work to hard. It is obvious that she has two sets of memues.On the memues that the testers ahve received she has a two dollar cover charge.

The week after Mrs. Byrd issued the statement stating that she would serve anyone two members of CYFM and I went to the Cafe. As we walked in the door she was all smiles as she told us to sit down at the table and said she would serve us just like anyone else. There wasonly one entry on the memue and it was a rather high priced dinner. My co-testers asked for Cokes but Byrd said that she would only serve what was on the memue but that if we wanted sodas we could get them on the other side. I told her that I would like some coffee but she said that it would cost two dollars cover and $1.50 for the coffee dinner even if I just had coffee. At this point two whte men came in and sat at ~~the~~ our table. Byrd then said that we would have to pay the cover even though we did not eat. I said that if we paid the cover charge I would want a receipt and that unless she agreed to give it to me I would not pay. At that point we got up to leave and she did not say a word. I understand that John Due will be preparing a suit against the Cafe as soon as I get the statements to him.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: A group has been formed by the high school students that have been participating in the testing in Chattahoochee. They have organised themselves and adopted a constitution based upon National CORE'S. Philip Carter Smith , a high school senior is the president of the organization. The kids are interested in doing something both in direct action and community betterment such as the establishment of a viable center program and getting streets paved

The Negroe Progressive Group has been disbanded. The officers expressed their desire to be relieved of the responsibility of maintaining the Center. The reason they gave is that the Center was not being supported by the parents. For the past two weeks the Center has been maintained by members of the CYFM and has been able to build up a small treasury

TO: City Commissioners, Member of the City Council, City Manager and City Attorney of ______________________

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary - Congress of Racial Equality; Rt. 3 Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida

Re: Recreational Facilities

You are advised that Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin is forbidden in any public facility, operated or managed by or for a State or one of its political subdivisions. We are informed that Title III had not bean complied with in your community in 1964. We therfore suggest that you quietly proceed to comply with Title III for the year of 1965 regarding recreational facilities. Further, we would appreciate very much that you reply to this memorandum and indicate whether you intend to comply with Title III regarding recreational facilities or whether you intend to proceed to operate your recreational facilites as heretofore. We desire such information as we plan to engage in direct action in all those communities which are not complying with the Law of the Land.

Miami Herald
April 28, 1965

Riders' Decision Reversed

Bus Terminal Restaurant Case

By JON McMULLAN
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Three Negro "freedom riders" who tried to eat lunch in a white restaurant at the Oscala, Fla., bus terminal won reversal of their convictions Monday.

The Supreme Court unanimously threw out their 1960 convictions on charges of "unlawful assembly."

In a one-sentence decision, the court granted the Negroes' petition for review of their case, then reversed the Florida judgments.

At the same time, the court also reversed the convictions of 29 other freedom riders who were accused of breaching the peace in Jackson, Miss., in a similar desegregation attempt in 1961.

In both reversals, the court cited a 1960 Virginia case involving a Negro law student who tried to obtain food at a whites-only lunch counter during a 40-minute stopover at the Richmond bus terminal. The court held in that case that an interstate traveler had a right to be served at a terminal without discrimination.

The three petitioners in the Florida case were part of a "freedom ride" from Washington, D.C., to St. Petersburg, Fla.

When the bus reached Ocala, the three Negroes attempted to get service at the terminal's restaurant designated for whites.

Some Ocala residents barred their way and the "loud talk" attracted Sheriff's Deputy H. A. Geiger, who had been alerted for trouble. "I seen some shoving between a white person and a colored person," Geiger testified. He ordered both whites and Negroes outside.

Geiger was quoted as testifying "I told them they could not eat in Ocala."

The sheriff's deputy also said he feared trouble because one of the white Ocala residents had demanded that one of the defendants apologize for stepping on his toe.

The defendants — Herbert E. Callender, James R. O'Connor [illegible] Leslie Lee Smith — [illegible] that the duty of la[illegible]ment offi-

---

robed.

Negro Minister Raps CORE 'Guinea Pigs'

BOGALUSA, La. — A Negro minister yesterday denounced the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) for using children as "guinea pigs" in recent civil rights demonstrations here.

Rev. W. J. Nelson, pastor of Mount Moriah Baptist Church, said such tactics were "shocking and disgraceful" and that it was time "for someone to come forward and speak against this kind of action."

St. Pete [illegible] 30

Protest Filed Against Pupil Assignment Plan

MONTICELLO (AP) — A protest by two Negro groups against the Jefferson County School Boards pupil assignment plan was filed yesterday with the U.S. commissioner of education.

The Howard High School PTA and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) charged the School Board with non-compliance with the civil rights law. The groups said the pupil assignment plan "continues the initial assignment of teachers and students on a segregated basis."

St Pete April 30

CORE Files Cafe Protest

By The Associated Press

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is complaining that a bus station cafe at nearby Chattahoochee is refusing service to Negroes. But its operator, Mrs. W. C. Byrd said in a telephone interview "I have offered to serve them. I don't know why they don't order; but they don't. I will serve them if they give me an order."

CORE field secretary Spiver Gordon said he filed a complaint about the bus station cafe with the U. S. Justice Department, saying Negroes are refused service.

He said CORE demanded desegregation of municipal recreation facilities in nine north Florida counties, threatening demonstrations beginning June 6 if they refuse.

The nine counties are Leon, Gadsden, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, [illegible], Jackson, Wakulla a[illegible]y.

CORE Files Cafe Protest

By The Associated Press

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is complaining that a bus station cafe at [illegible] by Chattahoochee is refusing service to Negroes. But the operator, Mrs. W. C. Byrd said in a telephone interview "I have offered to serve them. I don't know why they don't order; but they don't. I will serve them if they give me an order."

CORE field secretary Spiver Gordon said he filed a complaint about the bus station cafe with the U. S. Justice Department, saying Negroes are refused service.

He said CORE demanded desegregation of municipal recreation facilities in nine north Florida counties, threatening demonstrations beginning June 6 if they refuse.

The nine counties are Leon, Gadsden, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson, Wakulla and Liberty.

RIVAL GROUPS MARCH IN NEW YORK

Pickets Fight At Fair

Times Wire Services

NEW YORK—Fists flew briefly at the World's Fair yesterday between Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) pickets and a group of young counterpickets calling themselves the "Society for the Prevention of Negroes Getting Everything" (SPONGE).

At least one bloody nose resulted.

A group of a dozen SPONGE counterpickets had heckled the CORE demonstrators at the New York City pavilion and had run back and forth through the CORE lines. After an hour the SPONGE boys left, but 50 minutes later another 14 of their group returned and the skirmish broke out.

There were no arrests.

Only about three instances of punches being thrown were noticed by newsmen. Then other CORE pickets stepped in to halt the fisticuffs and seconds later fair police arrived.

The fair's Pinkerton security officers separated the two groups and kept the SPONGE youths from following the CORE demonstrators when the latter disbanded their picketing minutes later and left the grounds.

He [illegible] Klan Probe

WASHINGTON — (UPI) James Farmer, director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), says he has "no confidence" that the House Committee on Un-American Activities will make an honest investigation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Farmer charged that the committee's [illegible] would be a "diversionary tactic . . . to get to the real business of investigating the civil rights movement." He said that President Johnson should name a special [illegible] to do the job.

4-A THE MIAMI HERALD Tuesday, April 27, 1965

Rights-Killing Plot to Be Reviewed

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear a government appeal from the dismissal of major charges in the killing of three civil rights workers last year in Philadelphia, Miss.

In other actions the high court:

DECLARED INVALID all major sections of Louisiana's Subversive Activities and Communist Control Law and the state's Communist Control Law.

REFUSED TO RULE at this time on government orders requiring two organizations to register as Communist fronts.

DISMISSED an appeal challenging validity of a New York law under which a clerk was convicted for selling books on Sunday.

AGREED TO RULE on an appeal by the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that state

* * *

James Farmer
. . . [illegible]

enforcement of racial discrimination connected in operation of a park willed by a former U.S. senator to the City of Macon, Ga.

REFUSED to review a [illegible]

The rights workers were Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, both white and both from New York, and James Chaney, Negro of Mississippi. They were killed June 21, 1964, and their bodies were found under an earthen dam near Philadelphia Aug. 4. All had been shot.

In the Louisiana case, the Supreme Court ruled on an appeal by Southern Conference [illegible] The appeal said the laws were used to harass persons advocating civil rights for Negroes, and to aid in enforcing Louisiana's policy of racial segregation.

The decision was 5 to 2, with Justices John M. Harlan and Tom C. Clark dissenting. Justices Hugo L. Black and Potter Stewart took no part in the case.

[illegible]

designated as Communist fronts under the 1950 Internal Security Act.

The act says Communist front organizations [illegible] later and [illegible]

In dismissing the [illegible] indictment, Cox said [illegible] not state an offense against the U.S. and his court therefore had no jurisdiction. The 17 had been accused [illegible] by killing them.

The felony charge carried a possible penalty of [illegible] in prison and [illegible]

FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 38 N. F. C. E. P. APRIL 24, 1965

Student Transfers Set.

Parents of children attending Gadsden County's Public Schools received letters this week acquainting them with their right to have their children attend any school that they desire. The letters signed by M. D. Walker, County Superintendent of Public Instruction stated that children are eligible to apply for any school regardless of "race, color of national origin and to have that choice accepted for consideration andevaluation by the Board of Public Instruction".

This procedure is part of the Pupil Placement Plan adapted by the Countu under pressure by the Federal Government to integrate the School System. If the County had decided not to integrate they would have lost any Federal money that they were now receiving for the purpose of education. Rather than lose themoney they adopted this plan. The plan does not actually desegregate the schools. So many conditions and whereases have been built to the law that anything but token integration is impossible. For instance a child who is just entering school will automatically go to the school he would have enter before desegregation, that is a Negro child will be sent to the "Negro" school and the white child sent to the "white school". If the child wishes to go to the school nearest his home and it is not one he would normally attend he must take a test to see if he is capable of doing the work. It is probably that very few white children will wish to transfer which means that only the Negroes will be required to take the test. This is unconstitutional since it is a form of a de facto segregation. Parents have a duty to their children to see to it that they get as good education as possible. It is not possible for a Negro child to get a good education in a segregated school. Not because there teachers are inferior or the students are but because the School Board spends so much effort on keeping the school segregated that they spend too little effort on improving them. This hurry in improvement of the schools that has been going on for the last few months is just an attempt by the school Board to cover up the limitations of the County's Negro schools. Limitations brought about by the whites through years and years of shoddy treatment by the same people who now say they wish to bring all schools up to par. This they can not do in a few years unless the schools are integrated and integrated completely. The whites will continue to give the dirty end of the stick to the Negro Schools. Parents.....If you want to give your child the right start in life and at the same time help this country, county and state become a better place to live in sign the pupil placement form and ask to have your child or children transferred.

****

CHATTAHOOCHEE CENTER TALENT SHOW

Once again the Center will open its doors to the finest in homegrown talent. On Friday, April 30, 1965, there will be a talent show featuring the best in Gadsden County's amatuer entertainment. Come out and see the future great entertainers of the United States and the World. Among those who will be featured are James Jones with the second "golden voice", Miss Elaine Jones standing in for the absence of Maxine Brown and Carla Thomas, the Famous dancing team of Louis "Tojo" Robinson and Deloris "Lois" Robinson.

****

CHATTAHOOCHEE
TALENT
SHOW

Place: Center
Date Friday April 30
Time: 7:30 until —?

For the
finest service
go to
Bill's
Oil
Station

ANTI-POVERTY MEETING HELD

The Gadsden Community Action, Inc. held its first public meeting at the Gadsden County Court House Monday evening. The meeting was attended by over 200 people about three-quarters of whom were Negroes. Everette Gay, Jr., Mayor of Quincy, is president of the newly formed biracial group. The purpose of the organization is to combat poverty under President Johnson's Anti-Poverty Act.

Once again nothing except information was given out at the meeting. W. A. Eaton, program consultant from the office of Economic Opportunity in Tallahassee, explained the requirements that have to be met if the program was to be okayed by the Washington Office of Economic Opportunity. The program must be one that concerns the whole area in question and all the people must have a say in the plans.... that is every segment of the community must be represented including not only businessmen and County officials but especially the people who will be effected most directly...the poor both black and white.

A question and answer period followed Eaton's presentation. The major question brought up was how the poor people were to be involved in the program. Mrs. Dorothy Jones asked, "What will be done to help the people living in poverty, the people living 10 and 15 in a one room shack on a tobacco farm?"

In a related statement Johnny Watson Vice-chairman of Quincy CORE suggested that committees composed of the poor people already involved in the program be formed to spread the word of the program to the peo people on the farm. He voiced the opinion that unless an active effort was made to get the poorest people involved, they would not be drawn to the program. Chairman Gay agreed with the idea and said that it would be given further consideration.

Gay asked that any groups that wish to be members of the organization should have their applications in by the end of next week. He also asked that any proposal that individuals or groups might have be submitted to the Committee for consideration.

No poor whites or Negroes from outside the Quincy area (with the exception of Mr. Willie Williams principal of Northside) are represented on the Board of Directors. This is a violation of the Anti-Poverty Act and the people of the County both Negroes and whites should see that this situation is ended.

****

CHATTAHOOCHEE CENTER UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

At a meeting with CORE and Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement officials the officers of the Negroes Progressive Group announced that they would no longer be responsible for their running of the Chattahoochee Community Center. Citing the lack of support by the teenagers parents as the main factor contributing to their decision to resign Mrs. Altomese Jackson and Mr. Speights stated that they could no longer bear the responsiblity of seeing that the bills were paid and the Center maintained. Stu Wechsler, CORE Task Force Worker, stated that although CORE was not in good shape financially, it would be willing to take over the responsiblity of running the Center rather than see it closed. Therefore, the Center will be run by CORE and Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement until a permanent Center Committee can be set up. The previous officers, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Speights and Mrs. Janette Langston wish it to be made clear that although they did their best to keep the Center open in the past they are no longer responsible for any part of the Center's operation. Any outstanding bills will be covered by CORE.

Wechsler stated that the need for a center in Chattahoochee is more apparent than ever. He added that a good Community Center program depends upon the people in the community coming out supporting the Center with both money and ideas. In the past, people have criticised the way the Center was being run but for some reason or the other they did not come to the meetings and some of the know how in running the Center was left out. We (CORE) can supply some of the equipment and some of the know how in running the Center, but it is to the people in Chattahoochee to take the lead, if they want a nice place for their children of all ages and a place to serve the adult community also. They must come out and support the Center. Among the programs set up in Chattahoochee are a library, nursery school for childrens whose parents work, classes in a variety of the areas that the Centers are set up.

There will be a meeting to discuss the direction the Center will take on the first Wednesday in May. Everyone who has an interest in the Center should be there.

****

CHATTAHOOCHEE CENTER TALENT SHOW

FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 39 N. F. C. E. P. May 1, 1965

WHERE SHALL WE ANCHOR

The motto of Carter-Parramore's class of 1965 is a fitting one, for in these turbulent times a man's life is very often guided by events that he has no control over. Like everyone else, these was no one in the class of 1965 who will be able to say with accuracy what he will be doing one year or ten year from now. But this is not to say that a person must throw up their arms in despair and allow themselves to be pushed and stunned about by the opposing forces in life's struggle. Although man cannot plan his life with pinpoint accuracy, he is still the master of his fate, the captain of his soul.

We as human beings must not allow ourselves to submit to the injustices that still abound in our country. It is our duty to join together in the fight to make this a better country to live in. Too many people take the position that as individuals they are not able to make much of a contribution to the struggle for Civil Rights, but they are wrong. Each person actively lined up against the flood of hate and discrimination that has paralyzed our country for so long is a bulwark against. An Uncle Tom or Nervous Nellie might be quick to tell you that it is bost if you look out ofr yourself and don't worry about others, but this is just a means of covering up their own feeling of guilt for leaving the job to others. We can not expect others to fight for our freedom when we ourselves are too scared or spathetic to do it ourselves. We have made fun of Johnny Watson Phillip Carter Smith, Betty Jackson, and others, who have been fighting to make Gadsden County a better place to live in in the future. And it is not only they who will reap the reward of their labor but all of us, even those of us who are "just going along for the ride" and have never contributed anything for Freedom. While they went out and tried to determine where they would be in the future by truing to upset segregation and discrimination, we were content to sit back and accept the segregated theaters, restaurants and other public facilities. If not for the members of Quincy CORE and a few others (the adults in CIG) what progress would have been made in Quincy in the past few years? The answer is of coursed, none, for without pressure by militant Negroes the progress would be only that which the white folks of the County would give at worse pay and the only integration there was came about after dark.

So the question, "Where shall we anchor " is an important one. If we allow ourselves to become interested only in things like money, good looking wives and a job with security, the place we drop our anchor in won't be much better than the one where our fathers and mothers dropped their anchor. If we are daring and push for what we know is due to us we can make sure that although the seas we sail might be stormy at times, once we drop our anchor we will be in a better port than the one we left.

****

CHATTAHOOCHEE MEETING

There will be a meeting at the Chattahoochee Center, Wednesday, May 5, 1965, to discuss the running of the Center. Everyone is urged to attend the meeting so that they can make their views known. If the Center is to be a success then YOU must come out and support it and work for it.

****

Congratulations
To The
Class
Of
1965

REGISTER TO VOTE

Gadsden

Gadsden County Times
Office Mon 9-12 2-5

Liberty

Court House
Wednesday 9-12-2-5

A voteless people is
a hopeless people.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CAFE OWNER REFUSES SERVICE

Sis Negroes who sought service at Chattahoochee's bus station were refused service Friday morning. Mrs. Byrd, manager of the cafe told the six men that unless they went to the backside of the building, they would not be served. This incident happened only two days after a story appeared in most Florida papers quoting Mrs Byrd as saying that she serve anyone who asked for service in her cafe. She had gone on to state that although some Negroes in the past had come to her establishment nome of them had ever placed an order. "If they had done," she stated, "they would have been served".

Mrs Byrd in the past has made several contradictory and in some cases ridiculous statements. She insists that the large cafe is operated solely for the use of her family, but that she would serve people if they gave her sufficient time to prepare the orders.

CORE has filed a complaint with the Justice Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission based upon a recent series of tests by the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement. It is unlikely that Mrs. Byrd's transparent attempt to cover up her discriminatory practices will stand up under an investigation by the ICC or a law suit by CORE.

The Justice Department has shown an interest in the activities which have taken place in Chattahoochee in the past few weeks. Two FBI men questioned Task Force Worker Stu Wechsler about the incidents. They took names of restaurants refusing to serve Negroes and the names and tags numbers of people involved in the incidents which began with the closing of the Gibson Theater several weeks ago. In addition to any Federal action taken CORE is preparing suits against all Chattahoochee violaters of the Rights Act of 1964.

****

COMMENCEMENT BALL

Date: Sat. May 8
Time: 830 until...?
Admission: 40¢ per couple
20¢ stag
Refreshments
"Dance Till Dawn"

BIG CHANGES IN COUNTY

As of May 1, 1965, there will be a major change in the Quincy Department of Public Safety. On that date the Negro policemen will perform their tour of duty in a patrol car rather than on foot as has been the case previously. In addition their beat will no longer be confined to the immediate vicinity of Adams Street as has also been the case up until the presence. As far as the Negro policemen being allowed to arrest any lawbreaker regardless of color a question still exists since the City Council has been rather vague in answering the question.

Another big step in the County has been the announced desegregation of the County hospital. The hospital has announced that it will no longer segregate Negroes in the basement of the building. This is in order to conform to the Federal Court ruling that any hospital that receives Federal funds will have them cut off if they follow a discriminatory policy.

****

COMMENCEMENT BALL

There will be a commencement ball held at the Chattahoochee Community Center. All members and friends of the graduating class of Carter-Parramore are cordially invited to take a first step into life and bid friends farewell in a hop until dawn.

The attire for the occasion will be formal and semi-formal. There will also be refreshments served and sponsored by the members of Quincy CORE. The admission will be forty cents per couple and 20 cents per stag.

The ball will take place at the Chattahoochee Community Center and the proceeds from the event will go to the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement. See you there from 8:30 p.m. until...

****

GET WELL SOON!

The members of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project and CORE wish to wish Mrs. Mollie Bell Preston, a resident of Chattahoochee, Florida, a speedy recover from her iliness. We hope that she will soon be up and around soon. Get well soon!

****

Will YOU FILL UP AT BILL'S? YOUR CAR NEEDS IT.

Florida

July 15, 1965

Mr. Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
CORE, Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

As per our conversation in Durham, N. C.

Enclosed is a listing of O.E.O. "Head Start Programs" in Florida.

We understand that this program will continue throughout the year (new contractors to replace schools which would be unavailable after Labor Day, etc.).

Shriver's people blundered--in allowing "freedom of choice" by parents, their reason was to avoid complaints in the North about de facto segregation if children were assigned to neighborhood centers. They have only 6 investigators for the entire program. Therefore, if task force workers and/or summer volunteers could investigate the centers, we are in a position of readiness to act.

Contacts have been established with the Senate Labor & Welfare Committee, the Civil Rights Commission as well as OEO itself.

We need to be in receipt of "hard" specific information with respect to discrimination in staffing and/or service (affidavits and field reports). We would consolidate this information and seek immediate administrative redress.

If necessary we would file complaint under Title Six of Civil Rights Act.

OEO Counsel informed me that they would first proceed under Executive Orders 10925 (1961) and # 1114 (1963) which involve less delay than title VI of Civil Rights Act, and they also cover employment (which title VI does not).

Hopefully, if information on 50 to 100 centers can be furnished, this would enable us to insist upon reexamination of the whole program before new congressional appropriations for its continuation are approved.

The number of affidavits per center need not exceed ½ dozen. We do need a sample of sufficient size to establish regional "pattern" of discrimination in program.

Once we've cleared the deck with respect to "Head Start" we will relay data to your office on the YOC Program of the Department of Labor.

This program is more manageable (less dispersed, etc.). We anticipate obtaining better results--less immediate time pressure--but should not defer tackling for too long.

Yours in freedom,

Paul H. Stickney

Similar memorandum have been sent to Richard Haley and James McCain.

cc: George Wiley

JUL 2 7 1965

Telegram sent to John Doar, Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

Strongly request investigation into the following: the night chase of CORE task force worker, Bill Dalrymple, by white nem in car, forcing Dalrymple to do great speed, thus creating a dangerous situation. The illegal arrest by police officials on July 23rd, 1965 at approximately 11:00 a.m. Dalrymple is charged with failure to have a Florida driver's license. The Florida statute states that one must be gainfully employed or have children in school before one needs a license. Dalyrmple has neither children, nor is he employed. He is a volunteer worker for CORE's summer project. This is clear intimidation and harrassment.

Yours for action,

Spiver Gorden
Field Secretary, CORE

cc: Val Coleman
John Due
Richard Haley
Carl Rachlin

CORE STAFF
field sec

AUG 5 1965

Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
August 2,1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

Received your letter of July 28, 1965, with regards to the self-evaluation of my worothy to CORE or what ever that all means.

Let me begin by saying, I am pretty much at a subsistence level now. Since I have been in Florida, (arrived Nov. 9,64) I have put 34,562 miles on my car of which I have paid for gas, oil, repairs, and tires. I am on the 7¢ per mile system of CORE.

To this date CORE has been unable to pay any expenses. There fore, I am using my salary to pay for my car usage on the project. I have a car note of $80.72 each month and other family bills to pay. My wife is expecting our baby in November. This bill will cost us something like $285.00 and we don't have any of it at this time. The closest to me saving CORE some some money is my wife will be leaving the project at the end of this month, which will put a greater financial burden on me.

I don't know if this is what you wanted or not but this is my testimony.

Yours for understanding,

Spiver W Gordon
Spiver W. Gordon

c.c.
George Wiley

SWG/seg

Write Spiver ~~[illegible]~~ acknowledging receipt of this letter and ask him to add up ~~by~~ his expense deficit to date. Forward it to me directly and I'll bring it to the attention of everybody.

September 22, 1965

Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

Ronnie Moore, who is now working in New York in the Organization Department, asked me to write to you for some information. He would like you to give us a financial report on the money we owe you to date on back expenses. He will bring this to the attention of National CORE.

Ronnie also would like to have a report on any further negotiations you have had about the W.T. Edwards Sanitarium case.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

September 24, 1965

Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

Under seperate cover one whole check and one half check has been mailed to you, which brings us up-to-date. From now on I think CORE will be able to make the 2 week pay checks.

About Tuesday or Wednesday, Ed Day promised to send you a check for $300 on your expense deficit.

Do whatever you think is best about the car. However, call George Moran in Baton Rouge and tell him your decision. His telephone is listed under Moran Motors.

By the way, on October 6th, I'm leaving National CORE and taking a position with CORE SEDF to work on Leadership Development Programs. I will be coming to Florida to talk to you on the way to New Orleans, South Carolina, North Carolina, and California.

Good luck buddy, and take care.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. Tell Sadie to have her baby as soon as I get there so that I can bless it.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

file Florida

OCT 25 1965

Florida CORE Office
540¼ West Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida
October 20,1965

James Farmer
national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M.Shutlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
chairman
Wilfred Ussery
1st vice-chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer
STAFF
James McCain
director of organization
Richard Haley
southern regional director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
Alan Gartner
fund raising director
James Peck
CORElator editor

Mr. Vernon Sikes
Administrative Assistance
Office Of The Governor
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Sikes:

We are in the process of evaluating our summer efforts for our National Office in New York.

We would like to hear from your office or the Technical Assistance Office, their findings or reports of changes regarding our complaints at the followings: 1. Sunland Training center, 2. W.T. Edwards Hospital, 3. Florida Home For Boys, 4. Madison School Boycott and all other complaints we have made and you have not answered yet.

We have observed in the past that the Governor's Civil Rights Division doesn't involve itself until a crisis situation arise. This is one of our chief criticisms of the T.P.A.

What will your policy be in the future regarding Civil Rights matters?

We are hopeful that you can give us a detail report so that we can plan our fall program and evaluate as to what recourse we must take.

Yours for Freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Sec. CORE

cc. Atty. John Due
Mr. James Farmer
Mr. Richard Haley

72

staff - file

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 28, 1965

TO: Spiver Gordon
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Richard and I discussed the matter of old bills. $140.45 is enclosed. Vouchers for this should be sent directly to the National Office to the attention of Ed Day.

Richard and I have agreed that Anthony Robinson will be added to payroll effective October 21, 1965. He will recieve a check next payday. Also Sherman Henry will be sent from Bogalusa to Florida as soon as possible and we expect he should be in Quincey by Wednesday, November 3rd.

I spoke to Marvin about voter registration money. He indicated that we have not been able to get a line on any of the big voter registration money that everyone is talking about. He is investigating sources that John Due mentioned.

As of September 1, 1965 and until some substantial VEP money comes in, SEDF does not plan to support the Northern Florida project, and the support you are receiving is coming from the general CORE fund.

a

t

N

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.

Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Gordon,

Enclosed are the gas bills and a milleage report for the 12-18. This is a double gas bill, for the past week and this week also. The refund of these bills will be gladly received by my gas dealer.

Thanks

Spiver Gordon

P.S. The total amount for gas is $53.52
The total milage on car is 2.000 mi.
~~This include the total milleage on car which is 2220~~.

File
to VEP

1598
1460
138

3-27-

DAILY MILEAGE RECO

Name Spiver Gordon Location Plaque

Day	Date	Speedometer Reading (at end of day)
Sun.	15	1460
Mon.	16	1598
Tues.	17	1700
Wed.	18	1832
→ Thurs.	Mar. 12	1113
Fri.	13	1288
Sat.	14	1380

Total weekly mileage

This report must be sent to CORE office weekly.

3-27-64 – Money Sent
J. T. McCain

LEAGE RECORD

Plaquemine, La. License No. Temporary

Miles driven	Places traveled to
100	Plaq to B.R. to St. Francisville to B.R. local
138	Plaq. to B.R. to Clinton to St. Francisville to B.R. local
102	Plaq. to B.R. to Clinton to St. Francisville to B.R. to local
132	Plaq to, B.R. to Maringouin to Plaq. local to B.R. to Plq.
161	Plaq to B.R. to Clinton to St. Francisville to Plaq. local
85	Plaq to Donaldsonville to Plaquemine to local
98	Plaq. to B.R. to St Francisville to Clinton to Plaq to local

ge

Signed McKenna

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE
Mr. Herb Chandler, Director of Organization, CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary, CORE

DATE: January 8, 1966

SUBJECT: FIELD REPORTS FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER, 1965; DECEMBER, 1965; and JANUARY, 1966

This report will deal primarly with the months of November and December. During the month of November, CORE Task Force Worker, Sherman Henry, joined me. Before that time, I was alone in Florida. With the second CORE worker Eddie Williams on the staff, we have been able to make a few gains.

We concerned ourselves with the following; working dilligently during these three months (November, December, and January).

1. Voter Registration
2. Anti-Poverty Programs
3. School Desegregation
4. Employment
5. Hospitals

Although Voter Registration was given top priority, we gave as much attention to the other areas of work as we possibly could.

We are hopeful that this report will reflect upon the past three reports submitted.

VOTER REGISTRATION

We have devised a new system of registering voters, in order to cope with the problem of the registrar's office not being open at a time convenient to the would-be voters. In many North Florida Counties, the registrar would only open the books one day a week. We devised a system whereby each day of the week, we have staffed in a particular county for an entire day, doing nothing but Voter Registration Work. We found this system to be quite feasible in terms of getting names on the books. The old problem of canvassing and not finding folk at home during registration hours seriously hampered our efforts. Since Leon and Jefferson Counties allow every day for Voter Registration, we put most of our efforts in those two counties during our Christmas Voter Drive. Although only three Christmas Volunteers showed up for the Christmas Program, we had a fairly successful voter drive. A break-down of new voters by counties, is enclosed in this report.

ANTI-POVERTY

- Leon County -

For the first time in almost a year, I have been able to get someone in Leon County to sit down and formulate plans to combat problems in this county. Rev. C. K. Steele, Vice-President of S. C. L. C., and Rev. D. B. Speed, President of the local N. A. A. C. P., have both decided to meet each Wednesday of the week with me, and work out a course of action. I shall report more on this when something is done.

Several complaints have been filed with Sgt. Shiver's office concerning exclusion of the poor off the Board of Directors of the Leon County Anti-Poverty Program.

A few weeks ago, the State Road Park and Forestry Department of the State of Florida, received Anti-Poverty Funds for the creation of a Neighborhood Youth Program, geared at young school drop-outs. White schools were contacted for a list of drop-outs; however, no Negro schools were contacted. We met with representatives of each agency, and demanded that Negroes be hired or we would have the funds stopped. The three departments agreed to hire any drop-out (s) thereafter, with regard to race, color or creed.

- Gadsden County - has perhaps one of the most organized Negro Community Action Programs in the North Florida Area. However, the county has not to this date, gotten one cent of the Federal Poverty Funds. This of course is due to our complaint earlier in the year to Sgt. Shriver. After our complaint to Washington, afterwhich the funds were held up, the local Community Action Committee decided to put more Negroes on the Board of Directors. There is a total of seventeen (17) Negroes on the Board of Directors at this point. Perhaps the question which comes to your mind is why the program has not been funded, or received funds. The answers are fairly easy. Many of the Negroes on the Board of Directors were chosen by the Power Structure, and the others Won't Speak Out. Secondly, the Director of the Program runs the show. The Negroes want Day Care Centers, and the whites want a Food Program. The director, who is a farmer, feels that Day Care Centers would wreck the economy of the farmers and the county. Many Negro leaders feel that if only a Food Program is gotten, many of the Negroes would become soft and not demand more. We have had Charles Feltus of the Atlanta, Georgia O.E.O. Office here several times, hopefully trying to settle the matter. We have found that anybody out of Atlanta investigating Civil Rights Complaints, will not do anything in terms of corrective action.

We have tried several times to get all of the Negro members of the Board of Directors in a meeting to try and get them to stick together, since they have a voting majority. But at this point, no such luck. We shall however, continue to try to get them together, until the election in February; at which time we hope to replace them with someone who will be responsive to the needs of the people.

In my last report, I explained about the problem we were having concerning Witt Campbell, Bill Robinson, and Rev. Daniels. The matter finally came to light in a meeting of C. I. G., when Charles Feltus was present. I attempted to raise a question, Rev. Daniels attempted to get the chair not to recognize me. Several of the C. I. G. Members were very upset at this, and insisted that I be heard. After the meeting, this trio was told to stay out of the business of CORE by several angry C. I. G. Members. A move by C. I. G. is on to get rid of Campbell and Robinson. The group is angry because Campbell and Robinson represented them at a so-called Negro Leadership Conference, without their permission, and where no CORE people were invited.

- Madison, Liberty, and Jefferson Counties - are too small to get Poverty Funds separately; therefore, they are forming a Tri-County Program. The ground work is being laid at this point. We foresee a need for additional complaints to be filed because the State's Division of the Anti-Poverty Program is nothing but a front for Burn's Political Ambitions.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A report of the Florida School System is being prepared by the Technical Assistance Program of the Governer's Office.

- Madison County - Perhaps you recall in previous reports that the students at the Madison County Training School, (all Negro) staged a boycott of all county schools. Many demands were made; their chief demand being that the schools be improved. A few days ago, a Federal Grant was made to improve the county schools. Negro leaders are demanding that all of the Negro schools be improved, since they are in worst condition.

- Jefferson County - School Board has requested Federal Funds to improve their schools. They saw the hand writing on the wall, and have gone all out by giving most of the money for improvement to the Negro schools.

NOTE: In each county we are working, we have from 25 to 30 Negro students in so-called White schools. The complaints have been from Dead Possums in the lockers to Not being able to ride on the school bus. A more detailed report is being prepared.

- Liberty County - Negroes continue to demand changes. A committee of 300 called on the County School Board a few days ago for improvements at their County Schools. The board promised action soon.

EMPLOYMENT

- Leon County - In the area of employment, Leon County we have been able to get at least 50 Negroes jobs in the Road, Park and Forestry Service of the State of Florida; Most of them coming from Leon County. Negroes have been hired at downtown stores, above the broom and mop level, as a result of our pressure on local merchants during the Christmas Holidays. Negroes have also been located at the Telephone Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Sunbeam Bread Company. We approached several car dealers, and found them to be quite favorable. We have three (3) typist positions open as a result of our survey. We served notice on the Local Employment Agency to hire Negroes in its office. They are currently looking for a Counselor. We are demanding that it be a Negro, since all other employees are white.

- Jefferson County - The boycott at the A and P Store was called by the President of the Voter's League. He reported that the Manager had met with him and said he would hire a Negro before Christmas. Other Negroes (leaders) are thinking of replacing him, since he did not consult them or consult with them before talking to the Management of the Store. A Negro was hired as Policeman, after a committee approached the City Commission. The committee feels that they have been short-changed, and have vowed to make many more demands.

- Gadsden County - Several downtown stores hire Negroes during the Christmas Holidays. Local CORE is demanding that Negroes be hired as regular Staff Workers, and as Staff Workers on the Anti-Poverty Committee.

- Madison County - Two Negroes were hired at downtown stores during the Christmas Holidays.

- Jackson County - Negroes were hired as Cashiers and Stock Clerks in four (4) stores. Several stores are being boycotted for refusing to hire Negroes.

HOSPITALS

- Gadsden County - The hospital board has not completely desegregated its plant. Patients are still segregated. We are looking forward to the inspectors from the Atlanta Office report on this matter. They have made one check and is supposed to check again this month, and federal funds will be cut off (by them) if the hospital is continuing to discriminate.

- Jackson County - Hospital is not complying with the law either. We have filed a complaint with H. E. W.

- Madison County - Hospital there is segregated again. Several months ago, I was given a tour of the plant and found it to be intergrated. I am told that this was a pre-arranged job for my benefit. We are looking into this matter.

Most of the hospitals in the State of Florida have signed the compliance form with H. E. W., but in fact are still segregated and discriminating. We shall continue to file complaints as we get word of segregation existing anywhere in this state. We are presently conducting a follow-up survey to catch those who discriminate off guard.

F-U-T-U-R-E P-L-A-N-S

In the area of Political Action, hopefully the program submitted to you on Voter Registration will be used to politically educate the New Voter, once he or she registers. Negro or Liberal Candidates can be elected if a real meaningful Voter Drive is conducted. We shall be looking around for possible candidates.

A-N-T-I-P-O-V-E-R-T-Y

We hope to become more deeply involved in the Jackson and Madison Counties Anti-Poverty Program because there has not been a real attempt to get a real effective program started. In Gadsden County, we shall continue to watch and protest any wrong doings by the Power Structure. In Liberty County we hope to help organize some type of program to improve the lot of the pulp-wood workers. Leon County had a very successful Head-Start Program last year. We hope to help them develop a Community

Action Program this year. We hope to organize each small community in each county of the Ninth (9th) Congressional District as we did in Gadsden County.

VOTER REGISTRATION FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER, 1965 DECEMBER, 1965 and JANUARY, 1966

CHART

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
GADSDEN	Five-Hundred (500)	200
MADISON	Two-Hundred (200)	100
JEFFERSON	Four-Hundred Fifty (450)	350
JACKSON	Three-Hundred Fifty (350)	275
LIBERTY	One-Hundred (100)	45
LEON	Six-Hundred (600)	400

I am hopeful that this report will reflect, to some degree, what we are doing in North Florida.

Respectfully Submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary, CORE

Spiver Gordon

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0700

James Farmer
national director

Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Wilson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
chairman

Wilfred Ussery
1st vice-chairman

Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman

Ruth Turner
secretary

Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF

James McCain
director of organization

Richard Haley
southern regional director

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

Alan Gartner
fund raising director

James Peck
CORElator editor

February 24, 1966

Mr. Spiver Gordon
540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Spiver:

Just a brief note to let you know the name and address of your Florida car dealer.

His name is: Mr. Homer Hood
c/o Thompson Leasing COrp.
622 West 15th Street
Panama City, Florida
Tele. 785-4372

This is the person to contact when your Florida cars need servicing of any sort. He will supply new tires when they are needed.

Please, if anything happens give us a full report as well as reporting it to the dealer and obtaining an insurance file number for our records, hopefully this won't be necessary.

Take care and I hope the little angel is doing alright now.

Don't despair if your checks are a little late for a while, we are having some financial difficulties.

Fondest regards to all.

Freedom

Herbert Callender

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M.Shutlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
chairman
Wilfred Ussery
1st vice-chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer
STAFF
James McCain
director of organization
Richard Haley
southern regional director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
Alan Gartner
fund raising director
James Peck
COREIator editor

FLORIDA CORE OFFICE
540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

March 9, 1966

Attorney John Doar
U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D.C.

Demand an immediate investigation of the unlawful purging of Negro electors from the Voter Registration rolls in Gadsden County by the Supervisor of Election, J. Love Hutchinson, for the following reasons:

1. Failure to purge electors according to Laws of the State of Florida.

2. Purge designed primarily to discriminate against qualified Negro electors.

3. Of the 5,000 Negro electors registered two years ago, over 2,000 have been removed from the books by this conspiratory action to deny them of their right to vote.

4. Negroes purged complained that their purge cards were returned as directed.

Yours for action NOW,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary, CORE

cc: Governor H. Burns
Secretary of State, Tom Adams
U.S. Civil Rights Commission
Mr. Richard Haley, Core Southern Office
Attorney John D. Due, Jr.

72

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
Mr. Herb Calender, Director of Organization

From: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

Date: March 20, 1966

Subject: Field Report

For the past three months we have concerned ourselves primarily with Voter Registration and Political Education. Hopefully, this report will shed some light on what we have been doing these past months.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

Lets deal with voter registration first. For the first time in the history of Gadsden County the voter registration books have been purged. Some 3,000 names have been taken off the books, according to the registrar. We think this purge was designed primarily to get Negroes off the rolls. Therefore, we fired off complaints to the Justice Department, Governor, and Secretary of State, demanding an investigation. Since our complaint, we did a little homework ourselves and found that although the state law requires one to mail a portion of his purge card to the registrar, and many Negroes did this, they found their names on the purge list. We waited about three days before a reply from the Justice Department. After which, we made a telephone call to John Door. Results? Two agents have been here one week checking out our complaints. The fact that we have gotten these agents have not replaced one 2,000 Negroes who were purged back on the rolls. Therefore, we have duplicated several copies of the purged list and distributed them throughout the County in an effort to get as many of those purged back on the rolls for the comin statewide election. In Leon County, the books were also purged. However, there is no real problem here, since the registrar has placed the names of those purged in the newspaper and has agreed to keep her doors open until 9:00 p. m. daily. Voter Registration in the other counties has been carried on by local voter groups.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The U. S. Supreme Court threw Florida reapportionment plan out so the legislators had to submit a new plan or let the courts draw one. The legislators decided to submit one. It called for forty-eight Senators and one hundred, seventeen House members. The new plan is enclosed.

We had started early seeking persons to run for public office local and statewide. In view of the new apportion plan by the state of Florida and the on coming election, we decided that it was necessary for a Political Education Workshop. We thus began to work up plans for such a workshop. Letters were sent to all contact in the 9th Congressional District. We asked that they would consider running candidates from their area and submit such names to us. The workshop was fairly successful. Jim McCain did a very good job on Voter Registration and Education. We had about sixty to sixty-five persons to attend the session. Everyone seemed to think that we should have more such sessions. There were some suggestions that we have them in a local area so that more people from local communities could attend. McCain has agreed to return to run such sessions. I think one very important thing which came out of the workshop was the fact that there are so many Negro candidates for public office. In Gadsden County, there are two Negroes for City Commissioner, two for

County positions, and four for Democratic Committee. In Leon County, one Negro for County School Board and five Negroes for County Democratic Committee. John Due has qualified for the Senate and Johnny Watson filed for the House. In Gainesville, Florida, Rev. Wright a Negro Minister is in the run off for the City Commission.

In an effort to get persons who were purged in Leon County, and to try and draw together the so called leadership in Leon we are having an organizational meeting of what we hope to be a fairly decent voter league. At the present, it is made up of NAACP folk and FAMU college teachers who don't have time to function or just use the position of the League as a status sort of thing. A second workshop sort of meeting, really, was held in Tallahassee to seek support for John Due. Perhaps, I should explain how Senators will be elected under the new apportion plan. Well, there will be twenty-four districts in the second Congressional district which extends from Jackson County to Alachua County. There will be four Senators elected. We feel that John will make the run off and, of course, there is always a chance for miracles. Then too, one must recognize the bargaining power a runoff candidate has. At any rate, we have organized campaign groups in each area to support John's candidacy and push voter registration. John and Johnny asked that I work in their campaign. I have indicated that I would do all that I could with our limited staff. They have asked that I request some full time workers for their campaign. I indicated, of course, that they would have to take that matter up with the Southern office.

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. I am trying to strengthen out my financial records, It forth coming soon.

2. My telephone is cut off. We have a $183.98 telephone bill for two months.

3. Summer proposal forth coming soon.

4. Leased cars still have no Florida Tags. Panama City is 100 miles from Tallahassee. Too far to travel for servicing. Capital Plymouth, Inc. local agency has expressed interest.

5. Have not heard from V. E. P. What's up?

6. Need Money. Two gas bills Norwood Esso $[illegible]00— Hatchers $54.00

March 22, 1966

Mr. Robert M. Nash
Chief, Office of Equal Health Opportunity
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality, we most strongly urge that you forthwith withhold any federal funds not distributed and cut off any other funds presently being received by the following federally assisted establishments:

1. Gadsden County Hospital
2. Madison County Hospital
3. Jackson County Hospital
4. Jackson County Training School

I request that this be done until there is a complete re-examination of these establishments, and until there is firm evidence that segregation and discrimination with support of federal funds will cease.

Please note that this is the second such complaint to be filed with this department.

"Segregation and Discrimination has no place in this modern nation".

Yours For Action,

Spiver W. Gordon
CORE

cc: Governor Haydon Burns
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.
Atty. John Due
Mr. Richard Haley

Spiver Gordon
Field Secretary

March 28, 1966

Mr. Spiver Gordon
540½ West Brevoid Ave.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Spiver:

Contact Capital Plymouth dealer in Talahassee and make arrangements with them to service your car. Have that dealer contact Dan Meadow at E. Koeppel Leasing Co., Inc. 162-19 Hillside Ave., Jamaica, New York tele. (212) RE 9-3400 collect to finalize arrangements for the servicing to be done.

For a change in your license plates from New York to Florida, contact the Panama City dealer since he is making all those arrangements for you. If the Panama City dealer doesn't then you should take the New York license plates and mail them to Dan Meadow in New York at the above address.

Please forward to this office immediately, th e names addresses, drivers licence numbers of all drivers of those rented cars. We must have this imformation immediately, if not sooner. The leasing company if pressing us for it. They don't want anyone under 25 driving these cars because the insurance rate will be too high if an accident occurs. So please keep this in mind when you send this information to us.

Please remember, if an accident does occur, you should let the dealer know immediately and also let us know so that we will be aware of where we are with the cars. I have to keep pressing this thing because if we lose out on this deal we will never be able to get rented cars from another company at the price we are getting these cars.

If you have any other problems with the auto's please let me know and I will make whatever arrangements I can to solve them.

Freedom,

HEC/fcc

Herb Callender
Director of Organization

Staff - field

Night Letter

Spiver w. Gordon
540½ Brevard Street
Tallahasse Fla.

We have faith in you innosence. Will stick with you No harrassment as you are suffering can stop the movement.

James Farmer

Floyd B McKissick

George

TO: CARL RACHLIN NATIONAL CORE

RICHARD HALEY SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORE

President of the U. S. A. Lyndon Johnson

Strongly request a stop to the continuation of harrassment and intimidation of Negroes and Civil Rights workers in Monticello, Florida. Unless something is done and done quickly, violence is subject to errupt. In previous communications with the Justice Department, I complained of Civil Rights workers being chased by white hoodlums; of Police harrassments. July 28, 1965, 11:30 P. M. Four white men in a 1964 pickup truck followed William Dyrample, and five Negroe Citizens down highway 149 in Monticello, Florida. Two shots were fired at them as they drove into the driveway. Secondly, the home of Mr. & Mrs. Owen Hardee has been under attack by white hoodlums who drive into their drive way, blow their horns, decompose of their garbage in the yard, and hurl threats. We demand action now.

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary CORE
Tallahassee, Florida

cc Haydon Burns

George

To The President of the United States of America

Request an investigation into the harrassment and intimidation of Negroes and Civil Rights workers in Madison, Florida. On July 31, 1965 a group of whites intimidated and harrassed Negroes while they sought to use Woodard Theatre. Police stood by and did nothing. At 10:00 p.m. the same evening, David Dukes, CORE worker and two other Civil Rights workers were chased down Highway 90 at a great speed. Three white men in a 1959 pickup truck pulled up beside them and tried to force them to get off the highway. This speed for their lives lasted for 1 1/2 miles until they got into the Negro community. Police contacted, said that htere was nothing they could do, unless some one was hit. I might be pointed out that this same truck was parked across from the theatre earlier that evening. Madison has a record where white hoodlums are allowed to harrass and intimidate Civil Rights workers and Negroes.

Yours for a speedily investigation,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Sectrary, CORE

CC Governor Haydon Burns

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVENOR
AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

WHEREAS, history dictates that no assembly of men can govern by merely avoiding the social questions of the day, closing their eyes, by not speaking out, by not hearing;

WHEREAS, the message by the Govenor to the Florida Legislature on April 6, presented no affirimative program to deal with the needs of the people;

WHEREAS, according to our information and belief, there is no concern by the new 1965 legislature to, on their own initiative, present and enact a meaningful program which shall serve all the citizens of the State of Florida. WE, THEREFORE, appeal to you our govenors, our representatives, to carry out your oath, to the State and to the United States, to serve the people and enable us to support you in good faith without the need to protest, without the need to cause conflict and to make those laws which shall achieve the following: (1) a law which shall achieve the immediate and complete desegregation of all the public schools in the State of Florida, including the pupils, faculties, administrators and employees, and that such plans of desegregation shall not allow the result of racial imbalance. (2) a law which shall achieve accreditation of all the public schools of the State of Florida, and which shall assist financially the public schools of those counties who are of such disparity, as not to be within 20% of the standards of the highest accredited schools in the State of Florida. (3) a law enacting that it is a crime for the county assessors of the State of Florida to willfully assess property less than its full value. (4) a law which will give authority to counties to participate to the fullest extent with the Economic Opportunity Law of the United States and all other Federal programs, that the counties will have authority and power to enter into agreements with other counties, and that the counties have the power to exercise corporate functions. (5) that a law be enacted to provide fair labor standards to all those employees excluded by the fair labor laws of the United States, and that the State of Florida provide those minimum standards which are at least equal to the standards and protections provided foreign farm workers in the United States. (6) that a law provide a minimum wage of $1.25 per hour, or a minimum wage for those employees working by the piece rate, which would achieve a similar result of $1.25 per hour, for all those employees not covered by the Federal Minimum Wage Law. (7) that a law provide workman's compensation to be extended to all employees of the State of Florida including agricultural workers. (8) a law providing for a State Welfare program to provide assistance to residents of six months or more, such assistance to include medical and hospital care. (9) a law revoking the present right to work law. (10) a law amending the present voting law, which shall include the following (a) the provision, requiring that ones civil rights be restored, be revoked (b) that upon the petition of 25 electors of the county, stating the need, the Registrar of the county appoint deputy or volunteer registrars who shall have the duty to go into the community to seek the registration of the non-registered. (11) a law revoking capital punishment. (12) a law amending the present State Child Labor Law, with respect to agricultural workers, to include: (a) the establishment of a minimum age of fourteen (14) years of age for children working outside school hours and during vacations, (b) the deletion of the parental exemption, (c) state assistance be provided for the education of children of migrant workers and such state assistance to include intensive education for the purpose of remedying their disparity with their contemporaries. (13) a law providing for the non-discrimination by the State Employment Services and all other State and local facilities. (14) a law providing substantial wage increases for law enforcement officers, but to include the requirement that all law enforcement officers have had to have concluded courses in criminology, have had to have passed psychological tests demonstrating mental stability, that all present law enforcement officers must meet with these requirements, and upon a failure, such enforcement officers must be released from their authority. (15) that the State of Florida shall establish a state committee on civil rights to enforce the protection of civil rights, the committee shall have investigative powers and and quasi judicial powers, and this committee shall have jurisdiction over al employers, unions, places of public accomodation, including all those establishments which are licensed by the State of Florida to carry on a business or occupation and all other public facilities operated by the state or local bodies. (16) that a Public Defender be provided for indigent defendants at all stages of a criminal proceeding, including the time of arrest and booking. (17) that a law enact a State Public Housing Program with the purposes to provide adequate public housing for those citizens of the State of Florida who are unable to procure adequate housing on the open market, and to provide adequate housing for those citizens of the State of Florida who are involuntarily removed by local urban renewal projects, whether such urban renewal projects are federal or non-federal.

Spiver Gordon
Florida Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

Rutledge Pearson
President
Florida State Conference
of NAACP

Reverend C. K. Steele
Vice President, and Florida
Representative
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Driector
Florida Council on Human
Relations

60 Dixwell Avenu
New Haven, Conne
March 20, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Recently when I spoke with Mary Hamilton about the possibility of working full-time with C.O.R.E., she suggested that I write directly to you. My last few years in the Negro movement and especially my most recent work with New Haven C.O.R.E. have convinced me that I should try to find permanent work in the civil rights movemen as it is carried on through direct non-violent action.

I have enclosed a brief resume to give you some notion of what my experience has been in working with and organizing Negroes in civil rights and related areas. This experience perhaps speaks for itself. It may be important to stress however that my work has bridged the several important areas of American life in which Negroes are inevitably involved. My experience in the military, in the labor movement, and in the civil rights struggle has helped me to grow in perspective and depth about a problem whose endless ramifications are felt in a variety of different ways in different segments of our national life.

Since October when I founded the C.O.R.E. chapter here, I have been unemployed. My days and nights have been spent in C.O.R.E. work in the manner of a full-time job. Our chapter's file in the national office gives some idea of the pace of our work. Indeed, our work has mushroomed so that we have recently opened up an office in the heart of the Negro community so as to make ourselves more available to those who face discrimination in employment and housing especially. These last few months of concentrated activity in New Haven have given me some understanding of what it would be like to work full-time for civil rights.

I would be willing to work for C.O.R.E. in any department anywhere for any amount of money. Of course, my preference for organizing and working with direct action must be obvious. If you would like, I would be glad to come into New York to talk with you or any of your staff. In addition you may want to speak with the members of your staff with whom I have worked - Mary Hamilton, Richard Haley, and Norm Hill.

A letter of this kind is inherently limited. If I can be of any help in supplementing this information, please let me know.

Yours truly,
Blyden Jackson
Blyden Jackson

cc:Gordon Carey
Mary Hamilton
James McCain

Resume of Experience

Blyden B. Jackson, Jr.

25 years old, born New Haven, Connecticut

Address: 45 Thompson Street
New Haven, Connecticut

President, New Haven C.O.R.E.

Military

United States Marine Corps, 1954-58; Sergeant, one of first 3 Negro drill instructors; 4.9 out of a possible 5.0 in military standards

Union

Amalgamated Laundry Workers, 1954, helped to organize Negro workers and picket lines

American Bakery and Confectionary Workers, 1959, organized 2 shops; Senior shop steward, Local 171

Civil Rights

Worked with Negro students in off-duty hours while in Marine Corps, project to interest young Negroes in going to college and to raise funds

Negro Voter Registration Project, New Haven, 1961

New Haven N.A.A.C.P.

Arrested, Beauford, South Carolina for protesting segregated seating in local theatre - 1957
Arrested, Baltimore, Maryland, restaurant sit-in - 1961
Arrested, New Haven, Connecticut, sit-in to protest defeat of Fair Housing Ordinance - 1962

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 21, 1963

J. W. Stewart, M. D.
219 North 6th Street
Gadsden, Alabama

Dear Doctor Stewart:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to reply to your letter in regard to Field Secretary Mary Hamilton. CORE certainly appreciates your comments on the excellence of her work. We indeed, are also proud of Miss. Hamilton and her ability to provide leadership in Gadsden and other southern communities.

Unfortunately, CORE has a limited field staff and has numerous important projects throughout the south and the entire nation. One of our major efforts has been a voter-registration drive in eight world parishes of Louisiana. I was directing this project during the summer and for some weeks in September. However, I was needed back in the office and we simply had to have someone of Miss. Hamilton's caliber to carry on the work in Louisiana. In the parishes in which we have been working we are utilizing up to fifty volenteers. So you can see that that this was a job which required someone of sonsiderable capabilities.

Mr. James T. McCain is in charge of our field staff and I will relay to Mr. McCain your desire to have Miss. Hamilton returned to Gadsden. However, $0 seems doubtful whether she will be able to return sometime in the near future. I understand that Mr. Marvin Robinson is either back in Gadsden or will be very shortly. I am sure that he will be a tremendous help to you.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey,
Ass. to the National Directors

GRC/s

cc: Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization

File

Dec. 11, 1963

La
VEP

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Plaquemines Parish, La.
FROM: Mary Hamilton

Plaquemines Parish, located south of New Orleans, 125 mile long/ jetting out from the mainland. The parish is rich in oil, sulphur. and natural gas, much of which is on public lands. Plaquemines yields roughly 10 percent more oil than any other Louisiana parish, producing some 18, 000,000 barrals yearly, worth about $40,000,000. It embraces the second largest sulphur dome (of its type) in the world, which yields another $20,000,000 of mineral wealth annually. Once owned by the federal and state governments, they were turned over to the local levee and school boards as nest eggs with which to finance levee repair work and education. And from these lands, administered locally, came the fortunesfor a select few, among them the area's political boss, Leander H. Perez.

In the early thirties this rural parish had a modest budget of $40,000 a year. Plaquemines now has a budget of nearly one million dollars. Driving through the parish one sees the large scale public construction which is a result of its great wealth.

The total parish population is 12,000, 3,000 of which is Negro. Registered white voters total 7, 675 - Negro registration is 95.

Parish public schools, built at the cost of about $10 millions by the Parish Administration tax free to the residents. There are four combination high and elementary schools, located in Belle Chasse, Port Sulphur, Buras and Woodlawn, and under construction is the Boothville-Venice High School. Of the $10 million spent on school construction, nearly $3 million were spent on three consolidated Negro schools, located at Sunrise, Phoenix and Scottville. The total enrollment of white students is over 4,000, the enrollment of Negro students is over 1,600. All of the high schools are fully accredited in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. The school system is administered by the Parish School Board, S.A. Moncla, school superintendent.

Only one highway serves the parish, highway 23 out of New Orleans, This highway extends all of the way into the parish concluding at Venice with construction planned for Pilotown which is at the very tip end of the parish. My map ~~xxxxxx~~ shows one more highway, #39 which begins in New Orleans, on the east side of the Mississippi River and ends in the town of Bohemia which is located at about midway of the parish. Highway 23 is located on the west bank of the Miss. River. Free ferry service is provided at points Gretna, and Pointe Ala Hache.

Law enforcement is headed by Chester A. Wooton, Parish Sheriff. Under Wooton's command are 18 deputies, 5 marked patrol cars, 2 motorcycles, 3 unmarked cars and a patrol boat. All vehicles ae equipped with radio contact with all police units, operating on

Plaquemines Parish, cont.

the same frequency as the Louisiana State Police.

The main jail is located in Pointe-ala-"ache, which is the county seaton the East Bank adjacent to the courthouse. A new jail is being built now at the cost ofabout$350,000. Another jail is located at Port Sulphur on the West Bank. There is, of course, Fort St. Philip, which is located on the East Bank at the end of the parish below Buras. Its exact location I have not yet been able to learn.

Ruth Wells of New Orleans, a Task Force Worker and I were given the Plaquemines Parish assignment after the staff meeting here in New Orleans on the 22nd of Nov. Since then we have sought out every one we could find for information on the parish. These persons are:

Rev. Percy Murphy Griffin
Phoenix, La. (Plaquemines Parish)
Asst. Pastor St. John Bap. Church
Employed at Willie Funeral Home
2738 Jackson Ave. Ja. 21441

Griffin ran for Parish President against Perez in the last election. The first time Perez has been opposed in forty years. Though there are only 95 Negro registered voters in the parish, Griffin received 191 votes. Perez a little over 5,000. Griffin was very helpful to us and promished to help us as much as he could.

Atty. Earl J. Amedee of New Orleans
1922 Clouet St. 944-4940
and
1821 Orleans Ave.

A political hasbeen in New Orleans, however has been quite active in the Plaquemines Parish situation. It was Amedee and "riffin who first filed the voter registration suits in the parish.

Ferdinand Prout who once lived in Plaquemines "arish but moved because of financial difficulties. My sources say he has considerable property in the parish. My contact with him was only social for the most part. He said he had not lived in the parish for 30 years and therefore was not too familiar with its problems. He does own considerable property, however, and so I thought it would be good to keep in touch with him in case we need his services.

Issac Jones - owner and operator of Longshoreman's bar on corner of Melpomene and Simon Bolivar.

The concerted opinion of all of these persons is that :

1. The Negro community is very frightened because of the general situation, Perez et al, the building of the fort and the assasination of Kennedy. However, it is felt that the community does want help andthat with much personal contact we may be able to ~~build some~~ confidence in us.
help them learn

Plaquemines Parish cont.

2. Not to expect any cooperation from the ministers. Or, for that matter, from any of the "professional" people. Griffin and Amedee report that 95% of the employment in that parish is dependant upon Perez. Of the entire Negro community there are 17 ministers and 25 churches. The following is a list of the persons to be contacted with a star by ones which Rev. Griffin has indicated might be helpful:

Live on
East Bank

1) Rev. E.W. Johnson Braithway & Dolson (towns)
2) Rev. Enox Lewis Scarsdale & Bertrandville
3) Rev. Emmitt SummersPhoenix
Zion Traveling Bap. Church
4) Rev. John Samuels Phoenix, La.
5) Rev. J. Simms(informer to Perez)
6) Rev. Simon Thomas Phoenix St. Joseph Bap. Church
*7) Henry Hardy Pointe Ala Hache
8) Livinston Harvey Pointe Ala Hache
*9) Rev. Joseph Taylor Venice Both men were
*10) Rev. John Taylor Venice plaintiffs in CR suit.
11) Rev. L.C. Merrick Irvine Pilgram Rest Bap. Church
12) Rev. Edward Riley Irvine

Live on
West Bank

13) Rev. Norwood Williams Port Sulfur and Merry
14) J. Brown
15) Dave Sullivan Rushville
* 16) Ernest Truefan Irvington
17) Horace Johnson Oldville
18) Catholic priest Diamond (instrumental in getting Negroes registered to vote.)

Rev. Griffin has said that he suggest we work only in voter registration. He feels that any other form of direct action will not work because of the great amount of fear and intimidation . He has said that he will help us get housing should we decided to have the project. He feels that we will be unable to get a church for clinics and said that there are no halls or other meeting places avaible. Amedée said that one time all 40 Negro villiages were organized for voter registration. But that two things happened to distroy this drive. 1. Perez arrested a group of people who went to register and 2. a rumur was spread that Griffin and Amedee were financially benifiting from the drive.
(Limited because I have not been able to locate e resource materia

Industry

Delta Gas Co. Buras
The Louisiana Land and Exploration Co. Pointe Ala hache
Coyne Construction & Engineering Corp. Gretna
Freeport Sulphur Co. Port Sulphur
California Chemical Co. Belle Chasse
LSU Experiment Station
Beshel Industries

Plaquemines Parish cont.

We have the added problem of the mulattoes of which the parish abounds. Hostilities are sharp between them and us, their relationship with the whites, I havë been told, is one of benevolance on the part of the whites. Should we do door-to-door canvassing we will run into this situation as mulattoes and Negroes live in the same area. There are three seperate school systems and Catholic church entrances have three doors for this purpose.

Ruth and I have been considerably delayed because I have been unable to get La. car tags. I have been informed by the Dept. of Public Safty that it will be a month before I will be able to have the tags due to title transfers. I have my La. driver's liscense however. It is my opinion that with the liscense and a receipt that I have applied for the tags I might as well go into the parish. Tomorrow Thurs. we make our first contacts. For the time being I intend to stay on the West Bank in order not to cross the ferry until I do have the tags.

Regards,

Mary

McCain

JAN 7 1964

Jan. 3, 1964

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Activity for period of Dec. 11 to Jan. 3
FROM: Mary Hamilton

This past month has not been too productive as regards field activities. The combination of my not being able to get the Louisiana car tags and driver's liscense, a tie-up with the insurance company to pay for damages resulting from a wreak, (the auto repair company will not let me have the car until the insurance company pays off), and then the season holidyas have all resulted in practically nothing getting done.

My visits to Plaquesmine Parish have been quite scattered, most of the time I have been unable to make any contacts. So far only a few persons have telephones, so this means that I must make trips done there, drive through muddy back roads, roads with no street sighs, etc., only to find that the people are not at home. Frequently Negroes in the parish are afraid to speak to us or give us directions. Ruth Wells intends to return to school at the end of this month, so this means that I will have to have another partner very soon.Ruth will be able to work for only ten more days and at the pace the project has been going so far, I doupt that we will be able to get very much accomplished. I have not been able to contact Ronnie Moore because he has no phone. I do not know who he has that will be avable for the next few months. If possible I would like to have Cathy Patterson, although I have not contacted her and do not know what her plans are, I am certain she would like to work the area if she can. Ruth and I plan to return Mon. and work until she has to go to school, if I do not have another partner, and particularly if things are picking up down there I suppose I will have to go alone.

New Orleans CORE is practically dormant. From what I have been able to learn there was quite a split between M. Robinson and O. Castle. Some persons attribute the near death of the chapter to this difficulty. For the period I have been here New Orleans CORE has not had a meeting, although they have been doing some ~~picking~~ picketing of the down town theaters very sporactically. The active members, which total around ten, are all teen-agers. Oretha does not have any one who will take the responsibility of calling for demonstrations, all of the work falls on her shoulders. She is doing a good job as the CORE representative here. Her posistion is quite secure on the Coordinating Council so that CORE does have a voice in community affaires. Much of this is due to Lolis Ellie, who, for personal political reasons of his own intends to stay inthe Negor spotlight. Oretha has also been plaqued with many personal problems which hurts her activity for CORE, however, she seems to be coming out of this situation. I hope that between Plaquemines Parish and other sojourns into the state I will be able to help her rebuild the chapter.

As for the rest of the state of Louisiana, I have not yet been able to visit the other areas of activity. This is due mainly to the fact that

I am never able to reach Ronnie Moore. All of the times I have been done to Baton Rouge to see him he is never home and one quickly tires of making a twoo hundred mile trip and getting nothing done. I do hope to see him this week-end, however, as I have wired him that I am coming and to please inform me if he will not be home.

Last week I went to Austin, Texas and talked to some people there who are interrested in forming a chapter. My feeling is that some one must be stationed in Texas in order to cover that state adequately. Ike is suppose to be working there, but he can do nothing living, or very little, in New Orleans and making brief visits to Texas. We have inquires form El Paso, Beaumount, Dallas, and I understand that at one time there was an Houston CORE chapter. Just what has happened to it now I do not know.

Meatball was in from Shreveport and I was unable to get anything specific out of him as to what has been going on up there. Ike probably knows more about this area than I do.

I attempted to organize a demonstration over the New Year's day Sugar Bowl game between Ole Miss and Ala. However, we found that we did not have a suitable issue over which to take action. I learned that the seating is "integrated", which means that by word or rather report, it is, however, the ticket seller always manages to seats to Negroes ina certain section. For our purposes and on such brief notice, we did not feel that that an issue over this could be made. It was too bad because we had the people to demonstrate and it would have made a good show.

Ellie has made arrangements for me to use the old CORE office, which I am doing now , with hopes that we will be able to keep it and eventually have a Southern Reginal office here. This will last for only two weeks, and so we will need word immediately what the plans of the national office are as regards this matter.

Mary

File

Tues. Jan. 7, 1964

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Field Activities - Louisiana
FROM: Mary Hamilton

On Sunday, Jan. 5th I met with Ronnie Moore in Baton Rouge. The specific purpose of this meeting was to discuss the problems of Task Force Worker Ed Vickory who is to be released from jail during this week.

In earlier talks with Ronnie, it was pointed out the great disadvantage CORE has been placed in because of the red-baiting issue Vickory's negligence forced upon us. This was back in Sept. At that time it was my opinion that Vickory should be moved from Louisiana. I felt very bad about this because he is an extremely good worker, however, I felt necessay in order not to have our actions diverted from the Civil Rights issue. I relayed this opinion to Ronnie, his response was rather non-committal which led me to belive that he did not understand the problem completely. Sunday we once more discussed this. I informed Ronnie that I had spoken to Eli and Haley and that both of their opinions was that Vickory should be moved to New Orleans until it is decided what to do about him. Ronnie told me that Vickory had mentioned that he would like to go home in order to settle some family difficulties This seemed to me to be a good "out" for us and I told Ronnie to try to encourage him to go home for a while. Ronnie agreed to this. If Ed does not go home he will come to New Orleans and then we shall have to decide what to do about him.

As for Ronnie's area, the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, he has workers in Quachitia Parish, (Monroe) They are Tom Valentine, Mike Lessor, and Shirley Thompson. East Feliciana, (Clinton) - Mimi Finegold, Alice Thompson, and Brenndon Sexton. In Iberville, (Plaquemine), and Ascension, (Donaldsonville), Spiver Gordon. All of these areas are being worked for voter registration.

Ronnie informs me that he intends to begin work in Tensas Parish, (St. Joseph) and Jackson Parish, (Jonesboro) around the 13th of Jan. Ronnie said that in Tensasthe Negroes have requested that CORE and the Federal Government stay out until they see what they can do about VR. Presently there are no Negores registered in this parish. Ronnie said that he intends to give them this chance but that there is an understanding that they will call on CORE when they feel they need help. What He intends to do by going there on the 13th I do not know. Bob Collins and I tlaked with Wiley Branton regards the advisability of CORE filing suit, (once we get plaintiffs), or the Federal Government. Branton said that he would check into the situation and let us know what he thinks.

* Parish Seats

In Jackson Parish the 5th Congressional District Judge, Judge Dawkins, has ordered the registrar not to use the constitutional test and has enjoined the registrar from turning down Negro applicants on technical errors. So it looks as if there is a good possibilitu for heavy registration in this parish. This is particularly good since Jackson Parish in in the Northern section of the state where the most avid segregationist have most control.

I spoke to Ronnie about organizing some chapters in the areas he has been workin in. He is presently planning to reccommend Clinton-East Feliciana for affiliation. We discussed the possibility of organizing a chapter in Plaquemine. After the summer project, when he and I spoke to some persons there, namely Carleaux, Tyson and McNair, they felt that since the elections were so near that it ould not be too good of an idea. Now that the elections are over or rather will be ovwr on the 11th of this month, Ronnie plans to begin working on organizing a chapter.

A 6ht Congressional District Non-Violent Clinic is being planned and will be held some time late in February. This area includes, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ascension, Tangipahoa, and St. Helena.

For all practical purposes SCLC has moved out of Louisiana. Only Major Johns and one more person are left in the state. What head-way they made in New Iberia and Alexandria I do not know.

There is a possibility of getting some places open in Opelousas. A white businessman, by name, Bradon, has approached Bob Collins requesting a meeting with us to discuss the opening of some facilities in order not to have demonstrations in the town. Collins will inform us when the meeting is to be held.

JAN 27 1964

Jan. 23, 1964

File
Mary

Dear Marcia,

Please excuse me for not answering sooner. I was tied up for a few days because I received word that horrible things were happening in my apt. in Atlanta, and since I was not too busy that week end I drove there to close the apt. down.

Now, for business. Ruthie will be leaving us on the 29th of Jan. so I suggest that you check with the finance dept. and have her pay terminated as of that day. I still have not found a replacement, however, I will continue to work as there are several persons who have expressed interest in going down there. Conditions at this point are not too dangerous. I will be certain to take a responsible person with me. I have no task force applications and would appreciate it if you would send some.

Yes, I know the N.O. is considering Plaquemins Parish for the summer project. I have not yet quite made up my mind as to what I think about the situation. I do know that if there is a good possibility of a project it will require the rest of the time up to summer to develop the area. Things are progressing slowly, but surely. I have made many very good contacts, as you can see from my reports, but I would like to have the entire parish CORE orientated before we move in full force, and full force it will have to be!

I am writing a prospectus for the parish and will mail it to the office as soon as it is completed.

Yes, I strongly recommend that we keep a person in Gadsden. We have worked to hard there to loose anything now. I think that Benné who be an excellent person to locate there. He is a hard and conscientious worker and the comm-unity has a great deal of respect for him.

Please tell Norm that if there is anything I can do at this end to help him with to the conference to please let me know.

Also, please check with Nooker about the office. Please inform him that I feel it is essential that we have an office from which to work. That the rent is $20.00 per~~montx~~ mounth and that a deposit of $50.00 is required for a telephone. ~~Pl~~ Please also inform him that he need not worry about ~~hudge~~ huge phone bills as I will have a lock placed on the phone so that it cannot be used indiscriminately.

Regards to all,
Mary
Mary

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

NAME Mary L. Hamilton
DATE OF BIRTH Oct. 13, 1935 (month day year)
DATE EMPLOYED BY CORE Feb. 1, 1961 (month, year)
PLACE OF BIRTH Cedar Rapids, Ia. (city, state)

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS 3085 Jackson St. (street and number) Denver, (city) Colorado (state)
PHONE De. 3-7858

NEXT OF KIN Mrs. Clyde Buchanan
RELATIONSHIP TO YOU Mother
ADDRESS 3085 Jackson St. Denver, Colo.
PHONE De. 3-7858

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED ____ SINGLE ✓ WIFE'S (HUSBAND's) NAME ____

NAMES OF CHILDREN None (SEX: ____ AGES: ____

SOCIAL SECURITY #: 524-38-7066

IN THE SPACE BELOW, PLEASE LIST ANY CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED BEFORE WORKING FOR CORE (for instance if you were a member of a CORE chapter, list the chapter, the time of your membership, your status -- officer, active or associate member; if you were a member of the NAACP or SNCC, do the same. List any particular projects or demonstrations -- include place, reason, results -- that you took part in. Include any activities you think might be of interest to CORE as "background material")

L.A. Core - active - 1½ yrs
Woolworth Picketing - L.A., Detroit
Freedom Ride - Jackson, Miss.
Freedom Highway
Demos - Baltimore, Wash. D.C., Nashville, etc
B'ham, Ala.
Gadsden, Ala.

Date form filled out: Feb. 17, 1964

MLH MAR 2 1964

Feb. 27, 1964

Dear Gordon,

Just a note to remind you to set me up for that visit to NYC - re Sharecroppers - around time of Baldwin's new play opening.

All is well here. Am starting to branch out into So. west La.

Regards,

Mary X

2210 Bienville Ave Apt F
New Orleans La

Addressed to
38 Park Row
NY 38, NY

March 1, 1964

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Plaquemines Parish, New Orleans,La.
Plans for Extension into Southwest La.
FROM: Mary Hamilton

MAR 2 1964

Plaquemines Parish

The situation in the parish was beginning to show some promise until that fatal night of Feb. 13, where-in, due to my negelegence, Farmer announced to the press that "we are already in Plaquemines Parish". Retribution against the Negro community was fast in ocurring and is continuing up to this time. Perez's first reaction was to set up police barracades on the West Bank highway 23 at Belle Chase which is at the entrance of the parish. The police stopped all cars driven by Negroes, searched the cars and the passangers. They even searched the womens' pocket-books. When CORE material was found it was confiscated. One man was arrested, Edwald Avist of Venice. He was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, (a pen-knife, according to one of the passangers), bond placed at $1,000. I was called at about 4 am that morning from the parish. The people reported that the police had detained them for 3 hours, questioning and intimating them. The following morning I dhecked with Elie and he began making arrangements to acquire the bond money. In the meantime I made arrangements with our contact, Rev. Ragas, to have Avist come to see us as soon as he was released. This happened on Thursday night and Friday. By Saturday Avist's grandfather had put up his bond. Rev. Ragas reported to me that Avist, along with Rev. John Taylor would be in our office that following Wed. Avist and Taylor never appeared and I later learned that they had gone to the NAACP which refused to take their case. Avist's trial was held the following Wed., charges were dropped pending a six month probation period. Avist did not have legal aid and Bob Collins felt that this was best otherwise the issue would have become one of Civil Rights and Bob felt that this would have acted against Avist as well aw us for our long range plans.

I have not been back into the parish because our contacts there said it would do no good for I would be immediately arrested. They also reported that on the night of Feb. 13th the police had a photograph of me and that when cars were stopped they appeared to be looking for someelse.

Since the 13th of Feb. Perez and his agents have been visiting Negro churches, questioning the ministers and members. They asked where "Farmer and the CORE workers were living", and told the people that he would not allow any mass meetings or CORE activity in that parish. I keep in touch with Rev. Ragas via the telephone. He continues to inform me that the police barracades are still up. I decided to check on this for myself so I took one brief sojourn down there and saw that the barracades were up. Since communication is so difficult because of the lack of phones, I have not been able to talk to all of the contacts. I asked Rev. Ragas to try to get them together for a meeting in New Orleans this Thur.

Plaquemines Parish, cont.

Since developments have taken a turn for the worse in the parish, I feel it is essential that we give considerable thought to what our future plans for that area will be. This is esspecially so if we do plan to make the state of Louisiana a focal point for this summer's activity. It would do us great diservice if we abondoned this area to Perez, not only state-wide, but nationally. Where-as, one month ago I was of the impressionthat we could have a voter registration program there, as long as we did not make a big issue out of it, it is evident that Perez has given us a good sample of what we are to expect. It is my opinion that if we are to work there, and I definately feel that we must, that it will have to be attacked as Jackson, Miss. was with the Freedom-Rides. There are a great number of things to be taken into consideration, for example, the fact that there is only one main highway leading into and out of the parish, that the only way to cross the Miss. river to get the the other Negro villiages is by ferry, the justifiable fears of the Negro community, that access to the fort (St. Phillip) is apparently impossible. There is only one launching site near the island on which the fort stands. Definately a national issue must be made of the parish, otherwise we end up with people being thrown in jail and nothing being accomplished.

New Orleans, La.

New Orleans CORE has turned out to be even a larger problem then I ever imagined at the fisrt. In one of my earlier reports I stated that what was needed was new blood in this chapter. I then set as my task the solving of this problem. During the following weeks, after I first arrived, I attempted on several occassions to discuss with Oretha what steps could be taken in getting the chapter back on its feet. I met nothing but a stone wall in this effort. I have found it quite difficult to work with this group. To me there seems to be a general atmosphere of un-cooperateness and a hostility towards anyone whose task it is to be assigned to them. I have spoken to anumber of people who were at one time planning to join New Orleans CORE, sincere, intelligent people who would have been an asset to the chapter. They all said the szme thing, :I received no encouragement to join the group, I was given nothing to do." These people were either lost to the NAACP or are just doing nothing.

I have been able to talk with Elie about this matter and he agrees that the group needs revitalizing. The question is how without alienating anyone or createing more problems. We are presently working on this situation and hope, that with time, it will be corredted.

I have been able to begin work in the 11th ward on voter registration. This is due mainly to the efforts of Steve Rubin, an instructor at LSU. We have a team of ten people who have begun canvassing. The project is just beginning so it is difficult at this time to say just how it will progress. The canvassers are composed of Tulane, LSU, and Lyola (sp?) students, along with a few of our CORE members.

New Orleans, cont.

My plans for the 16th ward consist of more than just voter registration. I am hoping to develop a project around street repairs, etc., develop the community people towards taking direct action against their ward representatives to correct sewage, street lights and street signs. The main problem with this is that the workers I have now are all enexperienced, but we have to begin somewhere.

Southwest Louisiana

I have been able to get names for contacts in Southwest Louisiana through J.K.Haynes of Baton Rouge and several persons here in New Orleans. The areas I intend to cover are:

Lake Charles
Cameron
Abbyville
New Iberia
Franklyn
Laffeyette
Houma
Thibodeaux
Napoleanville
Alexanderia
Vacherie
Lutcher

I leave for Lake Charles tomorrow, (Sun.) and will be staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price
309 Louisiana Ave.
He. 9-5365

I will be there until Thursday and then return to New Orleans in order to be at the CORE meeting.

Regards,

Mary

P.S.
The Amer. Friend Ser. Comm. is conducting a Non-Violent Workshop in Baton Rouge on Mar. 14 for the Core staff. Compliments Wade Mackie,

11 March 1964

Miss Mary Hamilton
2210 Bienville Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mary X:

I just dictated one letter to you and immediately at the end of it was given the message that the Baldwin play is opening on April 15. I will see what I can do to follow up on your request. I am having a preliminary meeting with Jac Wasserman next week.

Ask Walter if he has done anything about looking for my CORE pin. You know the one that I mean. You will recall that it was lost, misplaced or given away on the night of the party.

Give my best to Walter, Oretha and the rest.

Best always,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

Rich – Rachlin – Hill –
Carey – Coleman, C. –

March 17, 1964

Circulate

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Southern Regional Office, New Orleans CORE Chapter,
Activity in New Orleans Area
FROM: Mary Hamilton

Dick Haley has arrived to set up the Southern Regional Office. A good part of the equipment needs for the office has already been done, however, the most necessary items have not been covered because of lack of funds. The equipment we need most are: telephone --$100.00 deposit required
2 standard typewriters --- there is a possibility we can get these donated.
1 mimeograph machine ---- $150.00 (approx.)
2 small desks

Yes
JRC

Because of the increased activity we expect in New Orleans and the state during the summer, I feel it is necessary that we have a person placed in the office during regular office hours five days a week. Neither Dick nor I will be able to stay here and therefore I feel it is essential we do have this office help. There is a new Orleans CORE member who has said that she would be willing to accept this job. Presently she has indicated that she would be willing to donate her time for a whilebut would like to be placed on paid staff as soon as we can. She has also incicated that she does not require too high a salery, considering the fact that her duties will be quite limited, i.e., primarily answering the telephone and doing whatever typing we give her to do.

Dick and I are drawing up an outline of what we see to be the function of the southern office. Much discussion concerning its function has already ocurred from the southern staff and their suggestions will be included.

New Orleans CORE appears to be getting on its feet. At the last meeting eight new people were present. I presume from the recruitment of Ruthie Wellsand Jean Castle. They are all Southern U. students and have already begun participating in the CORE projects. There is still considerable consternation between the "in-group" of the New Orleans chapter and myself. The reasons for this I am still not sure of. I have a suspicion that Oretha feels I wnat to see her deposed. Exactly where she got this notion I am not sure. I know that I have not discussed this possiblity with no one except Elie, and he brought it up. In the first place, I do think a new chairman will do a better job than Oretha. This is bedause Oretha has said herself that she is tired and wants to give up the office. And her exhaustion shows itself in the work that is not being done in New Orleans. What ever other reasons for the alienation between the group and myself I am not award of, although they are most certainly there. I am hoping that Dick will be able to get to the bottom of it and that the chpater will once more become a strong active group.

The 11th ward voter registration project is picking up new members. The unfortunate aspect of the project is that thecanvassers are all college students and can devote only a few hours a week to the project. Plans are presently in the making for Thursday night clinics to be held at New Zion Baptist Church. The first clinic will be held an April 2nd. We knwn that we cannot expect large turnouts at the beginning, however, we do hope that the clinics will increase as time goes on.

Voter registration is not the only project I have in mind for this area. I have discussed at considerable length the possibility of engaging in more fundamental issues than V.R. That is, once we have the people attending clinics and then proceed on to mass meetings, I hope to begin attacking issues such as street repar, sewerage, street lights and the like. I hope to be able to develop the people to point where they will sit-in on their ward representatives for these much needed repars. Through this method, perhaps we can begin to build a really grass-roots movement here in New Orleans. Before this is done, a lot of work is required for re-orientation of the New Orleans chapter. Right now they are thinking in terms of 1961 rather than 1964. It is my feeling that the time for sit-ins at drug stores, picket lines at theaters, etc. are ever, and that what we must beging to do now is attack fundamental issues if CORE is to survive. Elie feels that I am getting too far ahead of the game. He is afraid that the pople are not yet quite ready for this type of activity. I do not agree that the people are not ready, however, I do feel that the leadership is a bit backward in its analysis os the situation. It is not my intention to castigate the New Orleans chapter. I realize that to present such a pro gram now would create futher alianation, however, at the same time I am working on getting in new people with the hopes that they can be developed to guide such a project.

On Saturday, March 15 a workshop was held on Non-Violence sponsored by Wade Macky of the American Friends Service Committee. As usual, people yawned through the presentation of the theory of Non-Violence, but discussion picked up when we began discussing new ideeas and new methods for the Civil Rights Movement. New ideas presented were: "Why attack voter registration in terms of getting more people registered rather than attack the basic issue of the registration forms themselves.", "Issues that will attrack a grass-roots movement i.e., rent strikes, street repair, etc. (mainly limited to urban areas)." "Federal programs for depressed rural areas." New methods mentioned were

civil disobedience - hungar strikes, mass sit-ins in the state legislature, mass lay-ins to tie up traffice.

The final result of the meeting was that, (I hope), new concepts were given people to think about and also a suggestion that we hold more such meetings. Dick has called for a meeting this Friday in order to meet the entire Louisiana staff to get their ideas on the Southern Office and on the summer program. Ronnie gets out of jail today and, since he has had a month to think about things, I'm sure he is full of ideas.

We have a new volunteer. Larry Roscioli from Milwaukee, Wis.

Norman - do you have any ideas,
Suggestions, to offer her?
answer
See my letter attached - Marvin

He is White, age 19. He has had no experience in Civil Rights, however, is quite bright and most willing to learn. He has agreed to stay on as a volunteer for as long as his money last, which will be about two months, and then, if he works out alright would like to go on the task force. It is Larry who is getting the typewriters for us, and also a number of other things we need for the office. He has gone full swing into whatever activity we have here in the city, besides being quite helpful here in the office.

I received an invitation from THE CHATTANOOGA COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION which involves all of the Negro civil rights, social and fraternal clubs, business clubs and ministerial alliances. They requested that I be on a panel to discuss "Problems in the Field".. CORE, SCLC, SNCC, NAACP, et al are invited. The question is this: should I request that they pay my expenses, or rather, I have requested that they pay the expenses but received a letter crying our line as regards money. Now, the question is: should I accept the invitation even though they cannot pay the expenses? I would like to have an answer to this as soon as possible as the conference is early in April.

Regards,

Mary

P.S. I noticed that I am not listed on the CORE STAFF REFERENCE SHEET. Am I fired, or what?

March 28, 1964

Mary Hamilton
2210 Bienville, Apt F
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

Communication between me and McCain is not the best these days, with so much to do -- anyway, I presume that you've been told that you can attend the meeting in Chattanooga if you are able to. Actually, questions like this should be decided right in the Southern office.

I am really sorry about leaving your name off the staff sheet. I left off Zev Aelony's name too, and there have been other additions to the task force -- in Mississippi anyway, so I'll send out an "addendum" to the list in a few days.

I wanted to comment on your ideas on program that you mentioned. I'll also pass the letter on to Norman to see if he can give you more concrete ideas. Though I realize the problems of getting New Orleans CORE to move in the direction of mass grass-roots involvement formed around community issues, I do think that it is important to think in terms of this, for New Orleans and for the other urban areas in the South. There are really more large cities in the South than one (at least me) thinks -- and I would think it would be valuable to start thinking in terms of such programs -- which could be used from Kentucky South to New Orleans, and into Texas. And it does tie in to voter registration -- if the community that gets aroused about street conditions, severage, etc., is a voting block, then things can be accomplished that much faster. Also the same holds for getting people involved in Federal Redevelopment programs. Anyway, I'd like to hear more about what you think.

Also, this brings up something else. In terms of what resource materials the Southern office needs: do you want Jo Adler and me to get together material on Federal projects, etc. I have some here in the office, that would be better off down there -- pamphlets (in bulk) on the NRA programs, on Farm Cooperatives, etc. What do you need???

How did the hospital tests turn out. I hope everything will be all right.

Regards,

Marcia

WILLIAM M. JONES, M.D.
3326 LA SALLE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

TWINBROOK 1-9922

April 21, 1964

Mr. James Leonard Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

As you know, Miss Mary Hamilton underwent abdominal surgery on April 3, 1964. The postoperative course and her convalescence has been uneventful to present. I feel that she should be able to resume some activity by April 30, 1964. That is to say, she should be able to attend press conferences, meetings and make television appearances within her physical capabilities at the time. She should avoid demonstrations, picketing and any other activity which she might possibly incur physical injury until after June 1, 1964.

She should be able to make the anticipated tour of the West Coast providing adequate time is allotted for her to rest between meetings.

I wish you and CORE continued success in your endeavors, particularly the Summer Program in Louisiana.

Please give my fondest regards to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill

WMJ/jca
cc Mr. Richard Haley
Miss Mary Hamilton

3623 Hamilton Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

September 15, 1963

File

Ed file

James T. McCain
Director, Department of
Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is what I hope you wanted when you said that I should send an application to you right away. Marv mentioned the Philadelphia-Washington area but my application is not just for that one area if others are open.

The summary of my CORE activities here is limited because I feel that you and others in the National Office know about our work and my part in it. In addition to just general leadership and participation in our projects, chapter development and growth has been one of my main concerns and functions.

I have been assuming that the positions open are for field secretaries, though no one ever said so. Since Marv said you don't even have the money yet, I assume that there is time for me to learn more specifically about the job you want done.

Just let me know if there is any more information you want. If an interview or discussion would be helpful I'd be glad to visit you.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Hollander

Edward Hollander

Civil Rights Background

Spring, 1960	A leader of the sympathy picketing of Woolworth by Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges. Picketing lasted about two months at one store in each town, involved about 25% of Haverford's student body.
Summer, 1960	Partipicant in CORE's Miami Action Institute
October, 1960- October, 1961	Chairman, Philadelphia Student Civil Rights Coordinating Committee. The Committee carried out election night picketing, food and clothing collection for Fayette and Haywood Counties, a collegiate conference and helped campus groups with their own projects. The Committee won the 1960 Fellowship Award of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.
January, 1961- September, 1962	Member of Philadelphia CORE. A "founding" member when field secretaries Hughes and Perkins came for the revitalization of the chapter. Very active in all phases of the chapter's activities - employment, housing, public accommodations, negotiations, fund raising, and public appearances.
September, 1962 to date	Vice-Chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter. The three major projects of the chapter in this time were on the Homebuilders Association, construction unions and slumlords. In varying degrees in all these projects I was a major strategist, negotiator, public spokesman, leaflet designer and in all cases the press release writer. The major burden of the chapter's administrative work fell on me along with some supervision of fund raising, recruiting and processing of memberships.

Biographical Information

Born: Baltimore, Maryland; September 24, 1940

School: public schools in Baltimore through high school graduation
1958-60 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
1962-63 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Height: 5' 11"

Weight: 170 lbs.

Marital Status: single

Health: excellent

Edward Hollander

References

Louis Smith
CORE Regional Representative
6228 Greene Street
Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania

Terry Chisholm
Director, Housing Division
Commission on Human Relations
625 City Hall Annex
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

David Cohen
Legislative Representative, ADA
216 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington 2, D. C.

Spencer Coxe
Executive Director
Greater Philadelphia ACLU
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Rev. T. Y. Rogers
Executive Secretary
Philadelphia FOR
Galilee Baptist Church
Roxborough Ave. and Mitchell St.
Roxborough, Pennsylvania

While I would hesitate to list them as references in this case, I think both Norm Hill and Bob Gore know me pretty well.

DEC 1 6 1963

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
625 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Telephone: MUnicipal 6-4670

Commission Members:
SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER, Chairman
JAMES J. MAHONEY, Vice Chairman
CHRISTOPHER F. EDLEY, Secretary
ELAINE G. BRESLOW
SAMUEL DASH
MARY A. DiSILVESTRO
REV. ALFRED G. DUNSTON, JR.
HERBERT J. GRAHAM
THOMAS A. MASTERSON

December 13, 1963

James T. McCain, Director
Organization Department
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

I have known Mr. Ed Hollander for approximately five years. He has been very active in the work of CORE in Philadelphia and to the best of my knowledge, is a person of good character and integrity. He has played a major role in the organization and direction of CORE locally and would, in my opinion, be competent to serve as a field secretary for your organization.

Very truly yours,

Terry C. Chisholm, Supervisor
Housing Division

TCC:vg

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1947-1962

JOHN P. ROCHE
National Chairman

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER
Chairman
Executive Committee

SAMUEL H. BEER
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
LEON H. KEYSERLING
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
WAYNE MORSE
ROBERT R. NATHAN
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
JAMES G. PATTON
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
WALTER P. REUTHER
MARVIN ROSENBERG
MORRIS RUBIN
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.
PAUL SEABURY
Vice Chairmen

REGINALD H. ZALLES
Treasurer

KENNETH L. WENTWORTH
Assistant Treasurer

MRS. JANE EUCHENHOLZ
Secretary

LEON SHULL
National Director

NATIONAL BOARD

I. W. ABEL
PHILIP ADAMS
CARL AUERBACH
MRS. RICHARD BAYLINSON
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
EMILE BENOIT
ROBERT BENDINER
ROY BENNETT
MEYER BERGER
MELVIN L. BERGHEIM
ROBERTA BRANDES
WILLIAM W. BRILL
JAMES McG. BURNS
HENRY MILLER BUSCH
JAMES B. CAREY
JOSEPH S. CLARK, JR.
JACOB CLAYMAN
DAVID COHEN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
JOHN F. DAVIS
SIDNEY W. DEAN
JUNE OPPEN DEGNAN
ROBERT DELSON
LEON DESPRES
DAVID DUBINSKY
AMITAI ETZIONI
JAMES FARMER
VICTOR FERKISS
LEWIS A. FREEMAN
MRS. JOHN FRENCH
WM. VICTOR GOLDBERG
HENRY B. GONZALEZ
ARTHUR GORSON
MAX KANNER
FRANK E. KARELSEN
BENTLEY KASSAL
ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
DOROTHY KENYON
MRS. PHILIP LE COMPTE
MRS. NEWMAN LEVY
LOUIS LUBIN
CHARLES McDEW
RALPH MANSFIELD
STANLEY MICHAELS
WILLIAM P. MILLER
HYMAN MINSKY
HANS J. MORGENTHAU
AMICUS MOST
OTTO MULLINAX
HOWARD H. MURPHY
MRS. PAUL G. MYERSON
MRS. MAURINE NEUBERGER
PAUL L. PHILLIPS
J. L. PIERSON
JAMES PILCHER
MRS. RALPH POMERANCE
NEAL POTTER
HERBERT ROBINSON
JAMES ROOSEVELT
IRVING J. ROSENBLOOM
WILLIAM F. RYAN
RICHARD C. SACHS
ROLAND M. SAWYER
DORE SCHARY
HUGH SCHWARTZBERG
W. DENNIS SHAUL
HENRY F. SILVER
MRS. CHARLES SIMON
L. M. C. SMITH
ARNOLD M. SOLOWAY
MISS LAURENCE STAPLETON
R. PETER STRAUS
THOMAS A. SULLIVAN
MRS. LEON SUNSTEIN
WILLIAM L. TAYLOR
W. HALE THOMPSON
MRS. M. E. TILLY
HOWARD WACHTEL
SIDNEY WEINSTEIN
DAVID C. WILLIAMS
FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS
ARNOLD S. ZANDER
SAMUEL ZITTER

1341 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 DECATUR 2-7754

AMERICANS FOR
DEMOCRATIC
ACTION

File ~~personnel~~
Ed Hollander

December 19, 1963

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

In reference to your request for information about Edward Hollander, I have seen him work in organizations since 1960. Responsibility is his hallmark. The major quality he has, in my judgment, is a capacity for judgment and a quality of mind that weighs the various alternatives in reaching a decision that is aimed at the best strategy and tactic for the given situation.

When some college students -- led by Edward Hollander at Haverford and Bryn Mawr -- first began picketing in support of the lunch counter sit-ins in 1960, Ed showed an instant understanding of the dynamics of non-violence. When he joined Philadelphia CORE -- of which I was an active member before moving to Washington -- he exhibited not only a quality of judgment but an ability to touch all bases. Since I have left Philadelphia I have had occasion to discuss civil rights activities in Philadelphia with him and still see his great qualities of judgment.

Between such qualities of judgment and the ability of touching base and tending to the grubby details, I would think that Ed would make a fine addition to CORE's staff.

Sincerely,

David Cohen

David Cohen
Legislative Representative

DC:brs

105

An Independent Liberal Organization

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Greater Philadelphia Branch
Fellowship Commission Building
260 S. 15th St., Phila., Pa. 19102
KIngsley 5-4576

File
Personnel

December 20, 1963

Mr. James McCain
Director, Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Edward Hollander tells me that he is being considered for a staff position with CORE. I am happy to write a recommendation for him.

My acquaintance with Edward Hollander came about because of ACLU's involvement in CORE demonstrations earlier this year. I was in close touch with CORE volunteers at that time, and especially with Ed Hollander. He appears to me to be a person of great dedication and integrity, and altogether a fitting representative of the CORE spirit and tradition. His general demeanor is attractive, and in this respect he is certainly someone you could use as a spokesman for CORE without hesitation.

I cannot say that I know him well, but from my somewhat limited acquaintance, I can recommend him without reservation.

Sincerely yours,

Spencer Coxe

Spencer Coxe
Executive Director

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION—GREATER PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—RAYMOND J. BRADLEY

Vice Presidents
HARRY E. SPROGELL
MERRILL E. BUSH
MILDRED SCOTT OLMSTED

Secretary
SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER

Counsel
JULIAN E. GOLDBERG

Treasurer
THOMAS B. HARVEY

Executive Director
SPENCER COXE

Assistant Director
KAY BRINER

Administrative Secretary
PHYLLIS BROWN

Sadie T. M. Alexander
Robert D. Barnes
Monroe C. Beardsley
Raymond J. Bradley
John Briner
Matthew W. Bullock, Jr.
Merrill E. Bush
Burton Caine
Stephen G. Cary
William F. Dinsmore
Wayland H. Elsbree
Maurice B. Fagan
Robert C. Folwell, III
Caleb Foote
Lois G. Forer
Alexander H. Frey
Julian E. Goldberg
M. H. Goldstein
Harry J. Greene
J. Barton Harrison
Thomas B. Harvey
Timothy P. Haworth
Alan R. Hunt
Harold E. Kohn
Herbert M. Linsenberg
Theodore R. Mann
Thomas D. McBride
Irving Morris
Mildred Scott Olmsted
James C. N. Paul
Herman I. Pollock
William Rafsky
Hertha Reinemann
Jacob S. Richman
Eli Rock
Edwin P. Rome
Henry W. Sawyer, III
Bennet F. Schauffler
Gilbert Seldes
Milton Shapp
Franklin I. Sheeder
Leon Shull
Harry E. Sprogell
William J. Woolston

ACLU OFFICERS (National)

Chairman, Board of Directors
ERNEST ANGELL

Chairman, National Committee
FRANCIS BIDDLE

Treasurer
B. W. HUEBSCH

Executive Director
JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, JR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (National)

Ernest Angell
Robert Bierstedt
Algernon D. Black
Ralph S. Brown
Robert L. Crowell
Edward J. Ennis
Luther H. Evans
James Farmer
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Walter Frank
Lewis Galantiere
Walter Gellhorn
Louis M. Hacker
August Heckscher
Frank S. Horne
B. W. Huebsch
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
John Paul Jones
Dorothy Kenyon
Dan Lacy
Will Maslow
Harry C. Meserve
Edward O. Miller
Walter Millis
Gerard Piel
Harriet Pilpel
Herbert Prashker
Elmer Rice
George Soll
Stephen C. Vladeck
J. Waties Waring
Alan Westin
Howard Whiteside
Edward Bennett Williams

Founded in 1920, the American Civil Liberties Union, a non-profit organization, is the only national group in the United States devoted wholly and solely to defending and preserving the basic civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

Circulate
Forman, Haley
Coleman, C
Hoffman, Hill, V

January 31, 1964

FEB 3 1964

Report on Canton Jan 25-30 incl

Saturday 25th

There were some arrests but it isn't known who or why. The Canton officials are using technicalities to harass and intimidate the local Negro community. At the arraignment Monday two men appeared who had been arrested for operating a barbershop without a permit. Carsie Hall visited people in jail.

Sunday 26th

George Raymond visited the people in jail. He reported that there were more people in jail than we had known about. The police won't give out any information except to lawyers. During the week the AP sent a man up to Canton to talk to the police and try to get the facts but he came back with practically nothing. Because the wire services know that there is virtually no way to verify or even get another side to the stories we give them they are hesitant to do much with them.

Monday 27

The arraignment for those arrested the previous week was at 2 PM at a courtroom in city hall. The 30 seats on the Negro side of the court were filled and over 30 others were turned away. There were only about 15 on the white side, half of whom left during the proceedings. The prosecuting attorneys were very rough on defense attorney R. Jess Brown. It had been Carsie Hall who had visited the defendants and the city lawyers challenged Brown's right to represent the defendants. They accused him of soliciting business in court, of having Dave Dennis solicit business in court, more or less threatened to institute disbarment proceedings against him and generally harassed him. The whole proceeding became very confused on this issue with Brown wanting to withdraw from representing certain individuals because of particulars in their cases which made them more dangerous to him. Others didn't know that Brown was there to represent them and he couldn't tell them right there in court because they would have accused him even more of soliciting business in court. All of the defendants in our cases pleaded not guilty but because things moved very slowly not everyone was arraigned we think. The cases were continued until the following Monday, Feb. 3.

The 30-some people who were turned away from the court marched through a portion of downtown and then went to the court house to try to register. No one was allowed to take the test.

That night there was a mass meeting in a church attended by about 150. Police bussed constantly around outside taking down license numbers, shining flashlights, etc. but the spirit was very good inside. George Raymond, Gloster Current, Charles Evers, Dave Dennis and Rev. RLT Smith spoke. William Worthy from the Afro and WNEW (NY) was present. After the meeting police photographed the crowd, stopped all drivers and asked for their licenses, followed some. ~~[illegible]~~

Tuesday 28

23 people went down to register, only 4, I believe, were allowed to

XXXXXXXX take the test.

Wednesday 29 Local Negro grocery store ownerXX George Washington's gasoline pumps were taken out. It was also the last day for his meat deliveries. Washington is fairly well off for those in Canton. He owns a grocery store and until today sold gas. He also owns quite a lot of property with houses on it (including the freedom house). Reprisals were taken against him for the following reason which he XXX does not want publicised. The police asked him to go to the mass meeting and find out who the leaders were of the boycott (local people; they know all the staff people) and to tell them who they were; he was also asked to stop renting the freedom house to the staff. I don't know just what favors he was to recieve in return XXXXX except that they promised him 24 hour police protection. He turned them down. He is afraid but standing firm. His gasoline company was Pan Am, which is said to be an affiliate of Amoco.

On or about today all the XXXXXXXX juveniles were released from jail. Also, a Jackson bonding company said it would be willing to put up the bail but that it wasn't allowed to because Canton is in another county (Madison).

People also went to register today, I think. That night there was another mass meeting in the same church. Over a hundred attended, George Raymond and the minister of the church spoke and maybe others. This time the police told some people to go home, put two girls in their car and called their mothers who told the girls to come home. They took the license numbers of all cars passing by. On or near the church steps a city detective, said to be Edward Chance, was overheard saying "I'm going to kill a nigger tonight." As George Raymond was driving to Jackson after the meeting on Rt. 51 he was stopped by the highway patrol. There were also about 8 cars and trucks of local citisens with the police car. The highway patrolmen took George behind their car where he encountered Canton Constable Hervey Evans. Evans, who is noted for his dislike of integrationists, challenged George to fight him. He took off his gun, badge and watch. When George refused Evans Evans kicked him several times, quite hard, in the legs, knocking George up against the back of the patrol car. The highway patrolman turned his back on the incident. I don't know how or why Evans let George go after that, but he did.

On or about this day staff were allowed to use the community center again, even though, as far as we know, it is still officialls condemned. Except for the phone very little other use is possible because of the conditioh it's in.

Thursday 30 6 people, all staff, were moved from the city and county jails in Canton to the city jail in Jackson. They are: Carole Merritt, Joe Lee Watts, Theodis Hewitt, C.O. Chinn, Jim Collier and Richard Jewett. The reason for the move is still not known. There are two suspicions here: (1) to make room in the local jails for more arrests, and/or (2) an attempt to break the spirit of the local people by removing the staff, by the mere absence of the staff or possibly harsher methods they might feel freer to use with no staff people around.

It became quite important to get 2 people out of jail. Joe Lee Watts' wife is or was about to have a baby. Patricia Myers' mother was told that if her daughter didn't return to school by?(I don't know the exact date) she wouldn't be allowed to return to school.

During the afternoon all Negro cabs in the town (I don't believe there are very many) were told to stop running because they didn't have some kind of permit.

Tension grew quite high during the afternoon. We felt something might be about to happen with the removal of staff, stopping of cabs. The arrest of H. (Henry) E. Cooper while he was sitting in his (Tolliver's) Cafe increased the tension. We don't know the charges.

Nothing did happen though, that we know of. This may be because the FBI was in town during the night. As far as George Raymond knows they stayed only about 2 hours. He doesn't know waht they did except for talking with him.

/Ed Hollander

FEB 27 1964

file
Ed H.

Jackson, Miss.
February 24, 1964

Marcia McKenna
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marcia:

The enclosed bill from Avis is for some damages done to one of their cars which was rented in my name and driven by George Raymond. George was backing out onto a small street and a car hit him in the left side, not very hard, but left some dents. We really don't know whose fault it is. At any rate we have to pay it. McCain was here when it happened but neither of us saw it. The bill seems reasonable but I can't read the itemixation.

Also, COFO put up the $100.00 deposit and I paid the expenses of 53.00. I'll put the 53 on my next expense report, but McCain felt that since it was a core car that we should pay COFO the 100 back. It'll be on the same receipt as the 53 which I should be able to send you soon.

About my expense reports, the current holdup is that my records are in the custody of the Canton police dept. I'm going up there this afternoon to try to get them and if successful and out of jail I'll do all my back reports in the next few days. I hope that when you get them you will send me some money because I haven"t received any expense money so far and am spending my own money. What's the problem, has there been something wrong here? I don't really mind as long as I have enough to get around, from whatever source.

I know that I owe some field reports. I will try to do one up to date and then be better about it in the future.

My plans at this point are to be in Miss. at least until Sun. March first. If you have sent checks that I haven't received (some have been stolen from the COFO office) I'd suggest that you send my mail c/o Dave Dennis. Matte is very good about holding onto mail.

Some time ago I wrote to community relations dept. about getting press releases and other mailings sent to me but so far I haven't gotten anything at all. Can you help on this. Also, if there's material from the staff conference that you could send I'd appreciate it.

mailing packet

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

March 11, 1964

New Orleans, La.

File Ed

Dear Marcia:

Thanks for your letter and the expense report forms. Also for the expense advance which did reach me in Jackson. I have with me the one you sent Marvin Robinson in Canton. He had left there so it was given to Dave who gave it to me to give to Marv's wife here in NO, which I'll do today.

I didn't get here until last night - just couldn't finish up my work in Jackson any sooner. I stopped by the office here this morning and met Mary Hamilton who is getting it in shape. It is awfully small but since the rent is only $20 I guess it will have to do for a while at least.

I understand about the expense money - that we're broke. I have enough to keep me going for two weeks, possibly a month. I don't like to get so low but there's not much we can do about it, is there? My plans are to go to St. Francisville-Clinton for Thursday and Friday, back to Jackson for Sautrday and Sunday (for a state-wide staff conference and COFO convention). After that will depend chiefly on Haley. I could be in New Orleans Sunday night or Monday morning but Jackson is fairly close to Monroe and I'd like to visit there for several days and then go to New Orleans. I guess mail should still be sent care of Castle. I don't know whether the office is receiving mail or not. Right now I'm satying with Ike. He recently had a phone put in (944-5347). The COFO office in Jackson also recently added a phone (352-9788) which you should use in preference to the old one (352-9605) which still exists but is being reserved for communications-publicity use.

Apparently you've been seeing my reports. I've been sending them to Marv and Val (told him to give you a copy of the mimeo graphed one) but in the future will try to remember (and make enough carbons) to send you copies too.

Last Saturday Dave and I paid a short visit to the community center in Meridian. It seems to be operating very well. It's interesting how different the Canton and Meridian projects are from each other. The cities themselves are different to be sure, but I suspect that the personalities of the staff in each place played a large part. Dave is working on building up the weak half in both of projects, trying to get a community center started in Canton (where it is really more needed than in Meridian), and some vr work started in the Meridian area. For the latter he's going to have to add some staff; I think he's going to shift some from Canton where there are more than enough .

I guess that's about all forright now.

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

March 17, 1964

New Orleans, La.

Dear Jim:

I hope you won't feel slighted by my sending a copy of my letter to Marvin. I have been writing to him fairly regularly and it occurred to me that even though the substance of the letters concerns mainly Marv you might want to get copies so you'll have some idea what I am doing since I am on the field staff.

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

March 17, 1964

New Orleans, La.

Dear Marv:

You should have received a large envelope of materials last week. Did the pictures of Canton arrive undamaged? I wish I could think of some more creative use for them than just the CORE-lator or "Canton Story" type pamphlet.

There's no week report on Canton from me because the staff there is supposed to have done one. I haven't seen it but they may have already sent it to the NO, whether to you or McCain I don't know. The report from Meridian on the community center is, I think, an updated (though undated) one since the New Orleans staff conference. Dave and I visited there the afternoon of Sat. Mar. 7. The report is not an exaggeration; the denter there really functions. It is interesting how differently the Canton and Meridian projects have developed, each so good in one aspect and so nearly a total flop in the other half. Each project seems to be a projection of the personalities of the staff in the two areas.

It seems that I was not alone in my feelings about Judge Cox's remarks - see enclosed clipping. The article doesn't exactly make it clear that Kunstler has or is going to file this week an action to prohibit Cox from handling any racial cases. Did you have anything to do with this? When he was in Jackson this past week-end Kunstler said several people had sent him clippings of the Judge's remarks and that he had come down at the request of ML King and the ACLU.

Yesterday I mailed you a map of Madison County as Jerome Smith asked me to do. Something about getting some jeeps for the rural areas of the county.

In one of the letters I sent to Val I asked for a list of Negro press with addresses and phone numbers and any contacts you have. Perhaps you never saw that letter. I'd appreciate such a list. I got two mailings of press releases last week, thanks. They can be sent to me on a regular basis at the Southern office. Several weeks ago I mailed to Val a list of Maureen Murphy's west coast contacts. At the time I asked that ~~they~~ it be mailed back to COFO, from where I got it out of the files. If it hasn't been mailed yet, I'd suggest that you hold it for Maureen to see if she wants it to work with; it she doesn't she can see that it's returned.

Since I asked you about how to get ideas for getting publicity on the repressive laws the Mississippi state legislature is passing I learned that Jeannie Herron (wife of Matt Herron, a photographer stringer with Life) has written a piece for the Nation, I believe she said. I don't remember whether she said that it had been published or just that she had sent it. The laws continue to be passed and we may want to get more publicity on them. I haven't heard anything more on the bill to revoke the tax exempt status of churches but the legislature is actively considering a bill that would make it a crime to be a parent to more than one illegitimate child. If the convicted person did not submit to sterilization the bill provides an alternate of (I believe) penalities up to $1,000 and a year in jail. I believe the bill has passed the House but not the Senate yet.

Haley and I had tenatively set Thursday, March 26 as the day for the opening press conference. That's later than you probably expected for two reasons, one that I plan to go back to Jackson for the remainder of the week (except for a trip to Plaquemine on Friday for a meeting of the Louisiana staff that Haley has called) for reasons which I'll explain later on, and two it is my feeling that we shouldn't have the press conference until we have a phone. The delay shouldn't make any difference in the news value, it seems to me that theoffice "opens" whenever we say it does. We will have to move it up at least a day now though because the New Orleans chapter is planning to have some people arrested in a stand-in or something in connection with their theatre (movie) project. The idea is for them to stay in jail over Easter; they're arranging for a jailhouse vigil or somesuch by some ministers and students.

Will it be allright with you if we send out a report on Canton to all the chapters. It is an idea Dave had for communicating directly to our chapters about what is going on in Mississippi.

Probably the biggest thing that has happened in Miss. in the last three months is that in addition to ~~the~~ Louis Allen there have been four other killings in southwest Miss.* I feel a little foolish writing about it that way but there doesn't seem to be much information on them and they created no stir in the COFO office at all. When I get back to Jackson I'm going to try to get some facts. If I can get anything halfway reliable on them I think it would be a big story, possibly could tie in to the civil rights debate. Since it has been so long I thought the story could easily be released from outside the state. The two possibilities that ocdur first to me are a press conference on it by Farmer or having Haley announce it at his opening press conference. I'll be calling you later on this, from Jackson where I should get some idea of how much information is available.

*since
Xmas

The reason I'm going back to Jackson is mainly to work on ~~trying to~~ improvement in the operation of the COFO office. It operates very badly now. It has bothered me since the first day I got there but what has prompted me to make this attempt were the many and bitter criticisms of the performance of the office by the field staff last Sunday. I'm going to try to use that as some sort of mandate for improvement. It will be very difficult I know, but I just don't see how the ambitious summer program can work unless that office is run better. If I can avoid creating too much resentment it may also result in my getting a little more involved with the program for the whole state. It is not good for me to have a provincial attitude about the state, limited completely to the 4th district. This is especially so in regard to the summer program where the 4th dist. will not be much different from theothers.

I would appreciate hearing from you on what you think my role ought to be working out of the Southern office. I've heard from you so little that I would like to get some comments, direction, etc. Haley will provide that before long I realize.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

March 17, 1964

New Orleans, La.

Dear Marcia,

A note to let you know my schedule. I hope to go back to Jackson tomorrow evening. I think I've finally gotten a feel for Mississippi, COFO, and a liking for the program. I'm going back with the specific aim of trying to improve the operation of the Jackson office. It will be quite difficult for a number of reasons, I know, but there were so many and such vehement criticisms of the operation of the office ~~by the field~~ from the field staff that I am going to try to use that as a mandate to try to improve it. On Friday I'm going to Plaquemine for a 10 AM Louisiana staff meeting Haley has called, but I expect to go back to Jackson later that day. I expect to go back to New Orleans again on Sunday or Monday (22nd or 23rd). Haley and I hope to have the press conference announcing the opening of the office during that week and also the chapter here is planning to have people go to jail on their movie theater project, probably on Thursday the 26th to stay in for Easter, at least. So, I would expect to be in or around New Orleans thru the end of the month, Tuesday the 31st.

The regional office is open though we don't have a phone or typewriter yet. Mail is received there so you can send me stuff there.

My money situation is still okay, that is, I have enough to operate so I didn't make any request on the enclosed report.

Best,

Ed Hollander

Let me hear from you sometime.

Field Report
Edward S. Hollander, Field Secretary
To Jim McCain, Marv Rich, Richard Haley
For January 6 - March 31

April 1, 1964
New Orleans

APR 2 1964

Jan. 6 Joined the staff. Spent the period of Jan 6-23 in New York at the national office. Mainly got information on tape recorders, made some radio contacts, worked with Alan Hoffman and Velma Hill on the school boycott, chiefly working on the CORE policy statement, met and talked with Ike Reynolds, Jerome Smith and Dave Dennis. Did a number of other odds and ends.around the national office. Jan. 10 went to Englewood to assist Bergen Co. CORE with a negotiation with officials of Bergen Co. Vocational and Technical high school and guidance counselors from the whole county. ~~Fri~~ The afternoon of the 10th went to Binghamton, NY, William Moore CORE (unaffiliated) to assist them on a project they were having trouble with, mainly internal. Separate report filed on that trip. Jan. 12 spoke in White Plains to a teenage synagogue group. Jan. 13 spoke to the Association of Professional Personnel (of Israel Bonds) and collected about $300.

Jan. 24 Went to Jackson, Miss. Period of Jan. 24-Feb.6 spent getting used to Mississippi and the operation, people, etc. in Jackson, made numerous trips to Canton, taped some material from mass meetings and local people which has been sent to Val Coleman, made some press contacts (still have more of that to do), sent some brutality complaints to Washington and visited Jackson FBI with taped statements from the individuals involved, did a story for the Miss. Free Press on Canton, got William Worthy to do ~~[illegible]~~ a phone interview with Dave Dennis and myself to WNEW (NYC) about Canton, worked with Dave and Toby Simon on some legal action on Canton tho nothing ever came of it, got copies of some bills from the state legislature for Carl Rachlin through contacts with UPI, put out some publicity on the killing of Louis Allen (1/31) in Liberty, Miss., I had talked with Ted Poston (who was in Jackson for the Beckwith trial) and James

COPY

Wechsler(by phone) about doing something on Canton and they probably would have done something if I hadn't been put in jail. Feb. 1-6 Jim McCain was in Jackson and Canton and I spent some of my time with him.

Feb. 7-21 In jail in Canton

Feb. 22-29 This is the period leading up to and including the Freedom Day in Canton 2/28-29. Most of my time during that period was spent notifying news media of the demonstration, preparing the background report on Canton; was involved, too, in some more general aspects of the preparations for the demonstration such as talking with the FBI, meeting with the ministers who came down for it, buying a new tire and having the oil changed for Dave's car, etc.

March 1-9 That main part of this period was spent during follow-up work to the Canton Freedom Day, getting photos of the demonstration, writing two follow-up reports, getting a copy of the JDept's suit. I spent a good bit of time at the State Dept. of Archives getting some clippings from June 13-14 in connection ~~to~~ with Lois Chafee's trial, visited Carsie Hall a couple of times to get some forms and information on how to get people out of jail. I worked on the Canton staff about keeping better records, especially on voter registration and harassment and brutality and I think it had some effect. March 7 I went with Dave on a visit to Meridian. March 8 and 9 I spent finishing up things so I could leave Jackson.

March 10-13 March 10 I took the bus to New Orleans planning to go from there to St. Francisville but I realized on the 11th that I had to see a doctor which I did on the 13th. I went to a meeting of the New Orleans chapter and did some paper work before going back to Jackson.

March 14-16 Went to Jackson evening of the 13th and back to New Orleans on the 16th; inbetween I attended the COFO staff conference on Saturday and the Convention on Sunday.

COPY

March 17-31 March 17-18 I spent in New Orleans meeting with Haley and Mary Hamilton and with doctor's appointments both days. The evening of the 18th I went to Jackson with the intention of spending Thursday, Saturday and Sunday there trying to improve the operation of the COFO office, with Friday out for a trip to the meeting of the La. staff in Plaquemine. It turned out THAT I SPENT ~~with my spending~~ only Thurs. in Jackson (delivering subpoenas for Lois Chafee in the morning and putting together a report on Canton for a COFO publication, in the afternoon) because 1) I had to go to New Orleans to get to Plaquemine as it is virtually impossible to get there from Jackson and 2) when I got to New Orleans Friday ~~morning~~ I learned that the meeting had been changed to Saturday.

The 23rd and 24th I spent preparing for Haley's press conference (with Ike Reynolds, Ronnie Moore, and Dave Dennis present too) on Wednesday the 25th. The 26th thru the 31st I spent doing general stuff to get the office into better operation (hampered because of no money) and in connection with the 9 arrests of New Orleans CORE members on Good Friday 3/27, sending out a release and photos and photos to Marvin.

COPY

McCain

APR 6 1964

New Orleans, La.

April 2, 1964

Dear Marvin:

I checked with the AP photographer who covered the demonstrations in Jackson last summer about the photos you wanted for the pr campaign on Lois Chaffee. He indicated that he took quite a lot and said they're all in New York; suggests you contact Meyer Goldberg, General Sales Manager of AP's World Wide Photos. Next time I'm in Jackson I'll check with the papers for some. I'll also get you some shots of Lois then if I haven't been able to arrange it by phone, which, judging by my efforts so far, seems unlikely to be successful.

The field report was sketchy, I realize. I can keep better records and do them more frequently, which I will, but I'm sure you realize that a considerable amount of time is taken up with things that are fairly inconsequential by themselves - a letter, phone calls, meetings, etc. Then too, I must admit that I haven't been as busy as I could have been.

The killings in southwest Miss. that I mentioned in an earlier letter are very hard to get info on. Dave mentioned them at Haley's press conference 3/25 and it got some play locally. Dave says they're beginning to get some info but it's going to be hard because some of the people who knew about what was going on have been driven out of town with hardly enough time to pack. Dave has leads on locating on or two but I don't know that we can expect much.

As evident from the field report my hopes of improving the functioning of the Jackson office came to just about nothing. For one thing I wasn't there long enough, for another I don't think it would be possible to have much effect on a short term basis. I'm torn between wanting to get involved and knowing the improbability of having much success. Beyond my own liking for an orderly, well-run office, I'm very worried about whether the ambitious summer program can work if that office doesn't improve. One thing which should help is that Dick Jewett is being moved into the Jackson office from Canton; Bob Moses was somewhat reluctant about this due to color several weeks ago, but I think it is a good step. I don't know whether Bob's feeling changed or whether Dave just did it as Bob has been away for the last several weeks. From what I have seen I am very highly impressed with Moses. Though I'm sure you are aware of it, let me add that there is a problem of whites gravitating to the centralized locations; in Miss. this means Jackson. All the field staff admits that the job needs to be done but there is resentment against the type of persons who is usually best able and willing to do the job - for the most part northern whites. There's no solution, just progress here and there but Jewett, as far as I could tell, was both accepted and valuable in Canton. I think it would be good before you hire or assign task force people to check with the field secretaries to see which kind of persons they need, to over-simplify things: a Jewett-Chaffee type or a Raymohd-Suarez type.

Regarding the JD's suit on Madison County: on one hand they showed they wanted to squirm out of it (the filing of the suit was accompanied by an RFK announcement from Washington that it was filed only after milder methods ~~faild~~ failed) with Robert Moore trying to set up a meeting of "Negro leaders" with Campbell to work out a plan. One the other hand, during about the middle weeks in March the county was swarming (about 15 I'm told) with FBI men who were investigating ~~everything~~ literally everything. This could be fact-gathering for a JD appeal of Cox's order or some other action.

For what we have the office here is pretty well set up, going further depends on money. I know Haley is taking care of these things, but as it is now it is really almost impossible for me to work there; there are only two desks, Dick has one and the other is shared by Mary Hamilton and the office volunteer (Carolyn Heaton who comes in 10-5, five days a week). Don't expect miracles when I do get ~~office space~~ working space, but lack of it has made things difficult. I do most of my work at Dick's apartment, two blocks from the office.

Mary went into the hospital today for an operation. I'm sure Dick has given you all the necessary details; I'm suggesting that she would really appreciate cards and letters from you at the NO, send to: Flint-Goodrich Hospital, 2425 Louisiana Ave.

Dick told me that the staff in Plaquemine is going to have picketing ~~negotiations~~ Monday 4/6 (date of new Beckwith trial) ~~with~~ on an employer who has failed to live up to promises of previous negotiations. At Dick's suggestion I'm going to go up there, probably Sunday. I haven't any idea how important it will be, but it will get me into the La. field. I could have gone earlier this week but my girl friend is down here for a visit. Perhaps that's not a good reason in this field, but you know I hadn't seen a movie in three months.

I haven't really set plans of where to go after Plaquemine; I'd like to ~~visit (more than~~ (more than that, should) visit all the field areas in La. I should visit Jackson again soon too, and make a first stop in Baton Rouge. I'll work all this out but a problem is going to be money. By the end of this week I will have spent close to $300 of my own money on expenses; it's not the amount that is important but the fact that I just won't have any money soon to go anywhere. Don't misunderstand me, I could use the money, I need some summer clothes and will have some doctor bills soon too. I also mention it because I know that you know that I can, if necessary, raise almost unlimited personal money. But there is a very sharp limit to what I will do in that regard, particularly without some understanding on the matter. I'm sure it isn't a pleasant subject for anyone but it can't be hidden.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

New Orleans, La.

April 25, 1964

Dear Marcia:

I was sorry to miss you at Durham. I heard about the "reason" why you had to stay in New York; it's really bad.

At the meeting I did find out from Gordon that I'm not currently covered under the health plan so you needn't bother to write me about that. I could use some more expense report forms but I have a couple left so there's no rush.

A complaint which I'll repeat here to you (and to Marvin when next I write him) is that I still don't receive the staff mailings such as press releases, the booklet on the civil rights bill, the letter on the Brooklyn situation, etc. I've been assuming that falls in your department. May I look for improvement?

Re the enclosed expense report I might mention that normally I wouldn't have made the two largest expenses (George Raymond's fine and the money to Dave Dennis) but both seemed like emergencies and as far as I know there wasn't money elsewhere to meet them.

As far as I know it, my schedule for the coming week will be to Jackson Sunday 4/26, in Canton and Meridian on Monday and Tuesday and possibly Wendesday but expect to get to New Orleans sometime Wendesday, a couple of days in N.O. editing tapes and sending them to radio stations, after that I don't know, maybe to Monroe, La. because I haven't been there at all yet, perhaps back to Miss. to get some tapes of the candidates. In any case, Haley will almost always know where I am.

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

MAY 5 1964

New Orleans. La.

May 3, 1964

Dear Marcia:

Thanks for your letter; it was nice to hear from you. Not much news from here, it all seems to be coming from up there, NAC. Just heard on the radio an announcement from CORE of plans to picket both conventions and challenge delegations from Miss. and Ala. (Heard the news twice and it really said Ala. and not La..) I'm sure Dave has told you, but the US Civil Rights Comm. is going to hold a hearing in Natchez Wednesday.

I expect to be here in NO Mon and Tues 5/4-5 and Wendesday to Natchez, after that I don't know. Don't be holding your breath to hear any of the tapes on NY radio; haven't been able to edit them yet; that's what I hope to get done early this week. Of course, there's no guarantee the stations will play them even when they do get them. Don't forget the expense report forms, have just one left now. Just what good it does to send them I'm not sure but I was going to continue on a faith basis.

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

~~Circulate~~ Farmer —
Carey
Rich
Coleman, V —

New Orleans, La. Hill —

May 13, 1964

An impromptu report on recent events in Canton, Miss.

Please return to Org. Dept. - Thanx - MM

File

As of 5-12-64 the Weinbergers had not received their copy of the sales tax permit from the state govt. They had previously gotten one for their shop at the Canton Freedom House, 838 Lutz Ave., but their business permit was denied by the city authorities. They then sought to get the permit for their shop in a building in rural Madison county. When they get the state permit (actually just an agreement to pay state sales tax) they will then have to apply to the County for a permit to do business. They are concerned about not having yet received the state permit for the new address.

Scott Smith is in the Veterans Hospital in Jackson with a seriously infected foot. He says the infection may have resulted in a cut he got in the county jail in Canton. At any rate he seem to have neglected it and there is a possibility that his foot may have to be amputated. This seems strange, that he would have let it reach that point, for a person who was a medic in the military.

During the week of May 4 a phone call came to the Canton Freedo m House from a man purporting to represent the Klan who said they were going to burn the House down. About three weeks earlier the owner of the land and building had his fire insurance on the Freedom House cancelled. He had the policy paid up and no reason was given. The owner is George Washington (see earlier reports for his troubles) and he owns a lot of property in Canton and presumably carries fire insurance on all of them but the policy covering the Freedom House was the only one cancelled.

On Thursday May 7 a man in a white hood and cape drove by the Freedom House. during the evening. The second time he drove by that evening neighborhood children spotted him and shouted "there he is, there he is" and started running after the car. The driver who was apparently alone in the car fired a pistol shot back towards the car but obviously intending not to hit them. Observers say the bullet kicked up dirt in the road about 20 yards behind the car whereas the children were over 50 yards behind the car.

Matt Suarez was arrested in rural Madison County outside the Southern Hill Baptist church on highway 16 on Tuesday May 5, and the same evening also arrested was Hattie Palmer. The rather complicated situation is this: Suarez drove to the church but found the driveway blocked by a car (later known to be a police car), he parked somewhat illegally on the side of the road while he went inside the church to ask the owner of the car to move it so he could park. While he was inside the church Hattie Palmer who was with him saw a car coming down the road so she decided to moave the car a little to get it further off the road or to what she thought would be a safer place to park it; she doesn't have a drivers license. Suarez was charged with two counts of illegal parking and Palmer for driving without a license. His fine was $64 and hers $19. My notes show that he was in jail from Tues to Thurs. and Sat. to Mon. Just why that was I don't know.

Sunday night May 10 a volunteer from Hattiesburg Joe Walker was arrested for speeding (which he may have been) and held in jail 4 hours until his $29 fine was paid. This in Madison Co. also.

Wednesday May 6 at 4 AM Rev. Grady Poullard's car (he's with the NCC and the car is a Hertz, I think from Memphis) was towed away in Canton for improper parking. After he paid a $25 towing fee and a $16 ticket and was driving it away he was stopp ed for having "switched tags". I doh't believe a determination has yet been made on that case, pending some word from Hertz, or something like that. Another minister was arrested on the same charge for driving Rev. Poullard's car. His trial was shheduled for Tues. May 12. His name sounded like Lyle Weible (Rev.).

/Ed Hollander

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlant 7-6270
July 25, 1964

The report was written by CORE Field Secretary Ed Hollander. It tells of his failure to get the Federal Government to intervene to protect Federal prisoners:

"At the Justice Department John Doar greeted me and took me to see John L. Murphy, chief of general litigation of the civil rights division. In Mr. Murphy's office, he and James McShane, in charge of US Marshalls, and Jerry Jones, a Justice Department attorney keeping over-all track of Mississippi events, and I met for about an hour and a half. We went over my case in detail and at the end of the session Mr. Murphy said that even though the investigation was not yet complete he doubted very much whether the Justice Department would take any action. He based his opinion on the belief that there was no denial of equal protection of the laws in my case because it could not be shown that the jail officials knew what was happening to me.

"It is difficult for me to understand his position because I had told a Hinds County deputy sheriff and two US Marshalls. Mr. Murphy felt this was insufficient and suggested that it would have been better if I had cried out or yelled for help. He said that if I had done that, and if the jailer were in his office, and if his office were near enough and my cries loud enough for him to have heard, and if under those circumstances the jail officials did not do anything then the Justice Department would have a case.

"It is exceedingly difficult to understand why my crying our, which as far as the jailer could know might be done by any of the prisoners engaged in horseplay, would better inform the jailer than my telling a deputy and two marshalls of the incident with fresh bruises on my face. You may remember from my letter to Marshall Stuart that the marshalls told the other prisoners to leave me alone, indicating that they did not believe that I had fallen off a table while asleep. Incidentally, the color photographs which the FBI took only a few hours after my beating turned out very well. Perhaps if you have time you might want to look at them. At any rate, Mr. Murphy did not offer further explanation of his position; he did say that I would be notified whenever any decision is made on my case.

"I asked Mr. Murphy what could be done by his Department, the FBI or the marshalls in the event that upon conviction I am placed back in the Hinds County Jail, under federal custody, where there are likely to be some of the same prisoners whom I was in with on June 27th. He said that he did not know whether, upon conviction, I would be kept in federal custody or turned over to the authorities who brought the charge. He did say that in the event I were under federal custody nothing could be done to prevent my being beaten again. He said that "decision" had been made and indicated that it had been made by persons very high in the Department or in the executive branch as a whole."

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 10, 1964

Mr. Jack T. Stuart, U.S. Marshal
Room 410
United States Post Office Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Jackson FBI agent Charles M. Kokes with whom I spoke regarding the incident I wish to report to you. I was arrested in Canton, Mississippi on May 29, 1964 charged with "parading without a permit" during a voter registration "demonstration" at which I was present but in which I was participating. I spent 28 days in the Madison County jail without being tried and during that period received no mistreatment from either officials or the white prisoners with whom I was housed. On Friday, June 26th eight of the fifty-five persons arrested on May 29th were still in jail in Madison County Jail.

At about noon on the 26th three men whom I believe are U.S. Marshals, though I saw no credentials, took the eight of us to Jackson, Mississippi. I believe two of the Marshals were Charlie Sutherland and Dan Kelly, and the third, a Negro, whose name I don't know, I believe is the recently appointed Marshal for the southern district of Mississippi. We were chained together in groups of two and three with chains and in that fashion we were driven in three cars to Jackson. In Jackson we were taken to the fifth floor of the Hinds County Court Building where we were "booked" as federal prisoners. After a wait of about half an hour in the hall on the fifth floor we were taken to a second floor county court room were a U.S. Commissioner, whom I believe is John R. Countiss III, interviewed each of us briefly for the purpose of reviewing and resetting bail. After that we were taken to our cells on the fifth floor. I, being white, was of course put into an all-white cell of the Hinds County Jail while the other seven prisoners, all Negroes, were put into an all-Negro cell. I had no difficulties on Friday, June the 26th.

On Saturday morning, the 27th, however, I was beaten three times by white prisoners and it is this I wish to call to your attention. One or two hours after the 5 A.M. breakfast that morning a white prisoner who had been brought in during the night for, I believe, being drunk, started questioning me in an accusing, aggressive, and profane way as to whether I was a freedom rider." He stopped after about five minutes only to return in about 15 minutes. None of the other approximately 20 prisoners in the cell had questioned me in this regard the previous day and I do not know why this particular prisoner decided to all of a sudden. Certainly jail officials were around the cell doors enough early that morning to have instigated such questioning, even though I have no specific evidence that they did so. After the second period of "questioning" the man returned in about 15-30 minutes and presented me with a civil rights leaflet which had been taken from the pocket of my coat which was hanging in the night section of the cell block. After he asked me a few questions about the leaflet someone started hitting me in the back of the head and in the face with their fists. The man who had presented the leaflet had been standing behind me and to the right as I sat at one of the long tables in the "day room" cell. While talking with him the third time I had not turned around to face him and so I can not be sure whether he was alone and can not be sure whether he was the one who hit me. He hit me about 15 times, stopped and walked away. I remained seated at the table and did not respond to his implorations to stand up and fight him. As far as I was aware the other prisoners took no interest in the beating other than to watch. To the best of my recollection this took place at about 7:30 A.M.

About 15 minutes later a man whom I believe was a deputy sheriff (he was wearing a uniform and a badge) called me to the door to ask what had happened. I told what had happened. He called out to the other prisoners to ask what had happened and the explanation he got from several of the prisoners was that I had been asleep on the table and had fallen off. I continued to explain what had happened because he did not seem to understand. When I mentioned that I was a civil rights prisoner he said "oh" and promptly walked out. After about 15 more minutes the marshals whom I believe are Kelly and Sutherland called me to the door and asked what had happened; Sutherland did all the talking. I told them; when they asked the prisoners what had happened, they got the same answer that the deputy had. Before leaving Sutherland did shout to the prisoners something like "leave this boy alone now." I didn't see any more deputies or marshals until I was bailed out.

At approximately 9:00 A.M. the first beating was repeated. This time a man approached me from behind where I was seated in the same place but did not say anything before he started to hit me. The beating lasted about as long as before and both I, and the other prisoners as far as I know, had the same reactions as before.

After another 30-45 minutes a man approached me as the previous two had. I was still sitting at the table, but this time I had my head down on my arms on the table. This man pulled my head up by the hair and hit me once, from behind, directly in the right eye. As he walked away I could hear him mutter something angrily but couldn't really understand what it was.

Two drunks had been brought in early Saturday morning, around breakfast time. One of them slept most of the time but the other engaged himself in a lot of loud talking and antics of one sort and another. About 30-45 minutes after I was last hit the "active" drunk picked up a 4-5 foot length of broom or mop handle which I noticed had been lying around the cell on the previous day. He charged at me from the front, but with the table and bench between us. He hit me about 6 times with the wood handle, the blows falling on my arms and shoulders as I was protecting my head.

I was standing in line for lunch when a deputy called my name and told me to get my things, that I was being bailed out. As the eight of us went one by one to the counter to sign for the return of our belongings a deputy stepped on our toes as we signed the receipt form. I know this happened to me and I understand from the others that he did the same with them, too. Before we were taken down to the first floor the deputy called someone on the phone whom he called the "chief" to come up. When the chief came he asked me in a disinterested way about my beating. I told him briefly what had happened but did not go into any more details than he asked for.

On the first floor all eight of us signed a paper that Mr. Countiss presented us (in the presence of our attorneys, Carsie Hall and Marian Wright). Countiss had a county deputy photograph me; then we were released, about 12:30 P.M. Later that afternoon I talked with FBI agent Kokes in his office and he took a report of the incident and also took photographs. My injuries which did not cause serious bodily harm, consisted of bruises on the face and head, a black right eye, and one or two chipped teeth on the upper right side. On Monday, June 29th I gave a signed statement about the incident to agent Regis Kennedy in the New Orleans, Louisiana FBI office.

I will look forward to hearing from you about what action can be taken in my case and also about what can be done to prevent future such incidents. If you need additional information I will be glad to provide it.

Very truly yours,

Edward S. Hollander

83¢

JUL 30 1964

Re: expense report
for period ending
July 25th, 1964

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 28, 1964

Mr. Jack L. Levin
Schecter & Levin
1727 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Jack:

I received your letter today and the check for $25.00. Many thanks for your kind words. I enjoyed myself considerably both on and off the job. Your press agentry on my behalf was something to behold. I should do so well with my "clients." Incidently, the reporter who wrote the Sun article is Richard H. Levine. You may remember that he said I was soft-spoken. What he didn't say is that he wears a hearing aid!

Your invitation allowed me to spend a worthwhile day in Washington on Friday, though the Justice Department does not seem to be about to take any action on my case. Senator Brewster greeted me at his office and personally called Justice to arrange my meeting with them.

I am terribly pressed for time at the moment but do want to express my thanks to you and the AJC for all you did. I will write to you about what we want the federal government to do but in the meantime you might get an even more helpful answer from Marvin Rich or someone else at the national CORE office. I'm sure they would be glad to hear from you.

To be formal for a moment, let me acknowledge that I received $109.50 in cash the night of the meeting from The Rev. Fred Webber, and that my plane fare was $133.76. .67 The 83¢ windfall is quite a let down here with phone calls still a nickle and bus fare only a dime.

Again, many thanks to you and all those who worked on the meeting. I wish you all luck on the referendum.

Best Regards,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

cc: The Rev. Fred Webber
Marvin Rich

File

New Orleans, La.

July 29, 1964

JUL 31 1964

Gordon Carey
CORE

Dear Gordon:

Beofre I go off to the hinter lands I wanted to write you to give you the information on the camera I purchased (with CORE money, so it belongs to CORE) for insurance purposes.

Date of purchase: July 27, 1964
Dealer: The Fox Co. 218 Baronne St. New Orleans, La.
Type of Camera: Yashica Lynx 5000
Price w/o tax: $89.25
Body serial no. : L II 4024029
Lens serial no. : 6117354

The camera comes with a case and shoulder strap included in the camera price. I also bought a Honeywell Tilt-A-Mite flash unit, price w/o tax $11.95. The receipts, if you should need them for insurance purposes, will be attached to my expense report.

Should I report to you purchases of relatively durable but also relatively inexpensive purchases? For instance, I have bought a gadget bag in connection with the camera. I would have just included it here but I may return it if it proves to be an inconvenient size. It cost only $9.22 incl. tax however.

Regards,

Ed

Edward S. Hollander

I AM ASSUMING WE HAVE INSURANCE THAT COVERS THE CAMERA AS WELL AS THE TAPE RECORDER. IS THAT CORRECT?

Meridian, Miss.
August 6, 1964

AUG 11 1964

Jim McCain
National CORE

Dear Jim:

As August wears on it occurred to me that I ought to let you know of my plans to take my vacation at the end of the month. I plan to start it right after the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City so that I think the first day of vacation would be Aug. 28. I'm planning to get married on the 29th and then take about a week trip. Starting about the 7th of September I'll be involved in moving to New Orleans, finding a place to live and getting set there. Hopefully this can be accomplished in about a week but that is optimistic since just the drive from Baltimore to New Orleans will take two or three days. It's hard to predict, but I think I will be available for CORE again sometime between the 14th and 20th. When I get to New Orleans I'll be available for emergencies, of course, before I'm ready to go back full time.

I have heard rumors about a salary increase after the first six months. Of course, I can't be sure about that because I have never been told anything about anything on the more technical side of my employment but when Farmer was in La. last week he indicated that it was so. If it is true, I think I have been overlooked.

I don't have any better excuse than anyone else for not turning in field reports. It is true, though, that time spent on those means something else not done and at any given moment the field report seems less important. I won't be able to do anything on it until I get back to New Orleans next Wed. but I'll try to get one done then. My schedule at this point is to be in Miss. until it's time to return to NO for a La.-Miss.-Fla. staff meeting there on the 12th and 13th. I just don't know what my schedule is going to be in Miss. during that time.

There are a great many problems connected with the southern office. I won't go into all of them because I know that you and Haley are going to duscuss them this weekend. I do believe that they are problems which must be handled by the national office and which will just not work themselves out on the local level.

Regards,
Ed
Ed Hollander

cc: Richard Haley
Marvin Rich

JIM McCAIN
CORE NATL OFFICE

AUGUST 31, 1964

SEP 1 1964

DEAR JIM:

UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, AND PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO OUR DISCUSSION LAST FRIDAY, I KNOW THE ENCLOSED EXPENSE REPORTS WILL NOT PLEASE YOU. I WANTED TO TURN THEM IN RIGHT AT THE BEGINNING OF MY VACATION IN THE HOPE THAT MOST OF THE MONEY CAN BE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS BY THE TIME I GET BACK THERE BECAUSE I AM NOT GOING TO BE ABLE TO CARRY NEARLY SUCH A LARGE DEFICIT ANY LONGER. I'M SURE EXPENSES CAN BE CUT IN SOME WAY; WHEN WE MEET, YOU, MARVIN & I CAN DETERMINE HOW TO DO IT. AS YOU SUGGESTED, I AM DEFINITELY PLANNING TO COME TO THE OFFICE ON FRIDAY MORNING 9/4 TO SEE YOU AND MARVIN. I'LL TRY TO ARRIVE ABOUT 10 AM.

ONE NOTE ABOUT MY PURCHASE OF THE CAMERA. I DIDN'T GET SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION TO BUY THE SECOND ONE (LISTED ON REPORT ENDING 8/22) BUT DID SO BECAUSE I GOT $28.00 OF THE RENTAL OF ANOTHER CAMERA APPLIED TO THE PURCHASE OF THE MINOLTA, AND ALSO BECAUSE I WANTED TO HAVE IT WITH ME IN ATLANTIC CITY. A THIRD FACTOR IS THAT MARVIN WAS ON VACATION AT THE TIME.

See you on the 4th.

Regards,

Ed

EDWARD S. HOLLANDER

New Orleans, La.

September 23, 1964

Jim McCain
National Office

SEP 25 1964

Dear Jim:

I did stop in on September 4 as I had written you I would but found you had gone to Chicago. I visited Marvin though, so the trip was not a waste.

Jo Anne and I have gotten an apartment here and the address is 2403 Carondelet St., Apt. D, New Orleans, La. 70130. The phone number is (504) 897-0036. I would just as soon continue to receive my mail at the office but I thought you should know my home address.

I hope that my letter of about Sept. 1 did make clear my status on the expense money:-that I am just not able to continue to carry nearly such a large deficit. I would like to see $500 as an approximate debt limit. It would be nice if I didn't come up to that very often. At the moment that means I would like to receive between $1200 and $1500 in the next couple of weeks. I agree with what you said about a policy of no money-no travel except that it doesn't seem at all feasible right now. I hope I will hear something on this from you soon.

I feel I must apologize for being out of service for so long. The process of moving from Baltimore, finding an apartment here and getting moved in and settled have been time-consuming. I expect to be back working the first of next week, the 28th.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

September 25, 1964

Ed Hollander
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a check for $300. I will try to have the rest of the money we owe you back to you by next month.

Please do not, under any condition, spend any more of your own money.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Department of Organization

Field Report
Edward Hollander
To: Jim McCain, Marv Rich, Richard Haley
For: April 1 - September 27, 1964

October 19, 1964
New Orleans , La.

OCT 21 1964

April 1 thru 6 was in New Orleans. This period was not particularly productive, primarily due to two reasons, 1) a visit from my fiancee and, 2) a health problem which required visits to doctors, taking medicines, etc. Assisted notifying press for, and put out release to Negro press on New Orleans chapter demonstration on Good Friday at Loew's State movie theatre. Obtained photos of the demonstration and sent them with release to Negro press. Jet magazine gave a full page to one of the photos though failed to identify it as a CORE demonstration; I believe other Negro press used the photos and story. Other work at this time was primarily housekeeping: correspondence, recordkeeping, fixing tape recorder, meeting a group of Tougaloo students, visiting Mary Hamilton in the hospital, and other misceallanous tasks.

April 7 - 12 was in 6th District of La. - Plaquemine, St. Fvlle, Clinton, New Roads. The evening of the 6th I went to Plaquemine and stayed over night to be present the 7th for a picketline there of National Food Store. It was such a small picketline that it was not capable of getting any news coverage. That afternoon I went to Baton Rouge and rode with Ronnie Moore to St. Francisville for a voter registration clinic that evening. The next three days were spent in Clinton (8,9 and 10), and nearby areas. On the 9th there were some sit-in trials which I attended and then phoned the news to the wire services and New Orleans radio stations and sent a release out to Negro press. The rest of the time was spent mainly with staff, getting acquainted with local people and the area. Traveled with staff to New Roads, Lettsworth, Laurel Hill, St. Helena, including attending a meeting on the sweet potato problem in West Feliciana.

April 13 and 14 in New Orleans. The evening of the 12th I returned from New Roads to New Orleans. On the 13th there was a press conference for the Miss. freedom candidates which I set up at Dave Dennis' request. After the conference I took material (tape recordings of it and the candidates prepared statements) to three news media. The 14th was a day mainly of housekeeping but also scouting the downtown movie theatres for New Orleans CORE.

April 15. The evening of the 14th I took an overnight bus to Jackson; went with Flukie Suarez to Hattiesurg to see Mrs. Gray and the contempt of court trial of Forrest Co. registrar Theron Lynd. Later went to Meridian with Flukie and Mrs. Gray for a rally there; returned to Hattiesburg, then to Jackson.

April 16, 17, 18, 19. Trip to and from Durham, NC for staff meeting.

April 20-24, Jackson and Canton. On the 20th I went to Lois Chaffee's perjury trial, that is, whether she should be declared a pauper; talked with Carl Rachlin who had come down for the trial, sent COFO material to various people at the national office, and sent some material to a New York labor columnist. The 21st morning in Jackson, afternoon and eve in Canton preparing for a freedom day sehceuled for the 22nd. On the 22nd was involved in the attempted freedom day which didn't really come off. That afternoon met with visiting ministers and other visitors and returned to Jackson. The 23rd attended a big staff meeting in Canton, did some correspondence. The 24th took some pictures of Lois Chaffee, talked with the Weinbergers about their proposed sandal co-op in Canton, and gathered info on the Meridian community center in preparation for trying to interest a magazine in doing a story. Evening of the 24th, went to New Orleans.

April 25 went from New Orleans to St. Francisville for a meeting of the Capitol (6th Dist.) ~~Vxx~~ Voters League and made a good tape recorded interview with Rev. Carter. Returned to New Orleans that eve.

April 26, 27, 28. Attended a COFO donvention and a ~~xx~~ COFO staff meeting in Jackson, staff meeting in Canton, and visisted the Meridian ~~projexx~~ project.

April 29 to May 18 spent mainly in New Orleans. During this period I had photos made for a Meridian story, wrote a letter and project report and sent it to Look Magazine, went to a New Orleans CORE film showing, visited several radio stations, beg~~g~~an work on editing tape recordings, transcribed and mailed out a recorded telephone message of the New Orleans Citizens Council. May 2 I went to Canton to remove George Raymond to New Orleans, as he was not obeying his instructions to leave that project at that time. On May 6 I went to Natchez for the hearings of the Miss. Advisory Committee to the US Civil Rights Commission and recorded the open session. After that I spent several days transcribing it. Srveral days were spent on protests of US officials scheduled to stay at segregated New Orleans hotels, cheifly F.D. Roosevelt, Jr. who was scheduled to address the Miss. Valley World Trade Assoc. conference at the Roosevelt Hotel, included press releases of course. Attended a La. Supreme Court hearing on one of Rev. Cox's cases and did a release about it. Also communicated several times with Calude Sitton on his article on terror of SW Miss.

May 19,20, 21. On the 19th drove a truck load of books sent from Calif. to Jackson with Geo. Raymond. The 20th and 21st spent mainly notifying press of ~~Fxxx~~ Farmer's appearance in Madison Co. on the 23rd.

May 22. In Baton Rouge for scheduled protest by CORE at the meeting of the La. State Democratic Committee. As protest didn't come off, could serve no publicity function. Did make a number of calls from BR on Famer's coming to Miss.

May 23,24. On the 23rd was at the Dearon Farm, near Sharon, Madison County, Miss. for ~~Fxxx~~ Farmer's address to picnic-rally there. Tried unsuccessfully to get Jackson Negro radio station to use part of Farmer's speech, which I had recorded, on their news, but did get ABC network in New York to take a two minute section from my recording, but I don't think they used it. On the 24th went to Clarksdale for a meeting of the FDP.

May 25, returned to New Orleans to arrange press conference for 27th. Had pictures ~~dxxxxxxx~~ developed from Farmer's appearance in Madison Co.

May 26, 27, 28, 29. On the 26th returned to Jackson to start arranging press, etc. for Canton Freedom Day on 29th. On 27th went to New Orleans for Haley-Moore press conference to znnounce La. summer program. On the 28th, back to Jackson to prepare for Canton Freedom Day on the following day. There was reasonably good press coverage of the freedom day.

May 29 - June 27 Jail, Canton, Mississippi.

June 28,29. In New Orleans, see FBI, prepare to go to CORE convention.

June 30 - July 6 To, at, and from CORE convention, Kansas City, Mo.

July 7, 8 In Jackson and Canton for meetings and to being self up to date on situations

July 9, 10, 11, ~~XXX~~ 12 Mainly personal business in New Orleans

July 13-17 In New Orleans, spent most of time in this period editing tape recordings and making copies of them. Got five copies each of three fairly good tapes.

July 18 - 22 In New Orleans. Notified the press of ~~x~~ several things in this period, the New Orleans chapter's tests of the civil rights law, and of events going on in Monroe, La. Worked during this period and earlier to get some media to come in to the La. project areas, but without success. Having been turned down by Look on the Meridian community center story, I sent it and the photos to writers at Redbook. Met a reporter from the SF Chronicle and put him together with Mike Lesser. Also sent out a few tapes,

July 23, 24 in Baltimore and Washington. A group in Baltimore paid my way for a speaking engagement on the 23rd. I also did interviews with 3 TV stations and a newspaper. The 24th I went to Washington and ~~XXXX~~ saw Sen. Brewster (D-Md.), several people at the Justice Deparmtnet, and several at the US Civil Rights Commission, chiefly in relation to my beating in the Hinds Co. ~~xxxx~~ jail, June 27.

July 25 - 30. In New Orleans except for the 26th when I went to Plaquemine and Moonshine to visit the staff. The rest of the time in New Orleans was spent notifying the press of Farmer's coming visit to La., arranging details of his coming including a room and press conference qccommodations at the Roosevelt hotel. Shopped for and bought a camera, sent out letters and statements to various parties concerning my beating, sent several reports to New York on events in La. and photographed Doratha Smith and the colored and white signs at the La. Wild Life and Fisheries Bldg. which she sued to ~~desegrate~~.desegregate.

July 31, August 1,2 Spent these days traveling with Farmer on his visit to La. Went to Monroe, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge and back to New Orleans. In between the traveling and his speaking angagements, Famrer held a well attended press conference in New Orleans on Aug. 1 at the Roosevelt hotel. On the morning of the 2nd I left him in New Orleans with three interviews and appearances arranged with news people.

August 2,3 Went to Meridian on the 2nd after leaving Farmer, to attend the 4th District convention of the FDP, took some pictures. The next day in Meridian I went to the freedom school and took some picutres.

August 4,5 Returned to New Orleans and on the 4th prepared for the La. demonstration for the following day at the US Courts building, protesting lack of Justice Deparment action. Took two photos and a story to the La. Weekly, all of which were used, on events of the previous week. In preparation for the demonstration I delivered the releases and a copy of the petition to RF Kennedy, to ~~t~~ news men personally. This may or may not have helped account for the excellent coverage the demonstration got. On the 5th I was at the demonstration, made calls to news media, and wrote a report on it to national office.

August 6,7,8,9,10,11 August 6 I sent some material to Jet mag. and later went to Meridian. The 7th I spent the whole day involved with James Chaney's funeral and memorial service. Getting reporters wasn't the problem and I spent a good part of the time sitting on the Chaney's front porch to intercede with them at the house. Later went to the funeral, then to thepublic memorial service that evening. August 8 and 9 was the freedom school state wide convention held in Meridian. August 10 and 11 spent around the Meridian project, a staff meeting, & such.

August 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Spent 12, 13 and part of 14 chiefly traveling with Jerome Smith, making several visits to Canton, Gluckstadt and Harmony. Took pictures of the burned down church at Gluckstadt and shot a roll of film of it for Time mag. but I don't think they used it. Took a number of pix of Harmony. The 14th, 15th, and 16th I spent xk making arrangements for the memorial service for the three slain workers to be held at the site of the burned down Mt. Zion church in Phila.

August 17, 18, XXX State-wide staff meeting xxx held at Tougaloo.

August 19, 20. Quick visits to Canton, Jackson, Phila. Meridian

August 21. Finishing up various things, preparing to go to Atlantic City.

August 22,23,24,25,26,27 In Atlantic City for FDP challenge of Mississippi delegation. Did not have any particular function in Atlantic City and was not very effective because there were so many people there and because it was not very well organized.

August 28 - Sept. 27 Vacation and moving from Balto to New Orleans.

October 20, 1964

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Can't believe that you haven't heard that Richard Haley must ok all Southern Field Staff's Expense reports before we can issue any money from this office.

Sorry -- McCain just won't sigh for this.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Kurka
Department of Ofganization

DEC 4 1964

New Orleans, Louisiana November 29, 1964

BE VERY CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY TO NEWSMEN ON THIS

Joe Morse, Sandy Watts arrested for burglary

On Friday night November 27th eight COFO workers (at least 5 are CORE workers I believe) were taken to the Meridian police station for investigation; six were released but Joseph M. Morse, 21, white, from Duluth, Minn. was charged with having a stolen record player in his possession, bond set at $1,500. Sandra Watts, 22, white of Lakeview, Oregon was charged with burglary, bond $2,500. Police were waiting at the community center for some workers to return there on Friday night, not late, around 8 p.m. I believe, flashed something that was probably a search warrant for the new office, located at 513 25th Avenue. (though Eric Weinberger doesn't believe there was an address on the warrant) and asked for the new office to be opened so they could search it. Eric looked for but couldn't find a key (Joe Morse had it and wasn't there at the time) so the police broke in and as I understand it found the allegedly stolen record player and took it. Exactly when the eight were taken to the police station and the six released I don't know. In addition to the two arrested the other were: Eric Weinberger, Gail Falk, Luke Cabbot (Not sure of spelling), Frank Wright, Judy Wright, Louise Samlio (not sure of spelling). All are white with the possible exception of Cabbot whom I have never seen. Joe and Sandy were held in city jail the first night but were then moved to the county jail (Lauderdale) because it is a state charge. Gail Falk also happens to be in jail at this time serving out a $12 harassment traffic ticket; she is serving it in the police station jail (different from the city jail).

Henry Aaronson is working on the case and it was he who had the preliminary hearing postponed to later this coming week. He is working on bail but it not very hopeful; Marv Rich also knows about it and assumedly is also working on bail. The third "worker" identified in the news article, Vincent Cummuskey, is not a civil rights worker but is a young man whom Eric Weinberger knows, is or was, at least, stationed at the naval base near Meridian and had visited the community center several times - as hundreds of other people have. When I talked with Eric on the phone tonight he said there are a number of peculiar details about the case which he didn't want to go into over the phone.

Ed Hollander

Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

December 16, 1964

Maxine Skurka
National Office

DEC 21 1964

Dear Maxine:

I am writing to save you the embarassment of having me walk into your office nest week without your having answered my letter of November 23. The letter concerned Blue Cross, the dental plan and the union and I would like to year from you.

In case I don't stop in at the office, best wishes for a merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Hollander

answered
12/21

January 21, 1965

Ed Hollander
CORE's Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is your Blue Cross - Blue Shield insurance policy and cards. If you haven't received them yet, you should expect your HIP card and (GDHI (dental) card, not to mention your union membership card.

How are things? Send my regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

MARV RICH

JAN 28 1965

Regional South

George Wiley

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

January 26, 1965

Dear George:

As today is January 26th, the chances of my sending you the requested field report by the 25th are rather poor. I am sorry this is the case, but since returning from a tour of the Louisiana projects, when I got the report request, things have been very busy, what with the Jonesboro church burnings, Potts suit, protest of Navy spending in Plaquemines Parish, etc. and the workshop I have just not been able to finish the report. I am well into it and will send it as soon as possible. But since I am leaving tomorrow morning for Jonesboro with a group of Southern University students who are interested in a church rebuilding project, the stay in Jonesboro for an indefinite period, I cannot say how soon that will be.

I wanted to say a word to you about the discussion of COFO, etc., which was held in the Mississippi staff meeting Sunday. I did not intend to be a "heavy" in that discussion but I suppose that there is a great deal of thinking, assumptions, and plans which are unfamiliar to any new person. Mississippi is very different from that past traditions of the movement. Because COFO, FDP and the whole operation are so complex, even mystical, the Mississippi staff first myst try to explain and then, as that attempt is often unsuccessful, ~~defend~~ defend the set up in the state. In the first two hours of discussion this is about as far as things get and by this ~~time~~ point both tempers and time have grown short and the discussion ends, having accomplished little, if anything at all. The Mississippi staff has been so busy explaining or defneding that the atmosphere of the meeting is never such that they can say "well, yes you have a point there; we have been wondering ourselves if such and such makes sense and is really the best way of operating".

Perhaps that will shed some light on the discussion and its seeming failure to get anywhere. I'm sure you learned a lot this trip and that next time chances will be better for accomplishing something.

Regards,

Edward Hollander

Marvin - the same time limitations mentioned in para 1 will prevent me from replying immediately on the matters we talked about on the phone today.

Ed

By Thursday there will likely be a story for your releases of the Southern University students in Jonesboro

FEB 4 1965

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 1, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed,

I will suggest that, beginning February 1st, you fill out your expense account forms only in terms of your current expenses. There is always the possibility of errors in calculations when one has to deal with such large figures; moreover it must be more time consuming than even the ordinary calculations we have to deal with.

I suggest you write me a letter itemizing the present indebtedness of CORE to you; this letter will go on file and that figure will be transmitted to National Office.

If you have any question about this procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RG/vjj

cc National Office

NVC

MARVIN

New Orleans, La.

February 11, 1965

Dear Jerome,

Here are the pictures of the students at Jonesboro that you aseld for. They are not arranged in the binder in any particular order. If you use them as a presentation to people you talk~~s~~ with you can probably rearrange them into a more effective display.

I don't know just how you plan to use them but it seems to me that the cost of having these printed can be considered an expense incurred in the fund raising project. This set cost $65 to have made; the prints cost $1.30 each. That's why I put them in the plastic sheets and in the notebook. Do take care of them.

This office just cannot bear that kind of expense.

Couldn't you and Marvin arrange to have a magazine use some of them as sort of a photographic essay on the students' project. Perhaps the New York Times Sunday Magzine would do it. Somethigg with a decent circulation would be much better than something with a very small cirulation like Freedomways or Liberation. They would be better than nothing though. It is possible that something like Redbook or Seventeen might be interested. There are not very many shots of the white students in this set which those magazines would probably want but they can be made. Almost all of the photos have identifications and some caption-type material on the back. You wont need to use it but Marvin or a ~~mmgx~~ magazine might find it helpful.

I hear that things are moving at Southern and Kathy Barrett has contacted several groups of white students in Baton Rouge who watn to help too. They want to make a trip before Easter. I told her that we don't want Jonesboro to become a tourist atrraction but that I think it would be all right for students to make another trip if it is coupled with some kind of material help and they can be useful - probably do some kind of work - while they are there. Something like sending $1,000 before they come and then come and help lay the foundations with the materials the people habe bought with the money. If they coan do something like that I don't think it matters how often they go up there. In addithon to the white groups in Baton Rouge, SSOC is interested in sort of""adopting" the Jonesboro ~~project~~ church rebuilding. The Tulane Liberals Club is considering a film showing and/or a dance, but they are not moving with such vigor that they will take the thing over. I don't know much about the BR situation but, as long as you're relaxing up there, you might ~~mmx~~ worry a little about the whites there taking the project over.

Enclosed is the first page of your report you did for Dave. Tell Rudy Dave is gathering up the material he wants, but he says a lot of it is being revised.

See you,

Ed Hollander

enc: 49 photographs 8x10

cc Marvin Rich

Smith Reg

FEB 17 1965

New Orleans, La.

February 11, 1965

Dear Marvin,

I hope you will be able to do something with the photos I sent Jerome. I added a note to the letter I sent him to be sure to let you see them.

You will never guess what I doscovered rummaging around in Dave's desk looking for something he asked for. A new CORE pamphlet, on freedom schools. I thought you would be interested. We have only one copy or I would send you one.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

F/U 3/1
3/8

February 15, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the photos of Bill Yates. I'll try to see that they are serviced as well as we can. I assume you have already sent prints to Johnson Publications and to the Louisiana Weekly.

I still have not gotten your proposals with regard to Southern public relations. It's very difficult to give you real support if I don't know your needs. This memo has been promised for some time now.

By now Fred Powledge should have left Jonesboro. I hope you told him something about Bogalusa as well. Haley and I spent a couple of profitable hours with Claude Sitton, but it won't amount to much unless the field sells itself.

Can I have a list of tapes, subject matter and playing time, which you have available? I'd like to send them around for use on radio tape programs we have. Also, some of them may be suitable for editing by major networks.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

Southern Regional

February 25, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Charles Miller, Co-chairman of Chapel Hill CORE at 407 West Franklin St, Chapel Hill, N. C. has a bi-weekly radio station in Durham with an estimated 20,000 listeners.

Can you give him some tapes?

Sincerely,

MARVIN RICH

MR:YS

3/23

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

March 2, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Sorry about the Freedom Schools pamphlet, but I had ordered 3,000 sent to you. I should have realized they would go by slow boat.

I still haven't gotten your ideas about developing the southern community relations program. Do you know Charlie Currier? He was in Louisiana summer before last. He has been developing some photographic skills and is being taught by Bruce Davidson. He will be available to go South after April 30, if you can use him. He has an irritating habit of apologizing for almost everything he does, but I think he might be useful to you. In any case, let me know your needs and your plans. We are most grateful for the report from Meridian.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

South Reg.

March 4, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Have you thought at all about preparing a leaflet announcing our summer program? Such a leaflet would probably have to be descriptive of the program, recruit student volunteers and ask for money for support. I think that it is important that we get to work on this and announce the program to the college communities. How about doing a draft and letting me see it. I don't know if you have talked to Dave or Richard about the program in any detail but I imagine that you have by now.

I hear that a number of students are going to Bogalousa during the Easter vacation. What about Jonesboro and do you have any idea as to how much money has been raised to rebuilt the church in Jonesboro and what is still required?

I can do something to be of help but would like to know what the local community and the State is doing first.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

3/25

March 4, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Do you have any photographs of James Potts in Louisiana Polytechnical or any photographs of him with Lois Elie.

If you do, I would like to have them.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

Marvin Rich
National Offi

MAR 10 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

March 6,1965

Dear Marvin:

To take up a number of items in your recent letters. Yes, I did send prints of the Bill Yates photo to the La. Weekly and Jet. On something of that nature you can generally assume that we will do that though there are exceptions, such as if an event doesn't seem to be a ~~gt~~ big enough thing or if we can't get the photos quickly enough. In this case I had little prints made (see enclosed, the one with the label pasted on the back) and sent them out with the release to about 16 Negro press around the country. I have only done that once before, with the photo of Rev. Kirkland and Jim Collier, and don't know how effective it is. I did see the Rev. Kirkland one in ~~th~~ a copy of the Afro I picked up in South Carolina, but I haven't seen any out-of-state Negro press down here at all. I do plan to continue this kind of thing because, as you and Jim Peck have pointed out so often, photos add so much to a story and the little photos are so cheap (11¢). Do let me know if the little photos are too small to be used generally by the press.

Perhaps Richard has told you of my unsuceessful efforts to meet Powledge in Jonesboro. I did go up there to see him at the time when he was expected, was there about a day and a half but he didn't come and I couldn't wait because I had to go to Rankin~~g~~ Co. for a freedom day, though when I got there the freedom day had been called off. You are quite right that the field must sell itself.

When Sharon Burger was in a few days ago she mentioned that Poweldge was annoyed with the limited space allotted him for his article in the Times, that he had much more material and I believe even mentioned the possibility of doing a magazine article on Jonesboro. You might want to follow that up. Richard has asked me to ask if you have been able to do anything, or have any ideas how to use, with the photos of the students working on clearing the ground of the burned Jonesboro churches. I mentioned in an earlier letter that the Times Sunday Magazine might be a possible outlet, (recalling the photo story they did on St. Francisville with only a paragraph of text by Sitton)/ I thought a similar thing might be done using Poweldge as the connection. In that same letter to Jerome, of which I sent you a copy, I think I also raised the possibility of a piece in Seventeen stressing the student involvement.

The three enclosed information sheets on tapes represent the only finished products I have, i.e. edited, prepared with a short introduction on the tape, etc. I have a lot more raw material but have no list of it. One of the things on my current agenda is to listen to it all andmake a list of it and to transcribe it onto storage reels to free the smaller ones for more current uses. The Webcor recorder Ben Brown is sending us should be very helpful for this and other tape purposes and save money by eliminating the cost~~s~~ of having to rent a second recorder. About a week ago I recorded an inverview with Bill Yates and Steve Miller about Bogalousa; I hope to have time this week to edit that and send it out to a few places.

I have been sending tapes to Charels Miller for the Chapel Hill CORE radio show; got a letter from him just this week aksing for more and will send him the Bogalousa one as soon as it is ready.

Marvin Rich
National Office

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

March 7, 1965

Dear Marvin:

You are quite right that I have been remiss in sending you the suggestions on developing southern public relations. Aside from the fact that I have been busy there are other reasons. I have gotten the impression from way back that the national office is not particularly interested in southern public relations outside of what it itself (national office) needed for its own purposes. A year ago I wrote and wrote for various information, help, etc. but to very little avail. One of my shortcomings, one among many to be sure, is that I am just not willing to battle with the national office for the needs of my "department." I wrote an outline for southern pr in October but never got any response from you. It did not request a certain amount of additional staff or "x" amount of dollars but I don't see why that is necessary to get a response from you if the national office is interested in pr and fund raising for, from and relating to the south.

My ideas haven't really changed since the October 28 memo so rather than repeat all that again I am going to mention only the more immediate things. The only people working in this office in pr are myself and a portion of Debbie Bernstein who also works for Haley and Dennis. Another person is needed right away to perform just routine and clerical functions. His or her duties would include clipping and filing newspaper articles (this sounds trivial but it is not at all; at present we would be hard pressed to find Governor McKeithen's statements on the Jonesboro church burnings or the position of the La. Board of Education on the HEW civil rights act compliance pledge), keeping general files on the projects, keeping records and performing the mechanics of sending out tape recordings and photographs, to type stencils, stuff envelopes and help with correspondence. Depending on the person's time and talent he could do other things as well, including writing releases, reports, phoning newsmen, etc. I have been kept so busy trying to do these things (the first set of duties) that I have not been able to do them well because I have not been limited to them, and it has prevented me from doing or even planning more creative, productive and worthwhile things.

A new function I plan to undertake is the putting out ofa newsletter. Originally this was something promised to staff at the January workshop and for which, since then, there has been considerable enthusiasm. Since that time it has seemed to me it would be better to put out a regular news letter with a beginning mailing list of staff, chapters, NAC and what few northern contacts we have, and insert a special page for information of interest only to, or restriced only to, staff. We hope to put out the first issue within the next two weeks. Whether this will require an additional person to the one requested above, it is too early to tell.

A third item is a darkroom which is needed for the speedy processing of our film and would have as its major advantage the reduction of costs over commercial processing of film and printing of pictures. Or at least I believe it would be cheaper; I have asked Charles Currier to make an estimate of the equipment and operating costs and I will look into the matter also.

March 8

Was going to try to finish this today but boycott at Lincoln school (not a CORE project) came up and now trip to Selma. I hope there is a point in my going. It ain't a place I'd choose and I've got a lot to do here. Regards, Ed

I didn't know Charles Currier when he was in Louisiana but did meet him in Kansas City. Another photographer in the south would be good but a darkroom would be extremely helpful and an economy as well. I have mentioned the possibility of his coming to Haley and we are going to have to discuss it further; we both assume that he will come as a task froce person - is that correct? In addition to photographic skills does he have any other or could we put him to work doing other things even if he doesn't have any talent in it at present, things such as writing press releases, writing a newsletter, writing project histories, dealing with newsmen, keeping files and such.

I am going to put my suggestions for developing southern public relations on a separate sheet so that it can be circulated without having to include all of the foregoing.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

South Reg.

March 11, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

I have not done a thing about publicizing the students coming dwwn at the end of March. I think it is a little early anyway, but I wonder if you shouldn't send out the basic release from there. Also, you might start working on people now for ~~future~~ feature coverage.

What do you think?

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

South
Reg.

March 12, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
outhern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

The photo of Reverend Kirkland was pretty widely picked up, and the small photographs were not too small for the Negro press. They make a good one or two column cut, depending on whether the camera is horizontal or vertical at the moment of snapping.

I'll get in touch with Powledge and try to get what photos we have of Jonesboro to him. He may do a Sunday magazine piece or perhaps something else, but he has been there and does know the facts.

I like the information sheets on the tapes. They tell a story, too. We'll send them out to the national contact list. That may keep you pretty busy.

Charles Currier can do filing, administrative, and clipping work that youdescribe. I don't know that he has any great skill at writing. I do think he can work in the darkroom pretty well, and is developing rapidly in this direction. I think he can start to get equipment for such a darkroom. I know that some of it we can probably get for free. I noticed the print price you pay for large size photos and agree that a darkroom would be an economy. There may be a way of getting a small special grant for such a purpose.

The idea of a newsletter sounds good.

I will write more about your other proposals as soon as I can dig them up.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

Marvin Rich
National Office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

March 13, 1965

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed are some photos, you with broken nose in Canton which you asked for and two of a St. Francisville voter registration clinic in the Masonic Hall with a portion of the ceiling burned. I had meant to send the St. F. pix to Jet back in January, shortly after I took them, but when I got back to the office after that trip I got caught up in something and forgot to do it. If there is any chance they would use them this late why don't you send them to Jet; I have been having lousy luck with them anyway. I am also sorry that your picture isn't in time for CORE-lator use; I noticed the story is on page 1.

In answer to your recent letters. I don't have any photos of James Potts at all. If I have the chance I will get one.

Yes, indeed we have thought about doing a leaflet on the summer program. Dave and I plan to draw one up and it is something I'm sure we'll do as soon as he gets back from Jonesboro.

The Easter Program is centered around Jonesboro and not Bogalousa; I can't imagine why the reports you received didn't mention that. Jonesboro and the church rebuilding effort are the items that aroused student attention; the reason~~s~~ other cities will be included is that at least 100 students are (reported to be) interested and we couldn't possibly use that many in Jonesboro but would like to involve them in the La. program. I can't say what the program will involve; Dave met with the La. staff on March 5 in Alexandria to see what areas could use students and what they would do. But Dave hasn't been back here yet so I don't know what was worked out.

I have tried to stay up on the Jonesboro church rebuilding work being done here ~~andzin~~ but mainly in Baton Rouge but I haven't been too successful because Jerome is handling it and works on it in his own inimitable way. I can keep trying though.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

South Reg

March 17, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Ed:

Do you have any photographs of the northern Florida project?

I was very much impressed with the summary you did and I think it may be possible to do both the pamphlet for SEDF which financed the project and perhaps a skimpier folder job for us out of the basic material you sent. What do you think?

I hope that someone is keeping in touch with the students who plan to come down to Louisiana during the Spring vacation. Otherwise, they may get diverted to Alabama.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

APR 8 1965

Maxine Skurka
National Office

2403 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, La. 70130

April 6, 1965

Dear Maxine,

I received a letter from Blue Cross (Associated Hospital Service of New York) yesterday, dated April 1, 1965, from Miss Joyce Reece saying that I was enrolled in the Core Group effective February 1, 1965. In a later paragraph of the same letter dear Miss Reece says "When we~~e~~ were notified of your removal from the Core Group, we placed your contract on the direct payment basis effective February 1, 1965."

I don't understand that. Now, I can't blame you right off because my relationship with Blue Cross over the past 7 months has been incredibly complicated. Would you please look into this, or if you understand it already, please let me know what's going on.

I will be most appreciative.

Regards,

Ed

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

PS My AHS of NY Certificate No. is/used to be 13429147 W

April 8, 1965

Edward Hollander
2403 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ed:

Good news! Jean Jones in Bookkeeping tells me your name along with a few others were reinstated last week. It's all too complicated for me to understand let alone explain so you'll have to just take my word (or Jean's I should say) that your covered now. They did the same thing to me, by the way, some months ago.

Hope all is well

Regardsmto your wife

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

staff - field sec

MAY 20 1965

Dr. George Wiley
National Office

Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La 70113

May 18, 1965

Dear George:

A week or two ago I did get both my back salary and cost of living bonus and I thank you for getting action on that. With one of those checks I got a somewhat injured letter from Clora saying that the checks were being sent and let's not make a fuss about placing the blame. Perhaps she saw one of my more sharply worded letters to you XXXXXX and took it personally. I intended no such effect and you may assure her that nothing was directed at her personally.

I am writing about money again, however. You are aware of the Rankin Co. Miss. Goshen Springs to Brandon march, the possibility of Farmer being there, etc. It would likely be well for me to be there for the march and 2-4 days in advance. But I remember the urgent directives to go to Selma, the importance of that situation, and also the guarantee of getting my expenses back for that trip. But I never did get any expenses back for that trip and it cost me $80 in all to make that trip.

Several months ago I was going to write to you to suggest a re-payment plan for my deficit but I refrained at the suggestion of Richard Haley who hoped to work a plan to include myself, Dave Dennis, Spiver Gordon, and Ronnie Moore. For one reason and another nothing along that line has materialized nor does it seem likely to.

Consequently, I am suggesting and requesting [redacted] that the national office send me monthly at least $100. I also suggest that some months the payment be more than the minimum or the process will take almost two years. I further request that we begin this arrangement in May, 1965 - that is, the current month. I will continue to work out operating expenses with Richard on the basis of what the southern budget will allow.

I do hope to hear from you in the affirmative about this and to receive a check shortly.

Regards,

Ed Hollander
Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

cc: Richard Haley

Marvin Rich
National Office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

March 20, 1965

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed are the photos from Selma. I didn't send any to the Negro press.

Before I went Haley assured me that Wiley had told him that my expenses would be reimbursed for the trip and I assume resultant expenses, namely photographis. I haven't sumbitted an expense report for that period but mention this nevertheless because it has been so impossible to get any money from this office for anything.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

staff
field Secy

MAY 24 1965

New Orleans, La.

May 21, 1965

Dr. George Wiley
National Office

Dear George,

In my letter of March 22 I mentioned that my experience has indicated that the bookeeping department handles its business in a most slipshod manner. The letter gave some examples; since then there have been others in relation to me of which you are aware. I write with the same multi-purposes again, to express my own annoyance/befuddlement, rectify my own situation, and to call these matters to your attention so that they may be improved for the general good of the organization.

On April 26 I wrote to the bookeeping department and enclosed a new W-4 form for the purpose of increasing my federal income withholding tax. Normally I would have expected the change to have gone into effect for the following pay period (ending May 5) but that check was the first to include my incremented salary plus the back increments from January to the present so I thought it understandable that the withholding change was not made.

But I was very surprised with the check I received today. Since the end of August my withholding has been $24.90 per pay period. Recently, as you know, my salary was increased by about $11.50 per pay period. I was, then, more than surprised - and annoyned - when my withholding for the latest check (period ending May 19) went down to $19.40. I just don't understand how this can be in view in my higher salary and request for increase in withholding which together should make my withholding about $52.00 per pay period.

I would have returned this check to you if my checking account balance were not so perilously low. I hope you can have something done about this because I am going to be in trouble with the feds if I don't have a certain amount withheld.

Sincerely,

Ed Hollander
Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

copy for Carlos

by June 2nd

Marvin Rich
National Office

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

March 22, 1965

Dear Marvin:

At the moment I cannot deal adequately with all the matters before us, raised by your correspondence (appreciated here) and events. This is to touch on some items.

I have received the proof sheets and negatives, have not had time to check them against records, but am not sure they are all here.

I was out of town when Dave and Debbie prepared the Field Fellowship brochure. I have an idea of using a photo on all southern printed material and was wondering if there is room on the one they prepared for it, probably on the back, ~~possibly~~ as sort of an insignia. I'll send you one if the negative is here - it's one that I think was not returned from New York. Also if the small prints that Dave and Debbie sent you are not good enough I can have better printed enlargements made if you send the money or if I can squeeze it out of this office.

My trip to Jonesboro did net a photo of James Potts, a head shot, a waist shot ~~with~~ wearing a Polytech sweatshirt, and a shot with Haley shaking hands with him, supposed to be congratulating him. Will send you one or two.

Enclosed are the Cottles release and photo. Have sent them to the La. Weekly (it was printed, most everything I give them is) and to Jet. Also, as a pr gesture I have written a letter for Farmer to sign and send with a copy of the photo to Cottles. I kept a copy to be the one marked for Haley. I won't mind if you change the letter.

When I wrote urging use of the Jonesboro photos (students clearing ground of burned churches) I was under the impression that you had that book of 49 8x10's that I prepared for Jerome. I learned from him that Danny Mitchell is using the book for fund raising at Syracuse. Jerome says that he ~~would~~ should be finished with it soon and says you should definitely get it from him.

At a staff meeting today we decided to request that Charles Currier ~~may~~ be sent down to work with me and to operate a darkroom. We are assuming that he will come as a task force person. Please let us know when to expect him and any other pertinent information we should have in advance of his coming.

Debbie Bernstein plans to leave this office for New York in June; she plans to attented Columbia in the fall ~~an~~ but will have the summer free and for personal reasons wants to be in New York. She would like to continue to work for CORE during the summer. She has some talents and might, as a result of her experience in Miss. and La., be very useful to southern summer pr from New York.

Finance is going to be a problem in my work more than it has in the past. I have made an arrangement with Richard to have a minimal sum/weekly to cover postage, minila envelopes, etc. and a few photos, the sum will probably be $10 a week. Everything else is going to depend upon Haley's authorization, which authorization will mean the office can pay for it. I will try to keep you advised of what things are being held up from lack of funds so that the national office can provide the money if the materials are of sufficient usefulness or priority.

I am glad that you liked the northern Florida report. I worked hard on it and spent perhaps an undue amount of time on it. It was made difficult by the fact that most of their material was lumped together and not separated by county. I don't have any photos except some that they sent me themselves and I expect that you already have those. I can get some if time allows and finance provides. I think it would be good to do both pamphlets you describe. As I have said earlier, I believe it is important for CORE to put out pamphlets about its southern projects. I think they can convey substantiveness and seriousness and effectiveness of a project to chapters, contributors, Negro (and white for that matter) news media in a way that the CORE-lator and press releases cannot - by reporting on a whole project over a period of time and not just one incident or gain at a time.

I do not think the students coming here for the spring will be diverted to Alabama; they are being kept in touch with by and large. Iwill write in the immediate future about that program.

Later this weekI will probably be able to send you a few photos of New Orleans CORE picketing the federal building re Alabama.

Regards.

Ed

Ed Hollander

cc: Richard Haley

March 24, 1965

Southern Office Memo

Re; Bogalousa Office

From: Ed Hollander

To: Richard Haley
Dave Dennis
Vennie Jean Haynes Rogers Jones
Debbie Bernstein
Judi Nusbaum

Marvin Rich
Jim McCain
George Wiley

CORE NOW HAS AN OFFICE IN BOGALOUSA, STAFFED BY JOEL RUBENSTEIN

ROY'S BARBER SHOP
618 4th Street
Bogalousa, Louisiana
Phone (504) RE 2-9162

Mail is not to be addressed to the CORE office, but to Rubenstein at the barber shop

Marvin - Courtesy Copy

April 12, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
% CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

How's the bulk loading going?

Did you get my letter of March 16, 1965? Were my estimates of your costs of operation at your stated volume correct? What do you think of the proposal in general; can you offer any suggestions?

Meanwhile, I've been doing some checking on costs and possible designs for a darkroom, and I've taken the liberty to enclose some rough sketches, in case you might be interested. Costs of materials to build and finish whatever space we could get would depend greatly on our ability to scrounge. We would need enough plasterboard to make two walls; two-by-fours for framework and bracing; possibly twenty feet of four-by-four's for the enlarger; tables; cabinets; shelving; and a chair or stool or two.

With Marvin's approval, I bought an enlarger (a Durst 606) and some other equipment. If we could have air-conditioning, it would ease the problems of deterioration of chemicals, paper, and film in the humidity and heat, not to mention the deterioration of whoever is in the lab.

CORE-dially

Charles Currier
Community Relations

CC/bp

Sou. Reg. Ofc

/b

May 19, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

As you requested, I am enclosing a copy of the "Fairness Doctrine". I have also enclosed a copy of the ACLU publication so that you may read their article on discriminatory treatment by Missippi Stations.

Sincerely,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

enc.

May 24, 1965

file

Mr. Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Ed Day is now handling insurance and he has asked me to request that you send him a list of all the valuable photographic equipment that you have, indicating the items for which you already have insurance. He will then get the necessary insurance for you.

Sincerely,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

File
Personnel

JUN 2 9 1965

cc: Alan Gartner
    Nick Lawrence

June 25, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
2403 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed,

This is in regard to Nick Lawrence and his relationship as a photographer to CORE. For the summer ending Sept. 1, 1965, Nick will be a field fellow, funded by SEDF. As with the field fellows, he will be under the direction of the Louisiana office, and more particulary under your direction. As I discussed with you, Nick and I agreed his major assignment will be the study of a Negro family. I am sure you will be able to assist him in making arrangements with such a family.

In addition to that assignment, he will be available at your discretion to do field assignments for us.

In regard to the rights to the films, (films and developing which we will provide), CORE will have the use at no further cost to it of everything that Nick shoots. In regard to the use of pictures outside of CORE, no pictures will be made available to any other civil rights or related group without my approval. In regard to other outside use (for example, news media, photographic magazines and displays, books, etc.) where either he or we sell the photographs, the total fee will be divided one-third to CORE and two-thirds to Nick. While the option to use the films which Nick shoots during this period will continue to be CORE's, the agreement as regards distribution of the fee for sales of the film will terminate September 1, 1968.

Nick has previously arranged for an assignment with the Johns Hopkins Magazine. The work for them is not covered by our arrangement with Nick.

As is normal with CORE workers, when Nick is on field assignment for us, his special expenses of the assignment will be paid by us. Since we are mutually interested in the safety and preservation of the negatives, we and Nick will work out arrangements to that effect.

This letter is not meant to be a formal legalistic document, but simply an effort on my part and with Nick's agreement, (Nick is sitting in), to get things relatively straight when we began so that we didn't run into problems in the middle of things.

Nick expects to arrive in New Orleans the latter part of the week of July 5.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner
Director of Community Relations

AG/rp

N. R. L

Regardless of what we work out about the negs. I understand that I will be able to use them in N.Y.C. next winter, for a few months, to print from.

NRL

July 9, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
22-09 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed,

Anne Meuer was in the office today. She went through the photographs that you brought to the convention, and was very much impressed. Shetthinks we have the beginnings of material for a top-flight pwofessional show. Congratulations.

I'm now thinking of a major CORE photo show for October or November in a high-class gallery in New York. Anne has agreed to help and to enlist others to help.

In addition, she suggested the possibility of a specáal show at the Parents Magazine Gallery. For them, stuff on children,sstudents, and schools would be of interest. You might want to let Tinsley, Currier, and Lawrence know that we mean to use their stuff.

Sincerely yours,

Alan

AG/rp

July 14, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Where the HELL are the data sheets of summer volunteers?..!!

Alan

AG/rp

July 14, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

My recollection was that the prints that I took from the convention or copies thereof could be sold for $10.00 each, mounted. On that basis, I have an order for you.

Maxine Skurka of the organization department would like a copy of the print (from now on referred to as Little Girl #1 of the little Negro girl, hands clasped, facing backwards on a seat, at what looks like a meeting, at the front of which are two standing men wearing CORE straw freedom hats.

My secretary, Renee Poussaint, would also like a copy of the same photo (Little Girl #1) , and in addition, one copy of the photo of the little Negro boy (Little Boy #1) behind a wood and screen door, with the partial figure of a youhg Negro girl, right hand to chin, in the lower right hand corner; and one copy of the portrait close-up of the darkened left-side face profile of a middle-aged Negro man (Negro Man #1) .

That makes four reprints in all. More will be coming. Can you fulfill these orders?

Yours truly,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

JUL 2 2 1965

Alan Gartner
National Office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

July 19, 1965

Dear Alan:

There are, of course, a number of items of mutual interest between us but there a few I would like raise immediately.

Naturally, it concerns money. Particularly re the photographic section; for instance you said that it would not cost much money to have Nick Lawrence come down as his salary would be paid by SEDF. This is true but we don't have any money to buy film for him or anyone else. And we don't have any satisfactory way to have the film developed. While it is possible to make prints at Matt Herron's darkroom we have no dryer and so cannot turn out either flat or glossy prints, both qualities necessary in some instances, particularly flatness.

Charlie Currier will be in to talk to you about "CORE Photo." I agree with his basic point that the organization is either going to have to invest more in photography or just eliminate the photographic section. As it is it costs a good bit but we aren't getting nearly enough return. In the long run, say 6 mos. to a year (perhaps Charlie would disagree about the time, in either direction), it likely could pay for itself or a pretty good part of itself. As it is there is no hope of doing that. I don't know enough about darkroom work to be able to say what equipment is needed.

If the organization cannot make a sufficient financial committment at this time then I wuld suggest that, for thetime being, we send our photographers home or reassign them to other kinds of work and forget about photographs.

And a further point about money: Marty Fassler, a volunteer, has been working on a newsletter and has a first issue about prepared. If there is no money to mimeo it and mail it then I feel he should be reassigned. Likewise with press releases. We either have the money to do these things or we don't and we should start dealing somewhat more realistically with these things.

In talking with Paul Hawken and Nick Lawrence I have begun to have doubts about whether we have enough good photographs for a major exhibit in New York this fall. I would suggest that you schedule it tentatively for October or November and arrange for us to send you our material in early September to be reviewed and selected by some pforessionals to ensure that it will be good enough to present without being thelaughing stock of town.

Regards,

Ed Hollander
Field Secretary

July 22, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Ed:

I've received your letter and have also talked with Charlie about CORE photo. I have presented to George the attached memo regarding our discussion. As the memo indicates, I believe we ought to fish or cut bait on CORE photo.

Regarding Fassler and the newsletter, it's a lot easier for me to get money to do it out of here than to try to transfer money to you. That's not very sensible, but that's the fact. So you might try to route it through here for awhile.

Regarding a photo show, I am still tentative, and will make no commitments until we get a better sense of the quality of the material available. It is simply my preliminary judgment that we ought to go ahead.

The enclosed came addressed to me, and I can make no sense of it. Perhaps it can be of some use to you people.

Sincerely yours,

Alan

AG/rp

July 29, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

I'm considering putting together and publishing a CORE annual report. I'm sure you've sent many reports to this office in the past year. The job of getting them out leads me to request of you copies of any summary reports you have covering any part of the year September 1964 - September, 1965.

Any particularly interesting or sexy news clippings you may have would also be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

AUG 2 1965

Alan Gartner
National Office

B Southern Office
July 30, 1965

Alan:

Re your letter of July 14 on the photo orders, yes they are $10. The four in that order are in the works and will be ready for mailing next week.

However, we cannot mail them until we receive payment. Please have the customers remit. Checks should be made payable to "CORE PHOTO - Edward Hollander."

Sincerely,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

check for $30 - 9/7/65
sent by Renee Poussaint

So Office

AUG 12 1965

Dr. Wiley
National Office

Southern Office
August 10, 1965

Dear George:

Several weeks ago Alan Gartner sent you a memo regarding photography but I haven't had word from you about it. The budget that was included looks about right except that I don't know anything about an airconditioner being donated; still a single item like that will not stand in our way if the substance of the budget is approved. An airconditioner, by the way, is not a luxury item but a necessity to do work of any quality at all. Cold water here runs at 88 degrees, darkroom temperatures should be 68-70; 88 is just about on the limit where the light-sensitive emulsion peels of the plastic backing of the film - a very underisable thing to happen.

The matter is fairly immediate. Nick Lawrence, a field fellow photographer, is building up expenses which need to be paid back to him and has shot perhaps 50 rolls of film which cannot be processed. Richard Tinsley and I each have about 20 rolls needing processing. Also, one of the summer volunteers, Paul Hawken, is a talented photographer and darkroom man. He will be able to survive until the end of August but after that would need to go on task force, and I am in favor of this being done.

We are in a middle position right now, that is, have a good bit invested in photography but not enough to do a good job or be able to give the organization a satisfactory return on its investment. Basically we want a "fish or cut bait" kind of decision. We will be disappointed with the latter alternative but we can live with it and it will be better than endless months of pointless hoping, planning and ineffectiveness photographically.

Hoping to hear from you,

Best regards,

Ed

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

handled

AUG 1 2 1965

Alan Gartner
National Office

Southern Office
August 10, 1965

Dear Alan:

Thanks for your letter of July 22; I have not heard from George and will write to him. It's discourageing about the news letter funds, so far we have managed. I know the newsletter could improve and I think it gradually will.

PL9
5386

Fine about the photo show being tenative; by this time in September we should have to you a considerable quantity of stuff from which a judgement can be made. I heard from Mike Lesser a few days ago that he had talked to Ann Meuer re the show of children at Parent's Magazine gallery; what is happening on this, i.e. how definite is it. Should we print up a batch of 8x10's to submit for someone to make a decision? Will await advice from you.

My main purpose in writing is in regard to the book "Mississippi From Within" by Miss Shirley Tucker. Last December she came to the national office and Marvin gave her a number of photographs, gratis, and probably made no arrangement about payment if any were used. She did give me a long list of photos she needed and said she would pay $20 ea. for any that were used; I was able to provide only two of them and neither was used. However, three of my pictures which she got from Marvin were used and I think you ought to send her a bill for them at $20 ea. Mere possession of a print does not give one reproduction rights and I know she is no special friend of Marvin's. The pix in question are: p. 78, lower left; p. 92, lower left, and p.111. She did credit all three to me so there's no question about that. By the way, I'm not proud of the pix at all, but feel we ought to send the bill on principle. The publisher is ARCO Publishers, Inc., 219 Park Avenue South, NY 3, NY. At the time Miss Tucker worked for Vernon Pope Co, Inc., 1270 Sixth Ave, NY 28, NY. At the time her home address was 15 East 36th St. NY,NY. Naturally, I would appreciate it if the money could come here.

And speaking of money, we haven't gotten payment for the 11x14 prints ordered by members of the natl office staff.

Regards,

Ed

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

August 17, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

I assume you received the carbon bopy forwarded to you of the letter sent to Mrs. Tucker regarding payment for your three pictures. I will let you know as soon as anything develops.

Regarding the prints ordered by national office staff members, there seems to be somme cause and effect relationship between the fact that they haven't been paid and their inability to remit the checks.

Anne Meuer was down today and looked at Curries's new prints. She does not think that any of them would be central to a photography show. If you have contact sheets on new stuff, please send it up to me, and Anne and I can go over them.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

AUG 30 1965

Alan Gartner
National Office

Southern Office
August 25, 1965

Dear Alan,

I thought I ought to drop you a note, just as a formality, to let you know that I am planning to be on vacation starting September ~~3~~ 4th through the 19th or perhaps the 20th.

Chances are that I will be able to stop in the office to see you but I can't say for sure. If there is anything important let me know and I'll try to be sure to come in. In event of emergency I could probably be contacted in New York at OR 5-3286 or in Baltimoreat FO 7-2181.

Regards,

EH

Edward Hollander

cc: Department of Organization ✓
Richard Haley

Mr. James Farmer

So Office

REPORT TO NAC ON SOUTHERN
OFFICE PUBLIC RELATIONS

OCTOBER 1965
EDWARD HOLLANDER, FIELD SECRETARY

THE PAST IN GENERAL

Since going south in January, 1964, I have been, for all practical purposes, the entire public relations staff for CORE in the South, with the exception of the six week period that Charles Currier was here. In 1964 the Jackson COFO office ran an effective public relations ("communications") department but it did not service CORE very well. In the spring of 1965 plans were made to set up a 4th congressional district (CORE's major area of responsibility in Mississippi) PR office in Philadelphia to improve CORE public relations from Mississippi, to supplement the then lagging Jackson office PR department, and to serve as a major program arm of the 4th district project. Unfortunately, because of arrests and other reasons, the department was never set up.

Florida and South Carolina have never had any PR staff and, in that absence, the field staff manages to do a little PR work itself, occasionally with good success. Louisiana never had any P R staff of its own until this summer when a PR department was set up in the Baton Rouge office which functioned pretty well. That office was permanently shut down at summer's end and all the PR staff from it have left the state. During the summer there were also a field fellowship photographer in north Louisiana and a volunteer photographer in New Orleans.

My major duties have been to notify reporters in advance when news events are going to take place and try to get them to cover the action; to phone news to reporters after events have happened; to issue written news releases, chiefly of news events but occasionally of feature material as well; and a variety of other jobs such as writing project histories and summaries, editing material written by other staff members, writing staff biographies, attempting to keep file of newspaper clippings, drafting letters and telegrams of protest and numerous other miscellaneous jobs.

In 1964 I made some tape recordings and had a few of them played over radio stations (through the efforts of chapters) and before groups. Since last fall I have been taking pictures of projects and demonstrations, and in that period the two photographers mentioned above as well as Charles Currier and Richard Tinsley have also been taking pictures. Several hundred photos have been sent to the national office, some being used in the CORELATOR and in pamphlets; about 20 photos have been placed with publications, sometimes free and sometimes for money; and we have sold pictures to SEDF. Pamphlets and posters also fall within the responsibilities of the southern PR department but none of either has been produced.

COMMENT

As much as the organization needs publicity and money, it is badly under invested in southern PR -in staff, equipment and money. It is a virtual truism in CORE that money is raised on southern projects and sometimes even driven away by northern projects. The addition of Doris Castle (as a fund raiser) to the southern office staff is good, not only because she will raise money, but also because fund raising concerns will no longer be directed at me. Formerly I was the only person even close to that function but I could give very little attention to it. But Doris won't be doing PR work which means that the southern PR staff is still just one person.

THE FUTURE

Newsletter - With the demise of the CORELATOR this office has decided that the primary task of its PR department will be the publication of a newsletter for nation-wide consumption at least once a month. If the budget (non-existent) will allow photographs will be included.

News Releases - The office will continue to send out written news releases and to a greater extent than in the past will send them to a nation-wide list. As in the case of the newsletter, material is not easy to get; lack of money severely restricts travel and telephone calls to projects, and field staff are not good about sending project reports with very much useful PR material.

Daily News - When upcoming news events are known in advance we will, as in the past, notify reporters. But again lack of long distance telephone money sometimes prevents both our knowing of events and our notifying people. Additionally, many projects have such loose relations with the Southern Regional Office that frequently we do not know about such events in advance; sometimes we don't learn about them until several days later. The same problems are applicable to phoning news to reporters after it has happened with the additional difficulty that unless phoning from the state in which the events happened many media in the south will not take the news. The wire services in particular will not accept a story unless phoned in locally.

Photography - Richard Tinsley, although devoting most of his time to project work in Ferriday, will continue to do some photography as will I. At this point no special projects are planned and the pix will be largely of the news and feature variety. The possibilities of an exhibit or even a book remain, although it is questionable whether we have enough top quality material, particularly for a book.

Special Projects - Currently Dave Dennis is planning an educational/organizing filmstrip and I am helping him with script writing, photo selection and will help take special photographs for it. Other special projects are likely to come up from time to time, the photo exhibit at the national convention is a recent one.

COMMENT

In addition to the afore listed functions I will of course continue to have a variety of miscellaneous jobs as mentioned on the first page. In the past, even without publishing a newsletter, the jobs listed above have been more than enough to keep one person busy and I think it is about all I can reasonably expect to be able to do in the future. But there are other things that should be done and to whatever extent possible I will try to do them too.

SUCH OTHER PROJECTS INCLUDE:

Pamphlets
Posters
Preparation and placing of feature material in printed media
Preparation and distribution of "kits" about different CORE projects,
of particular use in adopt-a-worker program and fund raising

Preparation and placing of tape recorded material with radio stations, chapters and other interested groups, useful both for PR and fund raising.

NEEDS

The most important needs of the department are additional staff and money for "production costs" - paper, postage, travel, photographic supplies, telephone, tapes, printing, etc. There are no strict requirements for PR staff as far as I am concerned, but for all jobs except photography good verbal skills help greatly. Even though the most basic needs is for someone who can write, other PR talent is needed and can be used, such as someone who wanted to specialize in tape recorded material, photography, daily news dealings with reporters, the collection of PR material from the field (as opposed to its distribution), motion picture production, etc. If I had my choice it would be someone whose main job would be daily news - getting reporters there before it happens, phoning them after it happens, going to hotspots and events to deal with reporters in person and by phone, setting up news conferences, etc.

It would also be beneficial for the department to have someone who would be content to do considerable amounts of secretarial work, but such people are not easily found in the movement. Such a person would increase the productivity of any PR staff considerably be relieving them of many such duties.

[redacted] Louisiana Summer 65 Brief Summary

Diversity was the byword of the Louisiana summer project. Local problems, those selected by local Negroes as most important, were the targets of attack. The Negro citizens of dozens of communities in 15 parishes grappled with their problems, winning, in some cases, clear victories; in other instances groundwork was laid for future success. In Tallulah, Madison Parish, two Negroes were hired at a supermarket where Negroes before had not even considered applying for work. At another store Negroes won a 100% wage increase when, acting on the suggestion of the CORE workers, the employees complained about their 50¢ hourly wage. Of even greater future importance will be the improvements at the Chicago Lumber Mill. The Mill's work force of 450 is 80% Negro; segregation is the rule both in the plant and in the local union of the International Woodworkers of America, whose officers have always been white despite the large Negro majority. This summer Negro employee was fired for drinking from a "white" water fountain. When the union took no interest, the Negro members, who had never seen a copy of the local's constitution, got hold of one and studied it along with Robert's Rules of Order. At the next union meeting their active participation provoked a storm of white reaction, but another victory had been won in the men's minds and hearts and more tangible fruits are sure to come. There had to be satisfactions such as these for the CORE workers, for "wages & working conditions" were touch. Among other hardships, one CORE worker was beaten inside the courthouse on a voter registration day.

In Minden, Webster Parish, CORE national director James Farmer led a march of 400 Negroes demanding "Equal Pay for Equal Work." In addition to protesting the city's policy of paying Negroes less than whites for the same job, the Webster Parish Voters League was protesting the city's segregated parks and schools, and the deplorable condition, or total absence, of street lights and paving. A petition of these grievances to the mayor and city council had previously been ignored.

Citizens of Jonesboro, in Jackson Parish, also demonstrated to protest street conditions, open sewers, absence of mail delivery, (it's a Southern custom in many towns that Negroes must go to the Post Office to pick up their mail), and police brutality, another Southern custom. Of the twenty persons were arrested; two were beaten in jail, one very severely. During picketing of the National Food Store in New Roads, Pointe Coupee Parish, two more persons were beaten; one of them , a CORE staff member, had to be hospitalized for several days.

In Pointe Coupee and six other parishes Negroes not only voted for the first time but they also ran for positions on the Parish ASCS committees. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is administered on the local level by committees of local farmers elected by their peers. These committees assign crop acreage allotments, run the soil bank program, measure actual acreage planted, and handle certain kinds of federal loans, among their broad powers. Most Negro farmers didn't know how the committees worked; they did know that they weren't being treated fairly. No Negroes won positions on their ASCS committees this year, but in those parishes every dirt farmer, sharecropper and tenant farmer now knows that he can vote.

The city dump in Monroe, Quachita Parish, is located right in the Middle of a Negro neighborhood and daily the garbage of 60,000 people is burned in the open air. Further, the dump is not fenced in and this summer a Negro boy fell in a hole filled with water and drowned. The dump is still there but efforts were begun this summer to remove it. The CORE workers also initiated "Project Uplift" a program to have surplus food distributed to the poor, some of whom wait every day at the dump to pick through the "fresh" garbage for edible bits and scraps. But success was still to be won by summer's end. The CORE staff and volunteers also worked with the Negro members of the hod carriers union; its members mostly Negro, its officers all white.

Negroes in the Caddo Parish town of Greenwood Acres formed a group with the optimistic name of "Greenwood Acres on the Grow." But by summer's end they had met with little success in their efforts to gain equal treatment in the city's public services.

In Alexandria the Food Town store was picketed for job rights, but without the quick victory that had come in Tallulah. When a protest letter to the superintendent of the Pinecrest State School for the Retarded was ignored, Negroes of Rapides Parish sent their complaints of job discrimination and patient segregation to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, beginning a lengthy process of investigation.

Students in the Claiborne Parish town of Homer also found that letter are not enough. Theirs to the school board went unanswered until they picketed the school board building demanding, and getting, a meeting with the board to discuss school imporvements.

Staying alive in Ferriday, Concordia Parish, was a major project of the CORE workers, who were frequently run out of town. Not long after arriving in town, three CORE workers were beaten by men driven in the sheriff's car. All summer the workers faced hindrances such as gasoline and railroad flares being thrown into their houses at night. The first project of the Ferriday Freedom Movement was a march to protest police brutality, and later 800 signatures were gathered on a petition to Atty. Gen. Katzenbach asking for federal protection.

Washington Parish boasted the most marched in city in the country this summer: Bogalusa. For nearly a year Klan-ridden Bogalusa was a hellhole of beatings, threats, intimidations but at summer's end some school integration was beginning, two Negro city policeman had been hired, police were under federal court order to stop attacking Negroes and civil rights workers, half a dozen restaurants were integrated under court order, and the Klan was in federal court trying to avoid an unjunction against its terroristic tactics. Still, Deputy Sheriff O'Neal Moore was dead and his murderer unpunished; employment in private business, including mammoth Crown-Zellerbach, was scarcely improved; dirt streets are still unpaved, and many other conditions are unchanged.

Voter registration was carried on in most CORE projects but nowhere were the results more spectacular than in Clinton, seat of East Feliciana Parish. One of the original 9 counties in the U. S. to receive a federal registrar, over 2,000 Negroes registered in 18 days - an increase of 1,000%. Yet in West Feliciana, where only 100 of the 4,500 eligible Negroes have managed to register, registration continued to be very difficult after passage of the 1965 federal voting rights bill.

EDWARD HOLLANDER , FIELD SECRETARY
PUBLIC RELATION DEPARTMENT
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

OCT 13 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

October 12, 1965

Mr. Alan Gartner
CORE National Office

Dear Alan,

Enclosed is my report to the NAC that I said I would send you. I thought it might be well for you to see it first. As I said in the report I do feel that the organization is badly underinvested in southern pr. Both you and the NAC, looking at a broader view, may disagree, or you may agree but not be able to do anything about it. But in our present condition I think expansion in this area should be considered.

Richard Tinsley came back and said you wanted our copy of the La. Diary and we have sent it to you. I was thinking of holding it and effecting an exchange of the film for my (actually CORE does own it) tape recorder. Val borrowed the recorder in about May with the promise of quick return but it has never come back. As I recall he took the recorder, mike with cord, and a converter with patch cord to run it on line current (as opposed to its own batteries). If you can find it and return it I would appreciate it. At any rate I hope you can find it because it's worth about $450.

I also got the message from Tinsley that you can have our film processed and if we ever get way behind I'll take you up on the offer. The backlog we have at the moment I'm using to get experience on.

We still have several hundred more proof sheets to send to you and they will come in time - but that's what it is going to take. Another thing I would like to do is send you a lot of prints and when I get two or three days I'll send you a batch. I wish I'd known that Ebony was doing a story on CORE because I think I could have provided some useable photos - particularly the one of a white man grabbing Farmer as he was leading the first march in Bogalusa. If you told me about it and I forgot, then I apologize.

Also in connection with photo I hear that Judy Rollins was/is somewhat less than enchanted with the national office and is interested in coming down here to do darkroom work. It sounds funny to me but that's the way I heard it. I'm interested in having her come. I don't know if 1) there's enough work to keep her busy full time in the darkroom, and 2) how much good training she can get, because I'm just a novice. Matt Herron, a pro with Black Star who I knew in Philadelphia and is now living here, has an informal program of taking one or two students but they must be self supporting and, more important, ~~really~~ seriously interested in photography. But if she's interested its a possibility she could consider.

By the way, Rene Poussaint sent me the money for the pictures she ordered and I have sent her the pix. Maxine still hasn't paid but the picture is here for her anytime she sends the money.

I have also enclosed a thing I wrote, tenatively called "Civil Rights '66", for lack of a better title. Haley asked me do write something showing that many problems still remain despite the three pieces of federal legislation. I assumed, without asking him, that it was to convince whites because Negroes don't need to be convinced, and went ahead and wrote the enclosed. Then I learned that it was for the NAC to show them the gaps in enfordement, etc., in the federal legislation. And the enclosed piece is definitely not for the NAC. (I'm supposed to do another piece for them.) I think it is a message we want to communicate to white ~~labor~~ liberals and perhaps it could be an effective piece used that way. I wanted to share with you the problem of what to do with it, and I've listed some suggestions about that.

1.. Could mail it to contributors outright.
2. Would probably be a more effective mailing to contributors if it were a reprint.
3. I, naturally, would like to see it in the most prestigeous publication possible but I really don't think it's good enough for the Reporter, Nation, Progressive, New Republic, etc. Perhaps it would be acceptable to Liberation, Freedomways, or something along that line, even so it would probably have to be de-commercialized somewhat (the ~~most~~ frequent references to CORE's committment and dedication in the latter half of the piece)
4. By ~~getting~~ putting Farmer's name on it, it might get a higher grade publication than it would merit on its own. It's not a very militant thing though, and perhaps ~~that would~~ the use of his name with it wouldn't be wise. Still, it might be just right for readers of the Saturday Evening Post and I understand that Farmer has been commissioned to do one of their "Speaking Out" features. Used that way, or similarly, it would not have to be de-commercialized.

Let me hear from you about it and don't let all the foregoing deter you from saying that you don't want to use it at all, if that's your feeling.

Best,

Ed

Ed Hollander

OCT 13 1965

Southern Office

October 12, 1965

Alan,

I forgot to mention in the letter that on Sept. 28, 1965 we filed suit to integrate Washington Parish (Bogalusa) schools, in addition to the one filed earlier to integrate Bogalusa schools. I never did get around to putting out a release on it but thought you ought to be apprised.

Plaintiff was Vertrees Moses by his father and next friend Wilton Moses, and all other Negroes similarly situated. Defendants are Washington Parish School Board; Leon M. Knight, President of the School Board; C. M. Jones, Superintendent of Schools. The suit seeks preliminary and permanent injunctions "enjoining the School Board of Washington Parish, Louisiana, its officers, members, agents, representatives, employees and their respective successors, including the Superintendent of Schools of said Washington Parish, from continuing the policy, practice, custom and usage of maintaining and operating a compulsory biracial school system in said parish, and of assigning students, teachers and other school personnel to the schools operated and controlled by them on the basis of race."

Vertrees Moses resides in Varnado; Wilton Moses resides in Bogalusa. It is a class action. The suit was filed by Collins, Douglas and Elie, of course. It was filed in US District Court for the Eastern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans Division.

I don't know if a hearing date has been set or to which judge it has been assigned. Carl Rachlin probably has a copy of the brief and may know those and other things.

Also, I sent you a copy of a release about our filing suit against the St. Tammany Parish Fair. On October 6th Federal District Judge Frank B. Ellis ordered the Fair Association that "all of its facilities shall be made available to all persons without racial discrimination on all days the Fair is in operation, namely, Friday, October 8, 1965 through Monday, October 11, 1965, inclusive." He allowed to stand, however, the system whereby white and Negro public school children are released from school on different days to attend the fair. As the lawyers said, he did the very minimum he could.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

October 13, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the pictures - I take no affront at the credit information. Thank you also for the summer project report and I look forward to your report, too.

In the proposed national budget for the winter, we havd allocated funds for new pamphlets. Of course, one of the critical components for such pamphlets are photographs and therefore I wonder where we are on proof sheets on the footage you shot this summer.

I have heard from Nick Lawrence's Wife, who said that she has sent to you proofscheets on the stuff that Nick shot. Could I get to see those proof sheets which you now have as well as other printed material. Thank you.

When Tinsley was here last week, I asked him to send to me his undeveloped movie footage as well as the print of Louisiana Diary. Could you help me out and get these up here? Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner
Director,
Community Relations

October 15, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

I have just received Tinsley's films, Louisiana Diary, as well as your several reports and news releases. A couple of comments: Re: Judi Rollins, I think it best for her to make her own arrangements as she wishes. In your report to the NAC you suggest a monthly news letter for nationwide consumption. I would have hoped that on a matter of such importance that you would have checked with me before going ahead with the planning of this news letter. In fact, we have been preparing material for the NAC for a new format for the CORE-lator. My present thinking is to combine pamphlet type material with some news reporting supplement. In effect, what I am going to propose is that we put out a new pamphlet every other month, it would be accompanied (at least to the CORE list) with a news bulletin containing perhaps an incident report as well as some longer stories. As the pamphlets, I am thinking of two types:
Area pamphlets - such as CORE in South Carolina or CORE in Bogalusa; and topical pamphlets such as CORE and housing, CORE in voting rights. In planning these pamphlets, more pictures will be needed and I would appreciate your expediting them up here.

I would like to know what your thinking had been about the news letter - could you let me have this promptly so that I can package it for the NAC.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rwb

October 27, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

At the NAC meeting this past weekend, it was voted to re-establish the CORE-LATOR under Jim Peck's interim editorship and also to establish a new internal (that is to CORE chapters) organ under my interim editorship.

For both of these proposals we will need a greatly increased amount of information from the South. This should be both news briefs as well as more in-depth treatment. I briefly talked about theses matters with Haley and he knows some of the NAC's thinking on these points.

I hope you will be able to use the energy and resources that you planned to devote to the monthly bulletin from the Southern Office to provide us with material for these two organs.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner

P.S. Do you get the weekly press releases?

"CORE PHOTO" ACCOUNT

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

REPORT # 1

November 1, 1965

BANK ACCOUNT: Savings Account #10383 in St. Charles-Jackson branch of the National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, maintained in the names of Edward S. Hollander and Charles Currier.

DATE	TRANSACTION	IN OR OUT	ITEM AMOUNT	BALANCE
5-18-65	initial deposit, ½ refundable to Currier, ½ to Hollander	in	10.00	10.00
5-26	advance payment from SEDF for photos of S.C. & Fla.	in	200.00	210.00
6-7	payment from Life mag. for having first look at roll #129	in	25.00	235.00
6-25	commercial printing of 13 5x7's and processing of 20 rolls film	out	32.65	202.35
7-19	interest	in	.59	
7-19	from MCHR for prints	in	31.25	234.19
7-20	commercial prints of 2 11x14's for Justice Dept.	out	4.63	229.56
8-2	Paul Hawken round trip bus fare New Orleans - Tallahassee, film, commercial processing 7 rolls	out	64.59	164.97
8-5	rubber stamps, withdrawal of Currier ½ of initial deposit to mail his things to him in New York	out	23.13	141.84
8-6	metal negative file box, negafile, ink stamp pad	out	7.04	134.80
8-13	payment from Johnson Pub. Co. student Alice Gay Jet 6/24, Chaney grave Jet 7/8	in	20.00	154.80
8-13	file cabinet, commercial printing of 65 8x10 prints, 4 11x14 mtd. prints	out	144.80	10.00
8-24	payment from AP for full rights of 1 Currier print (20.); from SEDF for 5 8x10's, 13 5x7's (59.)	in	79.00	89.00
8-26	payment from Newsweek for inspection rights to 8 rolls of 1965 CORE convention pix	in	25.00	114.00

CONTINUED

DATE	TRANSACTION	IN OR OUT	ITEM AMT.	BALANCE
8-30	sale to US Justice Dept. 8 proof sheets, incl rush charge	in	41.00	155.00
9-1	sale to Marty Fassler, 2 11x14 prints	in	8.00	163.00
9-2	sale to Law Students Civil Rights Research Council 2 8x10 prints	in	8.00	171.00
9-2	sale to Bruce Grinnell 2 8x10 prints	in	7.00	178.00
9-3	deposit balance of cash account (see below report)	in	12.48	190.48
9-24	reimbursement of film expense to Nick Lawrence	out	81.98	108.50
9-27	Matt Herron's utility bill, replace 11x14 chemical tray for Matt Herron	out	10.76	97.77
9-28	payment from US Justice Dept. for 2 11x14 prints, from Renee Poussaint for 3 11x14 mounted prints	in	42.00	139.77
10-14	payment from Marion Parmelle for 4 8x10 prints	in	10.00	149.77
10-28	film purchase	out	20.85	128.92

BANK BALANCE November 1, 1965 .... 128.92

CASH ACCOUNT: Small sums are kept in custody of Edward Hollander and provide ready cash for small expenses

IN				OUT				
DATE	ITEM	ITEM AMT	TOTAL IN	DATE	ITEM	ITEM AMT.	TOTAL OUT	BALANCE
8-15	sale 2 11x14 prints to Judy Fleiss	10.00	10.00	8-16	postage of film to N. Lawrence	2.12	2.12	
8-19	sale of 5 8x10 prints to Yvonne Miller	6.00	16.00	8-19	2 cans of Microdol-X	3.70	5.82	10.18

"CORE PHOTO" ACCOUNT REPORT #1 p. 3 11-1-65

IN				OUT				
DATE	ITEM	ITEM AMT.	TOTAL IN	DATE	ITEM	ITEM AMT.	TOTAL OUT	BALANCE
				8-18	Herron's utility bill	5.37	11.19	4.81
8-20	sale of 2 rolls film to Jerry Maybrook	2.00	18.00					~~xxxx~~ 6.81
8-21	sale, 11 8x10 prints to Lorraine Roy	20.00	38.00	8-21	refund to J. Fleiss	2.00	13.19	24.81
				~~xxxx~~ 8-25	ice for darkroom	7.00	~~1 .19~~ 20.19	17.81
				8-30	wrapping materials, postage	4.61	24.80	13.20
				9-1	postage	.72	25.52	12.48
				9-3	deposit bal. in bank	12.48	38.00	00.00
9-27	sale to Jerome Smith, 1 11x14 mtd. print	4.00	4.00	9-27	postage	1.22	1.22	2.78
10-12	sale to A.J. Woods, 2 8x10's	3.00	7.00	10-20	negafiles, sponges	2.04	3.26	4.74
10-18	sale to Jerome Smith, 1 damaged 8x10 print	1.00	8.00					5.74

CASH BALANCE November 1, 1965 ...... 5.74

TOTAL BALANCE (Bank and Cash)
November 1, 1965 ....$134.66

Edward S. Hollander

NOV 3 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
November 2, 1965

Mr. Alan Gartner
CORE National Office

Dear Alan:

Enclosed are two releases, both pretty solid pieces of news. You may wonder why you get carbons of releases and then a few days later mimeo copies of just about the same thing. In most cases it's because I write the typewritten release for the Louisiana Weekly and for you so you'll have it quickly, and then send you a copy of the mimeo-ed release for the record. Jim Peck always asked me to send releases directly to him and I will do that in all cases with the mimeo-ed releases but not with the carboned releases. So if you get a carbon release right at deadline time you'd better share it with him.

OK

It may be possible to get a photo of the destroyed Mose Tire Shop if Candy Davis will send one, or if Tinsley will go there or if I can get expense money to make a trip up there. But it's only a possibility.

Further on photo. Since I get no budget whatsoever for photography I am suggesting that the national office pay for the prints it receives on a cost basis - 50¢ per print for 5x7, 8x10, 11x14, but nearly all will be 8x10, as of course are contact sheets. This has the advantage over a set amount in that "income" will be in direct porportion to the quantity of materials used. "CORE PHOTO" maintains a bank account and has a small balance. In the past income has been from sale of photographs and expenses have been for photo supplies. I keep accurate records and though have not done it yet plan to submit a report of the transactions to Haley and you. Of course, you would pay just for the prints you received and not for prints which are sent elsewhere like to magazines and newspapers. I will try to meet the cost of that from sales.

OK

Richard Haley has read the above paragraph and approves the suggested arrangement.

I checked the bio information on Dave and it is correct: born 10-17-40, Omega, La.

OK - fs. ttd

I discussed with Richard your strong suggestion about not producing a newsletter until several editions of the national office material has come out. He in particular, and also myself, feel that we must have some means of communication with our ~~departed staffmembers~~ departed staff, summer volunteers, and those who make inquiries here both in person and by mail. We'll gladly call it something else if that would make it more palatable to the national office.

I agree with Haley that we need a commuhications organ of our own, ~~but~~ for his reasons and others. I think that the best image for CORE to push from the south is CORE in the field, CORE there where it's really at, CORE in danger, in dirt, in the deep south. Of course the national office can push that but so can the southern office and in some ways more effectively than the national office - regardless of my person capabilities (I've said we need more staff

J F photos

and talent in southern pr). Take the Ebony article - none of that image being projected except (as I recall) Farmer talking with farmers in Canton &/or St. Francisville. The shot of Farmer sitting on a wall-to-wall rug in Bob Moses Jackson apartment (which Ebony says is in Canton) doesn't count because it doesn't project. On the other hand take the piece on SNCC in the current Look - Stokley Carmichael in Alabama: Stokley and the mule he rides, Stokley washing himself from a backyard pump, Stokley on the porch of an old man he is convincing to register. Perhaps there are some good reasons, perhaps beyond our control, for this difference but I believe the Ebony article could have been a CORE in the field piece if that's what you (or who ever AND PROVIDED HIM WITH SUCH PHOTOS talked with the man who wrote it) told him CORE xxx is; and #2, the way Look portrayed Stokley and SNCC is the way everybody already thinks of SNCC, from the material that has reached them over a period of time.

And that's why I think the southern office ought to be both allowed and equipped to publish much more material. Even if the national office were to do a good job at projecting the image I've described I think the southern office can make a valuable and possibly unique contribution to CORE's public relations.

Regards,

Ed

Edward Hollander

PS - I decided since it was the beginning of the month it was xx a good time to do the CORE PHOTO financial report, seeing as how one has never been done since the bank account was opened in May. The receipts are stapled together here for the period covered in the report; they are available upon your request for your inspection and possession. I have also given Haley a copy of the report; he knows the receipts are here but has not inspected them.

EH

BEST COPY AVAI

December 20, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

I have your memo concerning the park in Greensburg, St. Helena Parish. Please ask Lolis to bring an action to desegregate. I will follow up with the Justice Department. If Lolis hasn't the time, let me know and we will draw the complaint.

Give me the details as to the park's name, location, how large, is it open to the public; is it serviced by town or Parish police; who repairs park facilities; who takes care of the grass, town, Parish, or State? Who is in charge of the park? What do you know of the origin of the park? This can be traced back on the deed records to show where it came from.

Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/es

cc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner, Harris, Rich,
Haley, Dennis, Elie

PY AVAILABLE

APR 11 1966

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

April 8, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd,

Since our talk yesterday on the phone about preparing some fund raising material on John Hamilton and the Bogalusa "freedom school", I have had some doubts about this particular subject.

In actual fact there is no Bogalusa freedom school, only the neatly shelved books you saw when you were there. There hasn't been a freedom school in Bogalusa since the end of the summer program, although there was a good one during the summer. Bringing John back to Bogalusa for the purpose of some posed photographs would add even more to the deceptive nature of the material. I have discussed this with Richard, Ike and Dave and they generally agree with this point. In my own view, it's only partly a matter of ethics. The other major part of my reluctance is what the consequences would be if some magazine, or something like that, decided to visit the freedom school.

We could, perhaps, do the Bogalusa freedom school story with Bruce Baines as the CORE worker. At least Bruce will be there a few months from now and we could say that he is working on building up the freedom school program.

But I think the elections in Tallulah may provide us with some better material still. Freedom schools are somewhat "old hat" and political participation is solidly in phase two. Whether black governments will inspire contributions from white people is questionable and is something you may want to take up with Don Smith and the New York public relations firm that is helping you with the ~~mailing~~ appeal.

I have written all this rather than phoning because I am going to Tallulah for the election there this weekend and wouldn't be able to start on the Bogalusa material until at least Monday anyhow. Also, by Monday we will know the Tallulah election results and I'll have some idea what kind of photos I was able to get on that story.

I'll plan to write you again on Monday but if you feel this whole matter is too urgent for letters then you could call here and we can discuss it further.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

APR 12 1966

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

April 11, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd,

To follow up my letter of Friday suggesting the use of the Tallulah elections rather than the Bogalusa freedom school for the fund appeal, let me report that on Saturday in Tallulah one Negro, Rev. Willie Johnson, was elected to the Madison Parish Democratic Executive Committee. The other Negro candidate for Executive Committee was defeated as were both Negro candidates for Alderman. But the elections were pretty close and the Negro voter turnout was good; over 1500 voted, a majority of them for the first time in their lives. I think it could make a pretty good story and as things stand right now I will proceed to work up that story and hold off on Bogalusa unless I hear from you to the contrary.

There was political action in other areas Saturday. In Lake Providence a Negro is in the runoff for Alderman; in Opelousas a Negro is in the runoff for Alderman from Ward 2; in Jonesboro the Negro candidate didn't make the runoff. I will be sending Don Smith a report on all the elections shortly.

I took photographs in Tallulah but not, of course, in the other places since all the elections were held Saturday.

Figuring on the basis of 6 rolls of film and sending you a set of proof sheets and a selection of 15 8x10 enlargements the out-of-pocket expense for photographs will be $50.00. The southern office has only $13.00 in the bank so it won't be able to meet this unless it receives some money shortly. Unless another budget check is sent here please send $50.00 so that I will be able to send you the photographs.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

cc: Don Smith

Report Farms ✓

10/11/66
Memo to the National Director
cc: Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, George Raymond, C.O. Chinn Sr. and
Mrs. Annie Devine
Att: All Department Heads
Subject: Mississippi and Louisiana

At the request of the Bogalusa Voters League and the recommendation of Mr. Reynolds, Louisiana State Director, I have started a tour of what turned out to be Louisiana and Mississippi, on Tuesday, Sept. 13th and ending on Friday, Sept. 23rd.

Shortly after arrival in New Orleans on Tue. morning, Sept. 13th, there was a press conference attended by Ike Reynolds, Royan Burris of the Deacons For Defense and Justice, A.Z. Young, Pres. of the Bogalusa Voters League and myself. Position of CORE in the school issues simmering in Bogalusa, Plaquimines and other Louisiana parishes was detailed for the press as also was purpose of my visit. The rest of Tuesday was spent in Bogalusa at a rally on Tuesday night at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, and general observation of the two community organizations and the local community.

Good Practice

On Wed., Sept. 14th, accompanied by Ike Reynolds and a local CORE supported group known as THE CONCERNED CITIZENS ON POLICE MATTERS, I attended a conference with Mayor Schiro of New Orleans and his police comissioner on the question of police brutality. There was no immediate resolution of the alleged complaints and the group indicated they would continue to press their efforts. Wed. night was again spent in Bogalusa at another rally at which I pledged full support of CORE in the black community's fight against segregation in housing, education and jobs. The school situation is particularly bad. Black children cannot use the busses on an integrated basis and there have been numerous incidents in the high school involving black and white students where the black student is always suspended. There is a case in court brought by the black parents seeking to enjoin white parents and children from interfering with the orderly integration of schools and another seeking to declare unconstitutional, a city ordinance severely restricting demonstrations aimed directly at Negro residents.

? Thurs. night and Fri. morning were spent in Canton, Miss. George Raymond, the Field Sec'y. in charge of Mississippi was in the Madison County Jail on a curfew breaking charge so I spoke with C.O. Chinn Sr., James Cheeks and Sears Buckley, volunteer workers in Canton and also observed what passes for the Mississippi Project. I was not impressed.

On Fri. I went to Tallulah, northern Louisiana, and participated in a March of some 600 Negro residents followed by a rally protesting the parish school board practices with respect to Negro children, and also to highlight the campaign of Rev. Wilson in the runoff primary for the Madison Parish schoolboard. After the rally and accompanied by Field Sec'y., Bruce Baines and numerous local residents, I attended a local high school football game which had only very recently been desegregated. At the game there were numerous minor racial incidents, culminating in an attack on a group of Negro youths on their way home from the game. Later that night, there was a near riot situation sparked by an attack on a Negro woman and her son and by a white man firing into a crowd of Negroes. Fortunately, no one was hurt. Stones and bottles were thrown, car windows were broken and throughout the night, tension ran high but there were no major flareups. An intended visit to Ferriday for Sat.morning was cancelled because of the fear that there would be disturbances in Tallulah. As our fears proved to be unfounded, Ike and I went to Canton, where by this time, after some difficulty in raising bail, George Raymond was released. We discussed with George and others the present state of disrepair of CORE's involvement in Madison County and Mississippi affairs, and some of the things which could be done to relieve the situation. We returned to Tallulah on Sat.night in order to be prepared for any trouble which might develop. Fortunately, apart from localized minor incidents, there was no problem.

On Sunday, we visited David Watley in Ferriday but because of torrential rain a scheduled community meeting did not take place. I proceeded back to Canton via Natchez and Vicksburg and Ike to New Orleans by route of Baton Rouge.

Monday was spent discussing with Mrs.Devine and others, the picture in Canton, the status of the Child Development Group of Mississippi and the general Mississippi picture and CORE's involvement in it.

There was a call from Tallulah requesting my presence on a March to launch a boycott that Monday evening. I attended along with about 1000 local people, most of them teenagers and children. The March was from the Negro section, 10 blocks to the schoolboard, where a prayer vigil was held. Returning to the starting point, a white man was observed pointing a gun at the marchers from an upstairs window. A group of marchers broke and ran towards the house but were stopped by local police armed with shotguns and automatic weapons. They were finally persuaded to return to the main body of the March and continued without further incident to the Negro section where another rally was held. The boycott was prepared and up to the present time it is reported to be 90% effective, so much so that many stores are closed and many others only open for half a day. Members of the Madison Parish Voters League have declared that they will continue the boycott until full integrated bussing is available for Negro children. The President of the Voters League, Mr.Zelma Wyche has since been jailed, the details of the charges are not known, however, the matter is being handled by LCDC lawyers. Bruce Baines the field sec'y. from northern Louisiana, based in Tallulah, is doing a very good job in spite of the fact that he has been threatened by the Chief of the State Police and others.

Returning to Mississippi on Monday night I attended a community meeting in rural Rankin County and was very impressed by the participation of local people and their determination to defend themselves against racist attacks and to work for the strengthening of CDGM which is seriously threatened by the Mississippi power structure.

On Tuesday I endeavored to have a meeting with the local staff and volunteers including George Raymond, C.O.Chinn Sr.,Mrs.Devine, Cheeks, Buckley, C.O.Chinn Jr. The meeting ended in what can only be described as utter chaos. There were accusations against Mrs.Devine mainly by C.O.Chinn Sr. and a group allied to him of 1. lack of communications. It was felt that Mrs.Devine did not share what appears to be vast knowledge and intelligence which comes to her, with other members of the staff.

2. Projecting the wrong leadership. This stems mainly from an incident at the rally in Canton in connection with the Meredith-Mississippi March, in which Mrs.Devine introduced a local NAACP person as "One of our young leaders", and unsubstantiated charges that she encouraged local Negro people to break an ineffective boycott in Canton.
3. Misuse of funds.

C.O.Chinn Sr. also complained that he, his son, Cheeks and Buckley were removed from the CORE payroll because of alleged influence of Mrs.Devine and that he had to use his own funds to keep CORE projects going and to provide for the maintenance of Buckley and Cheeks. The conversation was heated and confused. No real evidence was brought to substantiate the very serious charge of misuse of funds. The discussion terminated with Mrs.Devine suggesting that C.O.Chinn Sr. had pulled a gun on a Rev.Luckett after which pandemonium reigned. C.O.Chinn Sr. threatened to "beat the black" of Mrs.Devine and used several obsceneties both in the presence of Mrs.Devine and a 17 year old secretary who was taking notes. I objected to this and terminated the meeting. Nothing was settled.

It is my opinion that the rift which exists between Mrs.Devine and Mr. Chinn cannot be bridged at this time. That the strength and direction which should have been shown by George, was ineffective. I think he has allowed the situation to drift into its present chaotic state. It is significant that he played a very minor role in the above reported discussion. Whatever the reason, and some personal ones have been suggested, George is not playing a meaningful role at this time in local affairs, and because of this, the strength and voice of CORE is weakened. He appears to have unlimited potential to be effective or even great, but I think his better qualities are being dissipated and misused. No report has come out of Mississippi in the 6 months since I have been at the National office. The work which is being carried on by other Task Force workers is not known. He is supposed to be coordinating the campaign of Clint Collier of Neshoba County and there are rumors that Rev. Collier has withdrawn from the congressional campaign and there is no coordination. George's activity in Madison County appears to be centered solely around action and regretfully he has not yet moved to the more sophisticated level of community organization. He has been arrested on numerous occasions and many feel, needlessly, and during these periods he is not available for consultation and coordination, further, a severe strain has been placed on the local community to provide the necessary property bond to secure his release. George is a very likeable young man, personable, popular and with obvious talent, who should not be lost to CORE. It is my strong opinion that he can be of invaluable help to the movement and to CORE in particular if arrangements can be made for him to avail himself of the leadership training course such as envisioned by C.T.Vivian in Chicago. Although there is no evidence to support this impression, I feel that funds are being channeled into Madison County under projects identified with CORE, the sources and extent of which we are at present, unable to measure. It is my strong opinion that because C.O.Chinn and Mrs.Devine are strong local people with their own bases of support in the community, that it would be destructive to align CORE support to any one individual or group. I think it is necessary if both these individuals wish to continue their CORE association, and it is my feeling that they do, that means be devised to enable each of these individuals to function on parallel tracks, responsible either to a strong field secretary or to a stronger community irganization such as the Madison County Movement. Unfortunately, CDGM to which many of the residents of Canton related very well and which formed the center of activity, is being eroded and to all intents and purposes, destroyed. It might therefore be necessary to strenghten the Madison County Movement to enable it to function more viably and to provide a vehicle to which strong indivividuals can relate. For example, Madison County Movement should spearhead the 1967 elections with the sole purpose of taking over all major offices in the 1967 elections. Note: Madison County not only has a majority of Negroes but has a majority of Negroes registered. Under an impartial chairman both Chinn and Devine should be able to recognize that the County and the well-being of the black residents are more important than their individual vendettas. Chinn must realize that there are bounds which even strong black men should not transgress. Threats of physical attack and MF obscenetIes are not constructive approaches to solve our monumental problem. Mrs. Devine, on the other hand, should make a special point of sharing all public information with members of the movement and should take special pains to consult with others prior to acting. She should remember that her strength stems not only from her own personality and position in the community, but from the support which is derived from members of the community. I would strongly urge that she does not allow herself to be seduced by past publicity. In essence, unless C.O.Chinn and Annie Devine can find areas of agreement while at the same time minimizing the areas of personal disagreement, then both should quit the movement and allow the likes of Price Lewis and his kind to continue to beat 9 year old Negroes with impunity.

Later that evening, I met with the CDGM group most of whom are members of the Madison County Movement and pledged what support I could on behalf of CORE in order to enable them to continue the CDGM project not only as a statewide Head Start program but as a political arm in which poor black people could be involved in Mississippi. I stressed the theme of unity of purpose in spite of personal differences and urged the 150 people in the church to unite behind the common purpose of taking over Madison County in the 1967 elections.

While in the Canton, Jackson area, I met with the LCDC lawyers and discussed with them how we could reduce the 600 pending cases in Canton alone to more manageable proportions in order to enable us to be in a better position to provide the insistent property bond demanded by Madison County. The general answer was that the cases were so varied that it would be impossible to terminate any of them without prejudicing others. Note: like CORE, LCDC is in financial difficulties and may not indefinitely be able to operate in Mississippi. However, I was advised that the present cases would be seen through to their conclusion. I also met with Mr.Guyot who then was in the process of mounting a CDGM election to determine employee support for the project; and with Dr.Pouisiant who has tentatively agreed to take part as an instructor in future CORE sponsored training programs. Note:He has recently written extensively on the white in the South and the Negro in general, both papers have been presented to professional organizations and should be required reading for anyone engaged in the movement.

I returned to New Orleans on Thurs.Sept 22nd. where a press conference

WAS HELD AND THE OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSION OF MY TEN DAY TOUR WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS. THE GENERAL CONCLUSION WAS MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA ARE ARMED CAMPS AND VIOLENCE AND ATROCITIES AGAINST NEGROES ARE COMMON OCCURRENCES. EXAMPLE: IN SCOTT COUNTY, MISS. ONE NEGRO HOUSE WAS SHOT INTO TWENTY TIMES IN 6 WEEKS, JOHN SUMMERALL, CORE TASK FORCE WORKER IN CLARK COUNTY, SHOT AT THREE TIMES IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS; INSTANCES OF POLICE BRUTALITY ESPECIALLY IN NEW ORLEANS IS ON THE RISE AND THERE IS DANGER OF LARGE SCALE OUTBREAKS; MISSISSIPPI MAKING ATTEMPTS TO CONSOLIDATE COUNTIES BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO NULLIFY THE NEGRO VOTE BUT IN SPITE OF THIS THE SOUTH IS CHANGING. NEGRO CANDIDATES ELECTED IN LOUISIANA FOR SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE RECONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: IN SPITE OF THE LACK OF STAFF A GOOD JOB IS BEING DONE IN LOUISIANA AND PERHAPS SOME OF THE LESSONS LEARNED COULD BE APPLIED TO OTHER SOUTHERN STATES. THERE IS A DEFINITE NEED TO STRENGTHEN CORE OPERATION IN MISSISSIPPI AND SOME CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN, IN SPITE OF HIS DISINCLINATION, TO APPOINTING IKE REYNOLDS AS THE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN OPERATION. IKE HAS INDICATED THAT HE IS NOT INTERESTED BUT IT IS MY FEELING THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE COORDINATION IN OUR SOUTHERN EFFORT. IF THIS IS NOT FORTHCOMING, IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE STRONG, CENTRAL CONTROL, OR FAILING THIS, DISBAND OUR OPERATIONS IN AREAS OTHER THAN LOUISIANA WHICH IS FUNCTIONING ADEQUATELY. THROUGHOUT MY EXCURSIONS IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI IT WAS STRONGLY FELT THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR COULD DO MUCH TO SOLIDIFY AND COALESCE THE GENERAL EFFORT IN THESE COUNTIES, AND SOME CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO AN EXTENDED TOUR OF OUR AREAS OF OPERATION IN THE SOUTH.

Observations and Recommendations

T. A. Lassiter

I. General observations

A. Program as it now exists, lacks structure and purpose.

B. Program workers fail to plan and coordinate their activities.

C. The very loose schedule that exists, is not followed.

D. There is no communication between center program and other staff persons using the building. There is constant meddling and interference with kids while program is in session.

E. There is too much horse play between workers and children in the building. This type of play has value but tends to destroy or make it impossible to create the proper atmosphere for building program.

F. One worker has captured the hearts of the children who participate and all activities seem to revolve around him. This relationship could be used to great advantage in directing their interests toward constructive activities.

G. Facilities -
   1. Existing facilities are limited andmake programming difficult, however use could be made of those offered.
   2. There are no limitations on use of equipment etc. for kids- this also makes it difficult to carry out program.

II. Recommendations

A. Childrens Program (ages throu h 12 yrs.)
   1. The program of reading, crafts, music and recreation now begin developed, should be adequate for this age group, if these activities are used to develop self-discipline and attitudes for participation in group programs. Also motivating factors for personal achievement and improvement. (Health and personal hygiene)
   2. All activities should be scheduled, and schedule closely followed.
   3. Workers should plan and work together on all phases of program.

B. Youth Program (13 through 16 yrs.)

1. I would recommed the formation of a club with this age group with scheduled weekly meetings, the format of which would be--lecture, discussion, panels or debates and recreation, (and service).
2. Meetings should be planned for at least 2 months in advance with the youth.
3. Suggested topics
    a. Local Government
    b. Hobbies
    c. Family relations
    d. Personality development
        -social etiquette
        -music appreciation
        -book reviews
        -clothing (for the occasion)
        -group singing
        -parliamentary procedure
    e. vocations and career exploration
    f. community problems
    g. crime and delinquency
4. Other Activities
    a. sports festivals
    b. tournaments and contests
    c. special interest groups
        -dance
        -drama
        -arts and crafts
5. Service projects
    a. set up Dewey Decimal system in Center Library, serve as librarians through the year.
    b. maintainence of Community Building and grounds.

c. offer tutoring service for smaller children...themselves being tutored by workers and othet staff people where possible.

5th Congressional Dist

FIELD REPORT: OACHITA PARISH
2 December--5December 1963
9 12

Prefacatory Remarks:

As early as April of this year CORE was invited to conduct a voter registration program in Monroe, and the rest of Oachita parish, by Dr. John Reddix, a local dentist and president of the Monroe NAACP chapter. He had been dissatisfied with the results of the registration campaign being conducted under NAACP auspices in North Louisiana. He had comtavted the few active members of his group and all had agreed to inviting CORE into the area.

Last week was our first opportunity to scout the Monroe area and talk with Dr. Reddix in answer to his request, and Ronnie Moore and I did that on 9 December. The result of this conference was the decision to send a group to Monroe to work in the area.

The group assigned to this area arrived on Monday to begin work. The workers assigned are; Brendan Sexton, Tom Valentine and Mike Lesser.

I. Areas Worked

Today the first canvassing in Monroe is now in progress. The area being canvassed is in the heart of the Negro commercial district of the city, as distinct from Negro residential areas on the periphery of the cities business. Our office (the old NAACP office) is in the middle of the section being canvassed, on South 10th St. This area has never before been canvassed for voter registration despite the large number of dwelling units it contains.

The other work done by us so far has consisted of cleaning and organizing the office, and conferences of an introductory nature with local Negro leadership figures.

II. Contacts

1. Dr. John Reddix, DDS. 103 N. 10th St., Monroe FA 2-6360
A resident of Monroe since 1955, Dr. Reddix has been the primary force behind civil rights activities in the area. He is president of the local NAACP chapter, which is inoperative at the present time. Doc is our major contact in this area and has put his resource at our disposal. He is interested in V.R. results, is not commited to non-violence, nor is he yet as militant in terms of direct action as we would desire. But, in the area of v.r. we can depend upon him.

2. Attorney James Sharp, 105 N. 23d St., FA 3-8372.
Atty. Sharp was enthusiastic about the possibility of a stepped up v.r. drive and offered his support. Willing to participate. Described as reliable by Dr. Reddix. Shapp appeared wary of direct action

3. Sara McCoy Dr. Reddix secretary. Can be reached at same address. Excellent worker. Sara wa participant in the first demonstrations at Southern University with Marvin Robinson. Headed NAACP youth group here after leaving Southern U. Very militant. Has been to jail and willing to go back. DIsappointed with NAACP backing out of direct action, and that groups lack of support of local efforts in Monroe. Recently applied to Northeast La. College as first Negro applicant. Willing to fight alone to desegregate this school.

4. Rev. P Rayfield Brown, 209 S. 9th., West Monroe, FA 3-0239. Arrived in Monroe 4 years ago from New Orleans. Says he is not a community leader and has little influence, but offered use of his church as long as his bd. of dir. doesn't overrule him. Appeared interested and concerned, willing to help. Will need to be urged and pushed.

5. Rev. Jackson, Macedonia B.C.

Offered his church, and offered to contact several other ministers to get help. Sara says he will work if pushed. In interview seemed interested.

Mr. A.H. Bowie, 1801 Adams St., FA 2-4795.
A leading Negro citizen, Mr. Bowie committed himself to help in any way possible. He impresses one as being a very reliable, strong person, and both Sara and Dr. Reddix confirmed this impression. We held a long animated conversation, and we warmed to each other immediately. He is the most militant "adult" I have met so far. Bowie is a businessman--insurance agent.

7. Attorney Elmo Johnson, 1001 DeSiard St., FA 2-5844.
Atty. Johnson has his office accross the hall from ours. He was described by Dr. Reddix and Sara as a direct line to the mayor and D.A. in short, an informer. Noone in the community has ever trusted him, and he has always been left out of civil rights mattere. I felt it might be a good idea to introduce ourselves to him, as he had already been asking about us. I think it was a good move. He seemed flattered by our visit-the first by anyone on such business-and confided that he knew the "people downtown" and would let us know what was happening. He asked several questions about our work, where we are staying, and about our strength and relations with the fed govt All of these were answered VERY carefully-giving no information excep to indicate that we were an experienced group with fantastic backing a brilliant and amazingly capable legal staff, and that the FBI and Justice Dept. knew we are here. And, that we certainly would not be tricked or "turned around" by harassments by officials, local whites or Uncle Toms. The meeting was very cordial and much to our benefit, I think.

There are more "community leaders" and other contacts to be made in the next few days. I am saving the most anti-action people most likely to be major influences against our activity for a little later-this weekend or the beginning of next week-in order to let the news of our presence sink in. And, also to build support bef forehand so that we can talk to them from a position of strength.

III. Tabulations

VEP tabulations sheet attached.

IV. Intimidation and Harassment

One such incident took place on the morning the boys arrived at the Trailways bus station. While sitting in the waiting room a policeman came in and stared at them. He said nothing, and didn't move toward them, but just stood looking at them until finally they left. He did not follow. Upon inquiry we found that the bus station has been used several times (the white section) since it was desegregated, and nothing has happened.

The city officials definitely know we are here, from the FBI and from attorney Johnson, and they know where our office is, but we have not heard from them yet.

V. Future ACtivities

1. Canvassing of the immediate vicinity is to continue tomorrow. Brendan and Tom are working on this as a team.
2. Friday at 3P.M. a v.r. clinic will be held in the meeting room which is next to our office. This clinic will run throughout the evening and night, and will be held again on Saturday.
3. I, along with Dr. Reddix and Sara McCoy will continue to meet with more community leaders, and hold introductory conferences with them.
4. A meeting with local leaders as a group will be scheduled for next week. We intend to bring those people who have been and may be active together to explain our program, try to gain support and concensus, and to evaluate their reactions.
5. A meeting with the young adults who made up the old NAACP youth council headed by Miss. McCoy, will be set up withingthe next few days. 8-10 of these people are militant and desirous of action according to Miss. McCoy. We have met some of them, and are hopeful of developing a CORE orientation with the possibility of forming a chapter in the future.
6. This Sunday we will speak in several churches if we can get a approval of area ministers. (In two cases we already have this.
7. We hope to be able to plan a v.r. rally soon-possibly within 2 weeks. I don't want to rush this thing because I want it to be successful in order to give us an image of strength in the community with both the Negro leaders and the white power-structure.

VI. Opinions, Observations and Evaluations

A. The Negro Community.

There are several militant people in Monroe-perhaps 10-15 who are ready for a direct action approach-that I know of right now. The NAACP disappointed many of these people through its emphasis on $membership, and its failure to support them and the localgroup in areas as school desegregation, voter reg. suits. Promises were made and never kept. Or, outright suppression of action was carried out from the regional and national levels. As a result some of the most militant people left town or gave up. One such person got so disgusted that she resigned form the organization and became a Muslim. She had been an officer in the local NAACP

ON the other hand, Negro leadership in the city is not action oriented. So far only one or two seem so. There are many "leaders" who are tied to the white power structure in one way or another. MOst people I have talked with are amenable to a voter registration campaign or even enthusiastic, but I doubt if they would support direct action at this time. Probably the most powerful NEgro in the community is Mr. Carroll, principle of the high school. I am told that the people will do anything he says. And, he is reported a against any sort of stirring up of the community.

Ther is, of course, much fear in the community, as this area of the state is known for racial violence on the part of extremist whites.

The prior v.r. campaign waged in the area fell sort of flat after a while. And, from all indications this occured because it was not carried out properly. The campaign was waged with alot of printed material, an affice and money; but, with little foot work, door-to-door canvassing, few rallies, and with almost no follow-through such as filing of individual complaint forms, recanvassing etc.

This is not to say that the people on the local level did not work hard, but that they lacked some experience and outside organizational help. For instance, the NAACP sent in a field secretary who was described to me as being scared to work out in the streets, or do work which might bring him into contact with the white authorities. He refused to go into Tensas parish because of the danger.

B. The Future of CORE.

I think that the immediate future of CORE in the area lies in producing a successful voter registration program which will impress some of the more interested leaders, and also, at the same time in cultivating the enthusiasm of the younger element-mainly those who w were burned by the failure of the NAACP to support them in their projects.

All of these comments are, of course, the product of a cursory appraisal of the community (we have only been here 2 days) and must be reevaluated with time and experience

FREEDOM,

Mike Lesser

Mike Lesser

ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS FOR CONTACTING MONROE GROUP
(Mike Lesser, Tom Valentine, Brendan Sexton)

Living quarters: Miss Jackson's
1907 Adams St.
Monroe, La.

Phone-FA 2-5897

Project Office: 1001 DeSiard St. 2nd floor.
Monroe, La.
No phone here.

Dr. Reddix' office: c/o Dr REDDIX
103 North 10th St
Monroe, La.
Phone- FA 2-6360

" " home: Phone-FA 5-5733

NOTE: for the time being all mail should be sent c/o this address. No mail should be sent to us at Miss Jackson's or the project office.

To reach us by phone during the day and up to 9 or 10 P.M. call DR. Reddix' office number FA 2-6360. This is located directly accross the street from the project office. At night or early morning call Miss Jackson's-the phone is in our room. In emergency call the Town House Restaurant (get number from operator) on DeSiard St. or Dr. Reddix' home phone number.
Dr. Reddix' phones are probably tapped, so be careful what you say.
Miss Jackson's phone will probably be tapped soon." " " "
Your phone is probably tapped, so etc. etc. etc.

Mail should be sent c/o Dr. Reddix' office. Seal it carefully and send everything 1st class. Mail is opened before it reaches us with astonishing regularity and blatant lack of finesse

12 December 1963

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

2

File ~~Mike~~ La VEP

make copies
McKissick
Circulate

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT: FIELD REPORT

North Louisiana: Ouachita Parish

14 January 1964

I. AREAS WORKED:

A. Monroe
B. West Monroe

II. CONTACTS:

A. Ouachita Parish:

1. Mr. Roscoe Young, 1711 Desiard St., FA2-9475
New secretary of NAACP chapter in Monroe. Owns small bar. Sincere, willing to work.
2. Rev. J.F. Johnson, St. James Methodist Ch., 916 Adams St., Monroe, FA23 3-7280.
Vocal in support. Have had several meetings at his church. Probable leader.
3. Paul Atkins. Keystone Insurance, 1001 Desiard St.
New in Monroe. Has canvassed with us.
4. Fred Ruffin. Keystone Insurance, 1001 Desiard.
Has attended meetings and offered help.
5. Rev. Samuel Pierce. FA3-2619.
6. Mr. Willie Tillman. Standard Ins. Co., 1001 Desiard.
Longtime resident Monroe. Active in previous v.r. campaign. Ex secretary of NAACP chapter.
7. Mr. A.H. Bowie. 1801 Adams St., Monroe. One of wealthier Negroes in Monroe. Part owner of Town HOuse rest. He and Mr. Tillman in charge of contacting ministers for use of churches. Pledges full support.
8. Mr. Henry Carroll. 1317 Breard St. Principal Carroll High. Real estate, radio program on KNOE. Single most influential Negroe in Monroe. Is having vot. reg. taught in his school. Talked with him last week-does not want to stick neck out, will support v.r. "quietly". May be pipeline downtown.
9. Mr. Leon Head. Vixen Rd, West Monroe. Ex pres. of local NAACP. Came to meeting of com. leaders.

B. Madison Parish:

Mr. Elliot Nolley. Tallulah, La. Mr. Nolley has been the leadr of vot. reg. activities in Madison parish. He came to the office last week & we spent the afternoon talking. Invited us th come and help him in Madison.
2. Mr. Thomas. Standard Ins. Co. 1001 Desiard, Monroe.
A Tallulah resident (Madison), Mr Thomas a close associate of Mr. Nolley.

C. Jackson Parish:
1. Rev. and Mrs. Hester. Chatman, La.
Took part in NAACP drive.

D. Richland Parish:
1. Dr. G.D. Merrick. Rayville. Veternarian. Worked with NAACP vep drive.

E. Tenaas Parish:
1. Prof. Jackson. St. Josephs. Supt. of Negro schools.
2. Mr. T.J. Ellis. St. Josephs. Barber.
Both instrumental in recent effort for registration of first 15 Negroes in parish.

IV. VEP ACTIVITIES:

A

A. Canvassing, instruction and registration:
The above activities have been limited because of lack of active support and the nature of the community. Concentration ha has been in building support and a work force.

In Monroe the Negro residential area in which the office is located has been canvassed by the 3 CORE workers with a few local pepple participating. The results of the canvassing were unimpressive, with a few people coming to the clinic for instruction.

In West Monroe, however, where Dr. Reddix and Mike Lesser spoke at Trento B.C. a few Sundays ago, a clinic and canvas program has been initiated by a group of local people as a result of that speaking engagement. They are getting their materials from us, but seem afraid of having CORE come in to help them, as we suggested and offered. They send over for material.

In re registration, the books have been closed until this week. One person went yesterday (monday) and passed. Two are supposed to apply today.

B. Building Community Support:

This has been attacked along several lines.

1. Building agroup of adult community leaders to act as a leadership organization of vot. reg. activities:

At an NAACP meeting with only 4 people in attendance our vep program was explained. A larger meeting was planned and held on 10 Jan. 18 people present along with CORE workers and Ronnie Moore. Our program was explained and plans were made to implement it. Committee set up to contact all area ministers for support, speaking engagements and use of churches for clinics and meetings. Commitments made for transportation and canvassing.

Group set up to start canvassing 14 Jan. (Only 3 of this group showed up and program cancelled for that day)

Another meeting of the group scheduled for 17 Jan.

Progress in gaining commitment from adult community has been slow, but several individuals who will work are coming forward, and perhaps we can build leadership around them.

2. Building an active working force of high-school age and other youths:

On 7 Jan. two student council members at Carroll High School met with us in our office, and agreed to start a program of interesting the high school students in vep activities, and a meeting was set up for 9 Jan at Mt. Zion B.C. Limited activity at the high school-such as teaching of the forms and stressing the importance of v.r had been approved at a meeting of Mike Lesser and Mr. Carroll, the principal (see contact list). This is now being followed up.

At the meeting of 9 Jan. 5 h.s. students showed up along with another young man-out of school-and Rev Johnson. It was agreed that they wished to participate and get other young pee people.

On Sunday, 12 Jan a meeting with 10 students in attendance was held at Rev. Johnsons church (see contact list). This was a training session in v.r. procedures. Plans made for canvassing on Saturday, 18 Jan and a training session on Fri. 17 Jan. The students are working on ideas to get out more kids.

This too, is a slow process-it is exam time-but I believe it to be our best possibility for organizing a work force, and also possibly the best way to arouse interest in adults.

3. Churches and ministers:

Mr. Bowie and Mr. Tillman have agreed to write letters to all are ministers about v.r. and to press the ministers to accept speakers and to give us use of facilities. We hppe to start a program of church visitations on a large scale this coming Sunday. Most area ministers don't want to get involved But, Mr. Bowie feels they will respond to pressure, and that he can mobilize such pressure.

IV. INTIMIDATION AND HARRASSMENT!!!

> "Mike, Ah'm jes tryin ta communicate with ya'll."
> Monroe Police Chief, ~~John~~ Kelly
> JAMES

A. I think it is fair to say that we have experienced, here in Monroe, a greater degree of harrassment by the local police, than in any other single community we have worked in since the project began in July, including Clinton and St. Francisville.

On the third day we were in Monroe, in December, Tom and I were picked up by the police and questioned for 4 hours by the police chief, John Kelly. The next day, Brendan SExtan was stopped and questioned by police. On each occasion we were threatened with arrest on charges of soliciting. While we were out of town for Christmas, a man who said he was from the United States Detective Agency came to the house in which we had been staying and questioned the landlady about us.

Upon our return, nothing overt happened until 11 January when the police came to our office to take me downtown for questioning. Upon my refusal to go voluntarily I was arrested and taken to headquarters. When I refused to respond to questioning by the chief, he had me booked on a charge of vagrancy and put in the white line. Coincidentally, Ronnie was scheduled to be in Monroe that day, and when he arrived he had a conference with Kelly and I was released. Kelly denied I had ever been arrested, and said he only put me in jail because I had not "cooperated" with him . He said he only wanted to "keep channels of communication open."

The following night I was picked up again by the two Negro cops on the force (there are 3). They held me while one called a white cop to make the arrest. I was picked up in the hall outside of Dr. Reddix' office and taken to headquarters and questioned by a Capt. Honneycut for 1 hour, and then released. While the process of my arrest was going on the police had surrounded the block in which the building was located. I was taken in custody after being identified by Dr. Reddix who testified that I had been visiting him in his office.

Today, as per our agreement with Kelly, Shirley Thompson went to his office to identify herself to him. At this interview he insulted her and tried to intimidate her with threats of jail. These didn't work, of course.

Besides these individual acts of harrassment, the police keep a constant stakeout on our office--sometimes a plain clothes detective (white) sitting in an unmarked car outside the building, sometimes a Negro cop in plain clothes loitering on the corner, taking down names of people seen with us or entering the building. Always there is regular patrol of the block on which the office is located. Police follow us when we are walking or riding, and, they have recently taken to sending Negro cops to the Town House restaurant--which we frequent--to sit outside in patrol cars.

B. Our mail, incoming at least, is regularly opened before ~~our~~ it reaches us. This is especially so of all mail with CORE letterhead, or in any way identifiable as CORE mail. Thus I would suggest that all mail be sent unmarked, and sealed carefully and thoroughly so that we may have evidence for the postal inspectors if possible that they will do anything. Especially do this with important mail.

C. We have had no contact with the West Monroe police, or the parish sherriff's department yet.

VI. Future of CORE:

A. The NAACP has conducted vot. reg. activities through much of north Louisiana with varying degrees of success, and has set up chapters in the area, including Monroe.

In Monroe, the present NAACp chapter is small. Dr, Reddix has been trying to revitalize it with limited success up to now. He claims he wants any and all civil rights organizations to come into Monroe. Many of the people who have been and will be working with us are or have been members of the NAACP. They have varying degrees of loyalty.

One result of our work may be to revitalize the NAACP here if we are successful in vot. reg activities, and as people regain interest in civil rights--unless we can make them concious of the effectiveness of the CORE approach.

Thsu, it is possible that the NAACP will gain members, and carry on one of their "money membership" campaigns, while we wind up doing all the work.

We are conscious of this possibility, and will evaluate the situation as we go along. Dr. Reddix is a key man in this.

VII. Economic Problems:

A

A, Poverty:
There is a tremendous amount of Negro poverty in the Monroe area. Many of these impoverished people are unable to relate voter registration to solution of their problems. In fact, they are unable to relate to their own environment, and one of our jobs must be to reach these people. We have been trying to get to some of the young unemployed men in town to get them interested in working with us and registering. Also important, might be to help with means of assistance to impoverished families. Any suggestions?

B. THe single largest employer in the area is the Olin Mathieson container plant. At the plant no Negro has gone above the position of fork-truck driver, and the whole plant is completely segregated.

Interesting, and perhaps important, is that the Olin-Mathieson Co, signed an equal opportunity agreement in 1962, with then vice-president Lyndon Johnson, chairman of the President's Commission on Equal Employment. Several men at the plant are willing to file complaints against the company for discrimination.

Can we do anything?

OK they are following up

VIII. VEP Tabulations complete to today are attached.

CORE-VEP FIELD REPORT: NORTH LOUISIANA

5 February 1964

TENSAS PARISH

We have been supplying material to the group teaching voter registration in Tensas, for the past month. Two weeks ago we had a conference in Monroe with Rev. Durham from Newellton, to discuss their progress and problems in Tensas.

Their feeling, at the present time, is that their white folks are pretty good white folks-3 Negroes were able to register in January- and they would prefer to just have us supply them with voter registration material for the time being.

We believe that this is the best course for the time being-to keep in touch with Rev. Durham until the time they feel they need us, and keep making suggestions for their program.

They are teaching people in clinics at a slow rate, and say they have had no trouble at the registrar's office yet.

While we were in Madison parish we talked with Elliot Nolley who says he has been asked to help by Rev. Durham. He palns to suggest to Rev. Durham that we come to one of their clinics to assist in the near future.

Our feeling is that there is a great deal of work to be done in Tensas, and that our program in Madison parish will show the leaders in Tensas the kind of progress which can be accomplished with a CORE voter registration program. They may then see the advantage of experienced, outside help in achieving their goals. (Tensas and Madison are adjacent parishes).

At any rate, with our limited assistance and advice 3 more people have been registered, making the grand total 18.

M + B

Mike and Bill

103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
23 March 1964

MAR 24 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Enclosed are this week's gas receipts for our very greedy car. As per your instructions I have sent the weekly mileage record to Richard Haley at the New Orleans office.

I am told that we can deduct the initial mileage, for bringing the car from its deliverybpoint back to Monroe, from our total monthly mileage, which is agood thing. For me this amounts to 500 miles, since I had to take the car from Jackson to New Orleans in order to get a La. lieense plate, and then back to Monroe.

I have spoken with Ronnie, as I said I wanted to before giving you a decision on that position. Ronnie says it would "paralyse" the project were I to leave now. This is somewhat of an overstatement, but it would cause difficulties, especially with Bill leaving this week. If this were not the case I would gladly accept the offer. I am familiar with much of the Middle Atlantic States area-having gone to school in Pennsylvania for six years, and I know it offers good opportunities for us.

But, you said you needed someone by April, and, thus, it is pretty much impossible for me to accept. There is no likelyhood that our situation in Louisiana will change enough to free me within the next week.

However, I would like a staff position, and would accept any position you would like me to take and I felt qualified to do well, when things ease up here.

The Olin Mathieson project is at the same point as when I spoke with Marciaa We have heard nothing from the President's Committee on Equal Employment, although the letters Marcia sent me sound promising-maybe. The problem is that we need action by the committee to at least "freeze the situation here to protect the men who are involved in issuing the complaints. And, we need it now! Haley is going to cntact someone he knows on the Pres. Com., and we will see how it goes from here.

Best regards,

Mike

Mike

File

VEP Field Report

5th Cong. Dist., Louisiana
April 1-30, 1964
Ouachita Parish

Voter Education Project:

Registrar's books closed for the month of April. The books will reopen May 16,18,19 and close until June 17, if there is a second primary the books will open June 17,18,19 and then close for 30 days. If there is no primary they will reopen on June 17, until July 17.

There has been no VEP activity during April. Canvassing and clinics will resume in May in preparation for opening of the books.

Chapter Development:

Meetings of the potential CORE chapter have been held each Thursday in April, the group now comprise 30-40 high school students, and we are forming an advisory group of adults in the community.

The group has officers and committees--membership, project, publicity and executive.
Project: The project committee has begun an economic survey of the Monroe and West Monroe area, this includes gathering of information about chain-stores and manufacturing concerns concerning segregation policies and discrimination in employment and information about concerns holding government contracts.

The deMelopment of the group has not been entirely satisfactory because of personality conflicts and mistakes in organization, but it is growing in size and we should be abl able to iron out these difficulties.
A major problem is that as the group has grown many people have joined about when we can not be certain. Leakes to the police department have developed and it id difficult to keep information from getting out.

Community Activity:

One "mass meeting" was held on Sunday April 19, outside of the CORE group anly about 7 people showed up and 3 of these were NEgro policeman sent by the police chief.
The meeting had been fairly well publicized by leaflets and word of mouth . Fear and apathy would seem to be the best explanation for its failure.

Intiminidation and Harrassement:

Chief Kelly has continued his pattern of attempted intimidation and harrassement. When he heard of Richard Haley was supposed to come to the mass meeting Kelly came to a CORE meeting and warned of doing anything but VEP, he tried to scare the students unsuccessfully and took names of the members.
Chief Kelly sent all of his Negre cops to the mass meeting to spy -but they were very obvious and the speakers at the meeting pointed them out and lectured them.
The Sheriffs department has obtained a German police dog named "Deputy Rock" and has announced thatnit plans to acqurie more of these dogs. "Deputy Rock" has been displayed in the Negro neighborhoods in avery pointed effort to scare the people, and he has been loaned to the police department in several occasions.

One of the local people who have been working with us on VEP; Alfred Dorsey age 21, was arrested last weekend on burglary charge and he is now in the city jail in Monroe. So far there has been no notice in the newspaper of his connection with CORE, but the police have been questioning him about his CORE activities. No bond has been set for him and we are attempting to find out the formal charges and bond if any.
Alfred had just returned from Alexandria La.,where he had been conducting VEP clinics at the bebest of local people. While there he had been picked up and questioned by the local sheriff and the FBI, and told to restrict his activites to voter registration . As previously stated -many times - the police here have excellent intelligence system and know everything we do just about.

Parish Scouting:

We have done none in the last month partly due to lack of contacts in other parishes and partly due to the fact that Mike thinks it essential that Ronnie make initial contacts in North Louisiana in many of the very bad parishes because Mike does not think his white face will have too salutory an effect on welcome CORE initially. Mike takes full responsibility for this position and lack of scouting activity for the Summer Project so far.

The letter of complaints sent to the President Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has had effect. three(3) Army contract investigators appemred in Monroe during the 1st week in April and conducted their investigation. We feel that the investigation report will be a whitewash and therefore plan to take steps to connteract this.
(1). File suit to integrate Parish Vocational School (white) on behalf of four(4) olin workers and high school graduates ad plaintifs. Olin has policy of paying tuition of workers for up grading of skills and we hope to drag them into this while the spotlight is on the company.

(2). Ask House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee to conduct an investigation of Olin operation in Ouachita Parish.

(3). File formal complaint with the President Committee, our letter was only considered an "informal" complaint.
For futher detailed information see letter to Norman Hill (April)22, 1964) concerning this project.

Future Activities:

(1). Scouting other parishes in the 5th Congressional Dist., and laying ground work for the summer project,-the first two weeks in May.

(20. VEPin Ouachita Parish in preparation for the books in May(16, 18, 19) the CORE group Committeeewill be put in charge of this.

(3). Economic Survey of Ouachita Parish will be continued in May.

Submitted by:

Mike

Mike Lesser

CONTACTS - ALEXANDRIA, LA. - RAPIDES PARISH

NAME	PHONE	ADDRESS
Janice King	HI 3-4795	
Littie Foster	HI 3-7037	
Vera Dorty	HI 2-0132	
Alice Young	HI 5-2568	
GRay	HI 3-5918	
Countee	HI 3-1000	
King	HI 2-0020	
Roy Brown	HI 3-2523	
Robert Brown	HI 3-1661	
Hattie Molet	HI 3-8551	
Billy Chestand	HI 5-5871	
Culbert	HI 3-2922	
FBI	HI 2-9441	
Registrar of Voters of Rapides Parish	HI 2-5353	
Rev. I. M. Coleman	HI 3-5959	
Nellie Collins	HI 5-3787	3903 Brown
Lula Williams	HI 5-2546	
Mary L. Gilbert	HI 3-8875	4011 Clinton St.
Mary L. Dorsey	HI 3-8875	4011 Clinton St.

MAY 17 1965

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

14 May 1965

Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

I spoke with Morty Schiff about setting up a 2-way radio system before I left New York, and we worked out some of the equipment and cost requirements in a general way. We then agreed that he would call me in New Orleans on May 10 to set up a meeting there where we could get more specific. This never transpired, so I am writing to ask you to get in touch with him in New York and work on this. As Dave mentioned when he was in New York, this is a high priority item for us.

The details of my conversation with Schiff were that we would need a total of 10 base station units; 20 mobile units costing:

10 base stations @ $300.00 ....$3,000.00
20 mobile units @ $200.00 ....$4,000.00
$7,000.00
plus 5% maintenance, operation
and installation allowance ......$ 350.00
total cost....$7,350.00 (minimum)

He felt that his experience in Mississippi last year had left him with a very concrete idea of the kind of training which staff would need to operate such a system, and of how to keep operating expenses to a minimum. Schiff expressed his willingness to set up the system here and make it operational, but said he would need a definite committment from CORE in terms of finances and requirements before he could go ahead.

It seems to me that the first is most essential at this point: the locations and physical requirements can't be specified in more exact terms than above until Schiff and we know what we have to work with. I know the money problems, but is it not possible that this is the sort of project for which funds could be raised from sources which might not contribute to our more controversial project plans - i.e., the type of people who bought at the SEDF Art Show or foundations or funds? The logic of preventing another Philadelphia, Miss., 1964 incident ought to be evident even to those who wouldn't want to support a political challenge!

Would you contact Schiff about this and try to give him some committment? Also on the $ problem? And, CORE would need to get an FCC license to operate the radio system - which, he says, is

not difficult.
Please keep me informed.

Sincerely,
Mike
Mike Lesser

P.S. Bob Wechsler might be of some help.

cc: George Wiley
Dave Dennis

CORE
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

14 May 1965

Mr. Morty Schiff
Physics Department
Yeshiva University
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Morty:

I didn't receive your phone call on May 10 as planned, so I am writing to confirm our phone conversation in New York and let you know that I have given Marvin Rich the details of which we spoke and asked him to get in touch with you right away about it.

You can reach me at the above Baton Rouge address and Dave Dennis at the Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans. My phone is Baton Rouge is (504) 342-8388.

I realize we have to get the money first and hope that Marvin can work something out.

Yours truly,

Mike Lesser

Mike Lesser
Louisiana Field Staff

cc: Marvin Rich
George Wiley
Dave Dennis
Bob Wechsler

LET'S HAVE A PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

A paper prepared in haste for the May, 1965
staff conference by Mike Lesser.

In the past several weeks there has been a good deal of lively discussion among Louisiana project staff and in the southern office about what we are going to do this summer and how we are going to do it: we have talked about community centers and voter registration; pre-school education and political organization; about agricultural cooperatives and building a third party. We have used terms such as community organization. direct action, indigenous leadership and felt needs. We have spoken of program and structure. And it seems to me the only thing we haven't much talked about is people.

I would like to explorehere some of the things we have been talking about--our goals, programs and methodology--and attempt to relate them to what we have been avoiding--or talking around--people.

A good place to begin is with Project Head Start:

At the Monroe staff meeting where project head start was discussed there were two basic schools of thought: one group argued that setting up pre-school centers was a good idea because it would provide us with an organizational tool--a free one at that--which would reap for us organizational benefits that would outweigh our expenditure in time, effort and ~~money~~ personnel. The other group argued that this project was not civil rights but social work, and that we needed to be focusing upon more basic issues and organizing people for mass action and political power.

Noone was really discussing what the program would or could mean to the children and their parents, and to the community--in short, to the people. We were engrossed in our program; thinking about what we wanted and what we felt would be best for the community. And, even those of us who supported Project Head Start were thinking in terms of how we could use it to MANIPULATE others--in an altruistic sense, of course, and couched in much different terms, but manipulate nonetheless.

We just were not talking about people.

But anyway, we left Monroe with the agreement to go to the parishes to see if any of the communities "felt the need" to have a project head start. Three communities did, and we wrote up applications for them and sent them into Washington. And, two days ago I received a letter from Mr. Freddie Mack in Caddo Parish telling why he would like to be director of the Caddo Parish head start program. He says, "I would like to have the oppotunity of planning a program that would enlighten, encourage, young boys and girls that there fight for survival is not a lost cause. And that they are wanted and needed in an American Democracy of the later years. That there is something in life that they can do."

Obviously Mr. Freddie Mack sees something in project head start that we at the Monroe meeting did not. He sees something of intrinsic value, or of potential value that we did not. And, if this is true perhaps we CORE staff need to hire Mr. Mack and some of the other people from Caddo Parish to come in some week soon and "community organize" us. Or perhaps a less ego-shattering alternative would be for us to begin to have more faith in the people we are supposed to be working with--to believe more in their ability to think--understand--create.

Project head start need not be : "Jack and Jill", "be a good, neat, little boy," social work. It could be Langston Hughes, Frederick Douglass, and freedom. Mr. Mack seems to have seen that. Why didn't we?

Maybe we need to have our sights raised.

The point that needs to be made here is not that project head start or other programs of the same nature--such as freedom schools and community centers and adult education programs are the answer to the civil rights fight. Rather, it is the concept upon which such programs operate which determines their value. If we limit our own view to seeing project head start or a freedom school as a means for getting people to rally around us so we can get them to act on our issues, of course it will have little value--intrinsic value, and produce little of meaning in terms of itself. On the other hand we can look at it as a stimulus or catalyst which challenges people--kids or adults--to look at themselves and their environment in a new way which provides the basis for a real dialogue--an honest dialogue between the individuals who make up a community. And that includes CORE workers too.

Which brings me to my next point:

The new thing here in Louisiana seems to be, "We are going to organize people around their felt needs." But, the "NEW, new thing" is that we are going to build a state-wide political movement. Possibly a third party. How do we reconcile these two? How do we help people organize around THEIR felt needs, and then talk about OUR solutions? It sounds unlikely, but that is exactly what we have been doing--sitting in our office designing solutions for other peoples' problems, and then, which is far worse, figuring out how to handle, or manipulate, these OTHER people into accepting OUR grand design.

What about a third party? Well, I think it is a great idea. It appears to me that ours is a political society in which the big decisions are political ones, and, therefore, people must develop political power if they expect to bring about meaningful social change. But, all that is meaningless rhetoric to Mr. Mack in Caddo Parish because it was not his idea; it was mine: it will not be his political party; it will be mine. And he will be a member because he trusts me; not because he trusts himself.

More important than that is the fact that we are also sitting around working out ways to get him to accept our solution, and doing it in the name of creating a democratic society, when our very actions indicate that we don't have any faith in Mr. Mack or the democratic process. If we did we wouldn't be attempting to manipulate--to handle--the people in the communities.

What I mean to say is that the process is important--the end does not justify the means. Ends are means. People are both. If we view the third party, or whatever shape our political movement takes, as middle-range objective towards a greater end, then it is also our means. It must truly be formed by a concensus of the people who form it, and not just a manipulated agreement.

I would give two more examples to illustrate my arguement:

First, the latest developments in the Plaquemine "movement." Here, a new set of demands has been drawn up and sent to the mayor by the Iberville parish voters' league and CORE. The letter lists seven points to which the mayor has a certain amount of time to respond or face new demonstrations. Where did the demands come from? Whose demands are they? Who ~~wil~~ will enforce them? To the first question: they are almost identical to the demands of the Bogalusa movement, and if they come from anybody in Plaquemine it is the executive committee of the voters' league. To the second question one might be able to answer, "They are the demands of the people" IF one could say that the voters' league represented the people and the people knew about the letter and agreed with it. While the first point might have some validity for some members of the community, I daresay the second would be true for few. To the third question one must answer that the people who little or no part in framing the demands will be asked to demonstrate for them.

I do not hesitate to predict that CORE staff will now be rushed to Plaquemine to "organize the community" to massive support of demands it never made.

Now for my last example. We sit here today in a staff conference, and in a day or two we will return to Louisiana for a communities conference. Let me describe the scenario of these two one-act plays. Here, at the staff conference, we will ~~ret~~ work out a summer program, and tomorrow we will go to the community conference and explain it to the people. After it is explained discussion will be invited--nay, begged--and there will be an embarrassing silence. The matters will be broken down a little, and after a somewhat halting exchange will be agreed upon. We will then go home to begin implementing our summer project in their communities.

This reminds me of a meeting of one of the Ohio CORE chapters where a rent strike which was in progress was being discussed. Because none of the people from the slum building who were on strike were there I went and got them and brought them to the meeting. The CORE members became suddenly inarticulate. After the meeting, when the community people had left, several of the CORE members began soundly abusing me for bringing them. They complained that the matters being discussed (the rent strike) were too important for them (the rent strikers) to be present for, and would be told to them later--after the CORE members had made the policy decisions.

It is my impression that neither we nor that CORE chapter think of ourselves as part of the communities in which we work. Rather, we see ourselves as an outside force working ON the people of the community, and that is bad. It implies a WE and a THEY, and that implies a sense of the superior, sophisticated and knowledgable WE helping, guiding and manipulating the less knowledgable, needy THEY.

Is that not closer to the social worker mentality than Project Head Start?

I think we will be making headway when we find that we do not need two conferences, but only one; when we have become part of the community, and the people of the community see us as such and identify with us. Then we will not need a staff conference and then a community conference, but only a PEOPLES' conference.

REPORT OF JAMES T. MCCAIN
SOUTH CAROLINA - JULY 6 THROUGH JULY 9,1960

Sumter

The students met in Greenville, South Carolina, Wednesday night, July 6,1960, but not enough students were present to make final plans for the continuation of sit-ins at this meeting. Rev. Hall is calling another meeting in a few days with the students in order that the program will get started soon. On Thursday, July 7,1960 Rev. Hall and A.J.Whittenburg, President of Greenville Chapter of NAACP, purchased at Ticket at the Greenville Airport for Charlotte, N.C., and sat in the waiting room "Marked" for whites. They were immediately asked to move by an officer at the airport. Hall remained seated, white Whittenburg stood and got the name of the Officer, while Tolbert and I served as observers to what took place. Rev. Hall told the officer, thet he had a ticket for ~~Charlott~~ Charlotte, N.C., and was entitled to sit there. The officer told him,(Hall) that he didn't care where the ticket was for, he would have to move. Hall continued to sit.The officer told Hall he knewwho he was and that Hall had been out to the airport before. Hall remained seated until the plane was called to leave, then he got up out of his seat. When I got back to the parking lot at the airport, I found the attendant taking the license number of my car. I went to Spartanburg that afternoon and night to discuss with Mrs. Williams the students sit-ins that are to come off there. We want over CORE RULES FOR ACTION and other problems that might come up during the sit-ins. The group there is to meet with the students Friday, July 15, 1960.

I met with the President of the CORE group on Morris College campus along with Dyson, one of the students who had attended the Convention at St. Louis from Morris to discuss plans with them to get started as soon as school opens for the fall. Both of them ~~ass~~ assured me that the group will attempt to move as soon as possible. Attempts were made to contact Rev. Carter, President of the S.C. Student Movement, but each time I tried to reach him, he was out of the city of Columbia.

Frank Robinson and I had a rather long discussion on his work on veter registration that he is doing in South Carolina for the next few months. Frank also states that he will assist with sit-ins in each community where he will be working on registration, and also will attempt to help get CORE groups going if possible. He consented to keep Marvin aware of all activities in South Carolina as soon as they happen. I told Frank that as he pushed sit-ins in South Carolina in the communities where he will be working on voter registration, the sit-ins will give impetus to the registration campaign. Frank is being paid to do a pilot project on voter registration for the next few months in South Carolina using four students to help him on the project. The four students that are being used have been envolved in student sit-ins. Frank has been working now for about a week laying the ground work for the campaign. He told me that he has been memtioning CORE'S suscess in other communities in voter registration to the people he has been meeting with and also CORE'S role in the sit-ins demonstrations. I gave him several copies of CORE'S RULE FOR ACTION to take along with him. In the meantime if he should send for more, try to get them to him as soon as possible.

Important

Your original order is returned as a shipping list and may be retained for your files. *If shipment is not correct, your original order must be returned with your request for adjustment. Do not return publications until notified.*

A *green check* (✓) or *green circle* (○) indicates publications are being printed and will be mailed as soon as we receive stock; cost has been included in charges on this order. Kindly hold your enclosed order until these have been received.

The following symbols are used to explain how your order was handled:

○ **✓**	**A RED CHECK or CIRCLE—Indicates publications enclosed.**
E	**Indicates publication is permanently out of stock.**
A	**Indicates the publication is not available at this office. You may be able to obtain a copy by applying directly to the issuing agency, which is indicated on your order.**
R	**Indicates the publication is not available at this time. We will notify you as to its future status as soon as this is determined.**
C	**Indicates we are unable to identify the publication from the information furnished.**
S	**Indicates the specific publication requested is not available, but we have indicated on your order another publication which supersedes or contains similar information.**

If a refund is due you for overpayment or because certain publications are exhausted or not immediately available, you will find it in the refund envelope attached to your original order.

A discount of 25 percent is allowed all book dealers and purchasers of 100 or more copies of a single publication to be mailed to one address.

For your convenience, 5-cent coupons may be purchased from this office. These coupons are good until used in exchange for Government publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

Thank you for your order. It has been a pleasure to serve you.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Washington 25. D. C.

SD-165

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1958—O-472683

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Spo

CS300

FEE ENCLOSED
2 00
CHECK

410477

March 27, 1962

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Oretha Castle
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

Mr. Howard G. Brunsman
Chief, Population Division
U. S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C.

3

Dear Mr. Brunsman:

Would you please mail us copies of the United States Census of Population 1960 (or the latest Census taken) for the states of Louisiana and Mississippi. The sub-title of the bullentin is "General Population Characteristics". Further identifying data is a series of numbers in the right hand corner of the booklet. PC(1) 42B. .

send 20 + 26B

I have enclosed a check for $2.00 (Two Dollars). I hope it will cover the cost of both booklets.

We need these bullentins immediately and would certainly appreciate your prompt action on the matter.

Thank You.

2

Enclosed	1.30
To be mailed later	
Subscriptions	
Refund	
Coupon Refund	.70
Postage	

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

1962 MAR 30 AM 10

MAR 28 9 52 AM '62

APR-19-62 135302 E • • 7- Coupons 0.70

11

RECEIVED
FINANCE BRANCH

1962 MAR 30 AM 9 10

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS YOUR

REFUND

Because of the cost of writing Government checks for small sums, it is the policy of this Office to make all refunds of less than $1.00 in the form of special coupons having a face value of 5 cents each, which may be used as the equivalent of cash in making future purchases of publications sold by the Division of Public Documents. These coupons are good until used, and have been found highly satisfactory by thousands of users of Government publications each year. However, if you do not anticipate purchasing publications in the future, these coupons will be promptly redeemed upon request.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SD-184-59

16—52389-3 GPO

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692461
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692462
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692463
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692464
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692465
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692466
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692467
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692468
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692469
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692470
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692471
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692472
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692476
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1962
THIS COUPON
WILL BE RECEIVED IN LIEU OF
FIVE CENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Nº 6692477
ONLY BY THE
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Voter Reg.

Thursday,May 10,1962

Baton Rouge Committee on voter Registration
P.O.Box 4926
Louise Street Station - Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Fredricka:

We got started yesterday afternoon on our door-to-door campaign. There were 9 persons during the work. I walked so much yesterday until my shoes felt as if they were several sizes to small. We were able to reach 134 person for the period of time we spent on the field. Transportation is being provided for those who need it. After many contacts in the community, we finally found some persons who would help us get persons down to the registration office.

After walking with the young people who are during the door-to-door work, I think I will be happy to get back in the office.(smile) There are still 8 persons here,including Dave, that we are responsible for, in terms of board and lodging. The students are cooking for themselves at a cost of about $ 7.00 per day for all of them. This give you an idea of what Dave needs per week for food. I understand from Dave that the hotel bill is being paid by the National Office once the bill is submitted. I am enclosing Weldon's Withholding statement to be given to Jan Jennings. Weldon want all his mail sent to the address attach address on the slip enclosed.

The area in which we are working, is one of the largest and toughest in Baton Rouge.You must be prepared to leave a home at any time. Some persons we have visited will not cooperate in any form. You feel like giving up at times, but when you realize that our people are like they are because of the system under which we have live, you take heart and start all over again. Its going to take a good while and a continued prosess of education in political education on the whys of registration before substantial number of Negroes seek the ballot and vote.

A report will be sent to you from this office once a week on how registration is progressing in the area where we are operating. I think the students here with Dave,Ronnie and Weldon will do a pretty good job. I am sure they will try. My warmest regards to everyone in the offce. Don't attemptto write to me. I will be operating between here and New Orleans. If things go according to plans, I expect to leave Louisiana the last of next week for South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

Voter Registration file

May 11, 1962
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To: Organization

From: James T. McCain

Re: Baton Rouge Voter Registration Project

One week has passed since my arrival in Baton Rouge to help make plan with the Baton Rouge CORE group in setting up it machinery to attempt to do an efficient job in voter registration in the Baton Rouge area. Several things had to done in order that maximum efficiency would come from our efforts. **First**, we had to get the registration office in presentable order so that it could serve as our headquarters. Second, training those who would work on the field and in the office. Thrid, getting posters up and announcements out that we were in business to help get persons registered and to give any other information as it relates to voter education. T here were many other little thing to get straighten out before we could get rolling. After all these things were done, our schedule was drawn up and and duties assigned.

Thomas Peete was assigned as field director. His job would be to assigned the workers to the area in which they would canvass, giving direction as to street and precincts.

Willie Bradford Jr. has charge of transportation. At the end of each day's reporting, a list would be complied of those needing transportation and the hour of the day it was needed. This information is turned over to Bradford and he in return sees that they are picked up and carried to the registration office.

Charles Siler, is our poster maker for a sign that we are using in connection with the registration campaign. He really does a jam up job.

Java Mae Thompson is the office secretary. She complies all lists that are brought in by the workers each evening, recording all who are registered, those who are not, those who need more help, those who will go down themselves, those who will need transportation (turning same over to Bradford). A complete list of work to be done the next day is posted for the workers. She also telephones those the workers report on their blanks who are not registered, but stated that they would go down on their own, to remind them of their commitment, and anything else that the office needs to do.

Our work day begins in the morning, making and completing any assignment that was not completed the day before. As making a second trip to a person's home to help them with what ever information they will need in filling out the application blank, if this was neglected the day before. Getting new assignments from the field director and discussing what was done wrong and how we were received in the homes of the persons contacted and clearing up any questions that any of the field workers may have. During ~~this~~ the morning period whatever has to be done is completed before the workers go back on the field. In the afternoon around three, not later than four, the workers are out knocking on doors and making contacts in the areas that have been assigned to them. In the evenings from seven until eight our workers will be coming back to the office, so that their reports can be complied and gone over by the secretary. Whatever duties any worker has to follow up with the next day, he or she knows it before one leaves the office in the evening. This procedure is followed to the letter each day. To date, kept up, I am positive that they will do a excellent job. Each worker is asked to find a block worker in his or her area.

For the record, I think it should be stated here, that this is a community where apathy and complacency rate very high as it relates to Negroes being interested in being registered to vote. The system has done so much to these individuals that it is pitiful to listen to the kinds of answers one gets when one talks with some of these person. You are sometimes asked to leave the homes of your contacts. Then again, it is very difficult after you have helped someone and carried him or her down to the registration office to know if the person has passed. After filling out the application form, you are told by the registrar, that your registration card will be mailed to you, thus it is very difficult to know exactly how well you have done. If those we carry down, don't receive their registration certificates in a reasonable time, plans are made to carry them back again. After two or three days of canvassing for help with transportation, we finally are getting the kind of help you would expect from the community. Our greatest source of help with transportation comes from a gentleman who owns a barber shop a few doors down the street from our office, Mr. Fred R. Levy 1545 East Boulevard - Baton Rouge; others are, Mrs. Dora K. Brooks 2023 Alabama Avenue, Mr. Fred Williams- Lincoln Theater; Attorney Murphy Bell 13th Street and Wade Mackie , American Friends Service Committee. I am positive, other will come forward when we really get moving. Each Person who get registered is asked to be responsible to get 2 additional person registered.

The persons working with the program here are: David Dennis, Director of the program, Thomas Peete, Weldon J. Rougeau, Shirley Brown, Roger Lee Banks, Willie Bradford, Jr., Joe Louis Smith, Jimmy Lee Bennett, Florence Johnson, Java Mae Thompson, Charles Siler and Ronnie Moore.

I am instructing the secretary to send into the office at the end of each week certain information that will keep the office inform of how the voter education project is progressing in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

James T. McCain

Joe

Sumter ?

BR

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR MAY 9-11

Number of Person Contacted	* Number of Person Registered
384	153

Number of Person Not Registered	Number of Person will register
223	146

*Note: These person were already registered voters.

Voter's Registration For May 9, 1962

Number of Persons Contacted	*Number of Persons Registered
134	50

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
84	48

---

*Note: THESE PEOPLE WERE ALREADY REGISTERED VOTERS

Voter's Registration For Thursday May 10, 1962

Number of Persons Contacted	Number of Persons Registered
128	59

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
64	49

May 18, 1962

Dave Dennis
Lincoln Hotel
400 S. 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dave:

This is just to put in writing the plan you and Jim made regarding finances. You have a budget of $94.00 per week for the four male students living in the Community. This should include their food and transportation. There is no budget for your other expenses. It is expected that they will continue with the same stipulation as for all field secretaries regarding finances.

I asked that you do two budgets. One for the regular account and one for the voter registration account -- I find that this is unnecessary, that the whole thing will come from the voter registration account. Therefore, one expense accounting which will include all of this is sufficient.

It also my understanding that the bill from the Lincoln Hotel should come directly to us, rather than your paying for it from your salary. If any of this is incorrect, or I have neglected any part, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
enc.
cc: Jim McCain

P.S. The check for $94.00 will be sent each Friday. Enclosed is the first check.

Hi Jim – Maria

317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
May 28,1962

Dear Fredricka:

I spoke with Dennis several minutes ago and we reached the following agreements. We would send him $ 90.00 each week to feed and cover other expenses that may accrue each week in the office as it relates to the regästration work in Baton Rouge. Also he is to send to the office each week the expenes of room rent for the 4 students not staying at the hotel which amounts to $24.00 per week.

Please give these receipts that are enclosed to Marvin Rich. These receipts cover the installation of the telephone for the office. I hope when I leave here, I will have things in order, so that we will not have to worry unduly about this office. There is much work to be done in these areas and I would like for us to get the maximun results for the time, energy and money we are putting into these projects.

The problems are many and I know that the job will only get done when we are able to find the ~~dedicated~~ dedicated people who are willing to make the sacrifice and go out of our ways to help people. Give everyone in the office my warmest regards. It will be a pleasure for me to return to the office.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

June 14, 1962

To: Mr. James McCain

From: James Farmer

For your information and files.

June 8, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

In reply to your letter dated May 31st, we are listing below the answers to the eight questions as requested. Our answers are as specific as we can be as this time and we hope the information given will be of use to you:

1. Baton Rouge, La.

   Weldon Rougeau
   Ronnie Moore
   Willie Bradford (volunteer)
   Roger Banks (volunteer)

   Jackson, Mississippi

   Dave Dennis

   South Carolina (6th Cong. District, Clarendon County, Sumpter County and York County
   Frank Robinson
   William Brown
   Amaline Butler

2. We are working with the NAACP in Baton Rouge. The city has been divided so that we work South Baton Rouge and they work East Baton Rouge. We cooperate fully and the NAACP provides transportation for us when they can. We have had no difficulties sharing responsibilities.

3. We are working with only one local group independent of CORE, and that group is in Sumter, S. C. The group is called the Citizens Committee. Their function is to help mobilize the community to register. They recruit volunteers and work hand in hand with us in registering voters and preparing them to vote.

4.

Baton Rouge	South Carolina	Jackson, Miss.
Voting age population 96,000 Negro - 36,000 White - 60,000	(in the assigned area) Voting age population 1,226,251 - Negro 300,000 approximately. White - 966,000 approximately	

5. We have noticed some increase in Baton Rouge as well as Sumter. We have just begun to work in Jackson specifically on Voter Registration and have no figures to report. Sumter - we have registered more than 400 people. Baton Rouge approximately 144 people have registered.

6. We use the following techniques: Door to door canvassing by staff and or volunteers. Instructions on how to fill out the application forms using sample forms when we can obtain them. The instructions are given in the home or at our office, depending on how much help we have.

7.

Baton Rouge	Jackson, Miss.	South Carolina	
324 expenses	100 expenses	209.83 expenses	
529 salary	366.55 salary	799.55 salary	
853	466.55	1,009.38	Total $2,328.93

This does not include any administrative charges but only expenses incurred in the field. Figured on a cash basis.

8. Baton Rouge
   Post Office Box 4926
   Louise Street Branch Post Office
   Baton Rouge, Louisiana
   (this is a new office set up specifically for Voter Registration)

   Sumter, South Carolina Voter Education Office
   25½ East Liberty Street
   Sumter, South Carolina
   Telephone: 773-9226

   Jackson, Mississippi - no office yet.

Should you require any further information please contact us immediately.

Cordially,

James Farmer
National Director

Thursday
July 12, 1962

From -- James T. McCain

Tp -- Marvin Rich

Below is the total number of persons registered in the areas wheme CORE has been working. This data is taken from the reports of the persons working in the areas, since the Voter Education Project began.

MIAMI	1850
Sumter County	1109 + ~~300~~
Lee County	366
Marion County	125
New Orleans	156
Baton Rouge	225 + 156
Jackson	9 +3
Total	1990 +3

~~Ne~~
DArlington County — 250

1993
150
1850
156
250

4,399
600

$999

April 25,1963

Mr. Virgil Dimery
Post Office Box 331
Kingstree, South Carolina

Dear Dimery:

James Farmer our National Director and I were in Washington,D.C. last Monday,April 22,1963, protesting the discriminatory tactics that are being used in Kingstree, when Negroes go down to regsiter. We were assured that action would be taken immediately by the Justice Department to correct this matter. I gave them a picture that was t was taken of the persons who were at the registration office the was first Monday of this month and also the names that you gave me several weeks ago.

To be sure that the Justice Department does something about the situation in Kingstree, I would like for you to get as many persons as you can to go down the first Monday in May to be registered, if you can get 200 or more, this would be great. Our National Director, James Farmer will be in Kingstree to observe what happens and if things are not speededup or if discrimination is used, Farmer will report this immediately to the Justice Department. The Justice Department was to take action before the first Monday in May. Please keep me inform as to developments.

This information is confidential about the Justice Department and what they are planning to do to help us out in Kingstree, so please don't discuss this matter with too many persons. We intendto keep giving information to the Justice Departmentuntil we get results in Kingstree and you must keep the people going down each first Monday or any other day or days the registration office is open. Keep up the good work.

Simcerely,

James T. McCain

Ronnie

May 9, 1963

MEMORANDUM
TO: JAMES FARMER
FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

RE: NEW ORLEANS AND IBERVILLE PARISH, LA.

Our suit against Hotel Royal Orleans in New Orleans, La, was heard by three Federal judges, Friday, May 3, 1963. My case was tried along with the NAACP case against another one of the New Orleans hotels. The two cases were consolidated and heard at the same time. We (Mrs. Daisy Bates and I) were not allowed to take the witness stand, because our lawyers presented the facts in the cases in the judges chambers, so we were not asked to take the witness stand. None of the facts in the two cases were denied in the charges against the hotels. From the arguments that were heard in open court and the questions asked of the State lawyer by the Judges, we would gather that we have an excellent chance of getting a favorable decision in our behalf.

I went over very thoroughly with Marvin Robinson what was happening in this area and the results that have not come out of the area. Because of this, I am suggesting that the New Orleans office be closed in the very near future. I also had the telephone at the office taken out. Marvin Robinson is now in Ft. Payne, Ala., at the request of the Program Department to work on a local program. This is the place where our Freedom Walkers are jailed.

I spent some time with Ronnie Moore in the Iberville Parish. This is the area where our summer project will be held. The local people are very enthusiastic about our coming into their community for the summer. Preparation has already gotten under way to take care of the task force workers who will be with the summer project. These areas where we will be working are rural in nature and many of the local problems will be much different from the problems found in larger cities. Arrangements are being made to place the workers in other parishes once the training program is over for the first two weeks in the Iberville Parish. The local leaders are asking the Mayor of the city to use the Negro community center for our training headquarters. If this is granted, this will be an ideal place to hold our training sessions. Ronnie has done an excellent job in working with people in Iberville Parish and selling CORE to them. It is hoped that they will help us with raising money to help underwirte some of the expenses. This part of the program will be taken up when Gordon Carey goes down to visit the community. My visit to the Iberville Parish and the impression I got was a very favorable one.

July 9, 1963

Mr. Phillip Weightman
Assistant National Director
COPE (AFL-CIO)
815-16th Street NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Weightman:

We are having a Summer Task Force Project in Louisiana this summer begining June 14th through the balance of the year. There will possibly be 40 Task Force workers on the voter education project along with me.

Please send the following literature at once, order blank enclosed. Address the material to James T. McCain c/o Ronnie Moore, 747 Flicker Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
Enc.

Recommendations For Mississippi

1. That a permanent person be hired to be over the Southern office, who will have charge of the field staff, Task force and activities in the South.
2. That if we stay in Mississippi, we take the 4th district as CORE's area and finance activities for the same.
3. That a workable plan be worked so that CORE can work as a part of COFO, without loosing CORE's identity
4. That the Meridian Community Center be completely finance and staff by CORE's personnel.
5. That the Community Center in Canton Mississippi be repaired if the cost is within reason.
6. That if we remain in Mississippi, legal help must be planned for immediately
7. That Dave Dennis be CORE's representative within the framework of COFO.

Meridian Center Cost – Estimate Cost per month.

Rent — $40.00
Utilities — 25.00
Telephone —
Office Supplies – 50.00

Canton Center — ?

Jackson Office Cost

Telephone – $600.00
Utilities – 50.00
Rent — 100.00
Office Supplies –

CORE'S workers in Jackson Office

Dave Dennis
Lois Chaffee
Maureen Murphy

The cost of operating three automobiles is not included in any of the above ~~figures~~ estimates.

1. Who is in charge of activities in each area?

2. Who makes final decisions? -

3. Were the persons arrested promised support before they were arrested?, And by whom?, TASK WORKERS AREN'T USING MONEY ECONOMICALLY-

4. The need for help is great

2 The CORE + SNCC workers get along swell

3. Who is responsible for the disbursement of CORE's fund
Chaffee - Saveez - RE. Marcellus

Freedom Houses - No. persons staying in them - cost

Centers - cost -

Offices - cost - How cost shared?

Dave + Moses seeking help through Charles Evers of NAACP

JACKSON

2-2-64

Doris Erskine

Dave Dennis
Lois Chaffee - sect. in office
Maureen Murphy - miscellaneous

Books tied up in Jackson, Miss

Books piled in office - some being sent out by SNCC personnel

Freedom House pd. by COFO RE: SNCC. Telephone $600.00

Office pd. $100.00 by COFO RE: SNCC. Utilities $50.00

~~CORE only pays salaries~~ CORE's expenses in Jackson, saliries to Dave, Lois, Maureen plus Auto expenses on car Dave drives - Bank check book will be brought to staff meeting in N.O.

Jackson to Canton - 22 miles
Jackson to Meridian - 92 miles
Jackson to Hattisburg - 80 miles

Dec. JAN. Feb- Rent needs to be pAid

CANTON, miss.

CORE
AlmA Bosley ✓ J
Theotis Hewitt J
Richard Jewitt ✓ J
C. O. Chinn - out of JAil
Joe Lee Watts J
George RAymond ✓

SNNC
claude weaver ✓ J
CArole meritt ✓ J
JAmes Colier ✓ J

Community persons in JAil
MArthA Jane~~y~~ Jones - Chester palmer
William VeAl

Freedom House- Rent pd. by those living in house ✓
$75.00 per month
~~Community Center~~ - 838 Lutz St. CANton, miss

PROGRAMS in CAnton → Voter Registration - Community Boycott - Boycott very successful

~~vot~~ Registration; persons have Attempted but without success - SNNC has publiscity Agents to Report news for them.

Community Center → In very bad condition; leaks, has been burned twice, front door CAN be opened without Any trouble, has two front And one back entrances; petition divides inside building into two parts, concrete blocks structure, ~~and leaks~~

Books → Room where books Are kept unlocked, books are still in boxes not opened, some boxes have been open and books in piles, CAN rot very eAsily in dampness. - Books Are still being sent to 313 FrAnklin St.

Telephone installment for Freedom House, waits deposit of $100.00

J - JAil still in - 3 Community persons Also in JAil

5. That a detail Report of the activities in these areas be submitted to the National CORE office
6. That the car driven by Dave, be the only one to move about from area to area. The other cars will function in those areas where they are assigned. Exceptions when staff or other meetings are called
7. That at the end of each month a Report of the activities of the preceeding month be submitted by the person or persons in charge of the area.
8. That all centers supported by Core be man in the majority by Core staff.
9. That a permanent CORE person be assigned to mississippi to handle publicity on our activities
10. That a complete and accurate report of finances be kept of the money sent to miss., and a monthly report be sent to the Nat. office ~~at~~ in detail with receipts for money spent.
11. There are need for cameras
12. That Core maintain activity in Mississippi. How far we should be committed will have to be desided by staff or NAC
13. Legal help will have to be given by CORE for those arrested, especilly those activities By US.

14. The a permanent staff be place of the
activities in the South, - Miss. LA. S.C N.C.

Canton, continued - 859-2409

Mass meeting Monday nite (2-3-64) Church packed and persons enthusiastic about movement. - police in evidence on outside of Church. Today demonstrators found Guilty and $500.00 for each Charge - Violence possible - P.b. also apparent.
John Washington Businessman being squeeze distributors of commodities.
Negro Ministers scarce + disunited. - Money is becoming a problem says Claude - GR works ~~continu~~ continuously -
Feb. 7, 1964 - Ed. + Claude arrested on charge of conspiracy to intimidate - Financial squeeze is be used on Negro citizens by City of Canton, thru raising their utilities Fees, - stop sending mail to 313 Franklin St.

Meridian

Mattheo Suarez - Project Director or Supervisor
Pat Walker - voter Registration
Mike + Rita Schwerner - teaching at Center

Community Center - $40 00 per month. pd. by ~~COFO~~ ?
material for center fixing - pd. by CORE
Projects - Voter Registration - Educational classes for Children
Employment for Federal Jobs

Center → $40.00 per month - Library very well stock - Books are out on loan now

House - 306 44th Ave. - $9.00 per week
staying at house Mike + Rita Schwerner; Pat
Walker and Suarez when in town -
Story hour every Sat. 2 until ready to leave
Books are on the shelves —
No Telephone in office

Recommedations

1. That Dave move about frequently to observe program and make adjustments when necessary,
2. That the Canton Center be discontinued unless a suitable place can be found or repaired immediately. Books to be moved to the Center in Meridian
3. That the Center in Meridian be completely finance and maintained by CORE + others
4. That at least 3 of CORE'S task force workers be moved out of Canton, to be placed elsewhere, unless the Canton movement can prove that 9 persons are needed — at present in Canton - 6 CORE + 3 SNCC workers, that is, when released from Jail.

2/20/64

File Mississippi

Recommendations for Mississippi
From Jim McCain

1. That a permanent persion be hired to be over the Southern office, who will have charge of the field staff, task force and activities in the South.

2. That is we stay in Mississippi, we take the 4th district as CORE's area and finance activities for the same.

3. That a workable plan be worked out so that CORE can work as a part of COFO, without losing CORE's identity.

4. That the Meridian Community Center be completely financed and staffed by CORE.

5. That the Community Center in Canton, Mississippi be repaired if the cost is reasonable.

6. That if we remain in Mississippi, legal help be planned for immediately.

7. That Dave Dennis be CORE's representative within the framework of COFO

After Nat. Conv, what?

Jim: note, these are your original recommendations, I believe. The other sheet are your final ones, but I though you might want a copy of these.

Recommendation on Mississippi
From Jim McCain

1. That Dave move about frequently to ovserve program and make adjustments when necessary.

2. That the Canton Center be discontinued unless a suitable place can be found, or the existing center repaired immeidately. Books are to be moved to the Center in Meridian.

3. That the Center in Meridian be completely financed and maintained by CORE.

4. That at least 3 of CORE's Task Force workers be moved out of Canton, to be placed elsewhere, unless the Canton movement can probe that 9 persons are needed. At present in Canton, there are 6 CORE and 3 SNCC workers (when all are released from jail.)

5. That a detailed report of the activities in these areas be submitted to the National CORE office.

6. That the car driven by Dave be the only one to move about from area to area; the other cars will function in those areas where they are assigned. Exception when staff meetings or othermeetings are called.

7. That at the end of each month a report of the activities of the preceding month be submitted by the person or persons in charge of the area.

8. That all centers supported by CORE be manned by a majority of CORE personnel.

9. That a permanent CORE person be assigned to Mississippi to handle publicity on our activities.

10. That a complete and accurate report of finances be kept of the money sent to Mssissippi, and a monthly report be sent to the National Office -- in detail and with receipts for money spent.

11. That we acquire cameras so that staff can take pictures of police brutality, intimidation, or of CORE action in general.

12. That CORE maintain activity in Mississippi. How far we should be committed will have to be decided by the staff and/or NAC.

13. Legal help will have to be given by CORE for those arrested, especially for those arrested in connection with CORE activities

14. That a permanent staff member be placed in charge of the activities in the South -- Mississippi, Louisiana, South and North Carolina.

April 27,1964

Dear Frank & Emerson:

Your registration report for the month of April has reached us, but I must say, since the books were opened for more days in this month than before, we expected a greater increase in registration. For the books to be open in Spartanburg for sevefal days and the small number of persons who registered, seemed as if we did not do so well.

As you already know, our grant from VEP is for 3 month and if we don't do better than we have been doing in South Carolina, I am afraid the money for South Carolina may come to an end. I know this sounds harsh, but we must face reality. VEP is giving money to those places where a large number of Negroes can get registered before the election in November. You and Emerson need to concentrate in an area where you can get a great number of persons registered.

If you have a suggestions, please send them to me.

Sincerely,

Nooker

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine Louisiana
June 11,1964

Dear Marcia:

After working with Queens CORE for the past several weeks and the outcome of the election of officers on the evening of June 10th,1964, I would like to recommend the chapter for affiliation to the Steering Committee at its next meeting on June 19th,1964. THe things that the chapter ~~has~~ have been active in will be found in Queen,s folder in the National office .

Please make this recommendation for me at the next Steering Committee meeting. We have had our first session of training with 24 persons present. Things are moving along nicely. My warmest regards to everyone.

Sincerely,
Jim
James T, McCain

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038
13 August 1964

TO: M. Rich, J. McCain, C. Rachlin, J. Williams

FROM: Clora Coleman & Gordon Carey

You are asked to be present for a staff meeting at 10 A.M. tomorrow August 14.

November 19,1964

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that Marvin turned over to me to answer. I don't know why, but he did. The letter is self explanatory. I can't make a decision on what should be done, I can only tell you that I check with the office of finance and was told that Mississippi has no funds in its account.

Unless someone makes the decision that must be made concerning our financial situation, I am afraid all of us will soon be in serious trouble. If will get in touch with Jewett and find out what commitment was made to maintain volunteer workers in Mississippi and let me know, I certainly would appreciate it.

As it stands now, we have 28 task force workers being paid to work in Mississippi. I hope I don't sound like a sour old puss, but I am very concerned at this point on our financial condition.

My warmest regards to everyone.

Sincerely,
Nooker

Nooker

Mr. Feinfeld
29 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.
MU 5-3234

July 14, 1965

Mr. James McCain
312 Bartlette Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Hooker:

I had a call today from a Mr. Feinfeld who is the father of one Don Feinfeld who works for us in Jasper County. According to Mr. Feinfeld, young Don has expressed to him the fact that if he got into any trouble,there were no local contacts for him to inform. I would assume that,as is true in Louisiana and Mississippi, there is some procedure for volunteers to check in or report, or at least some phone number they could call if arrested.

If this is the case, would you please let me know the procedure so that I can reassure Mr. Feinfeld? Or is South Carolina so safe that such procedures are not necessayy?

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

South Carolina File

NOV 30 1965

November 28, 1965

Dear Fran:

Thanks for the notes from Ronnie and also the letter of ~~[illegible]~~ grievences you have concerning several matters. I say this to you, do what you can and don't worry about what we do or don't do. I know from experiences what you are going through. I went through it for 3½ years in the National Office.

If I were you, I would let those new chapters organize, hoping that some one could work with them for awhile. If not a field secretary, maybe a NAC ~~memem~~ member who may be near them. I know how frustrating it is with Herb & Walter to have to cover an area that is humanly impossible to service.

Thanks for sending a reply to Washington(Seattle) chapter expressing my regrets. Send me the Agricultural reports that you think I should get and do away with the others.

If you get the 25 copies of the calanders, send me two of them, if you don't then get me one and I will pay for it. These appointments calanders are very valuable if they are used correctly. We are still working 8 days a week, 48 hours a day(smile). After we get thepeople registered, there still is that great job ahead of political education and organization, so that these people will not be a pawn in the hands of the political leaders both Negro and white.

Give my warmest regards to all the personnel in the office and send me immediately a brochure of our Christman cards. Get a copy from Ben Petterson.

Take care of yourself and call Maxine and say hello for me.

Sincerely

Jim

James. T. McCain

South Carolina

November 30, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
317 Bartlette St.
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Nooker:

I received your letter today and thank you very much.

I checked on the calanders again yesterday and found that the War Resisters League hayn't recieved them from the printers as of yet, however, I managed to get a check for twenty-five calanders and because of your note to Mrs. Coleman a check was sent out on Monday for the last years order. So as soon as I get them I will drop two in the mail for you and send one each to the field staff for their use.

I recieved a letter for you yesterday from the New York Times in reply to a letter you sent them about their inaccurate figures pn the South Carolina registration numbers. I am forwarding it to you for your files.

In reference to your remark about NAC members covering chapters where field staff is limited, I suggested this be mentioned at the next NAC meeting and innaccordance with this suggestion I sent a letter to Marlene Wilson asking her if she or one of the other NAC members would check on those chapters near them. So hopefully this will be done and eventually we will be able to get some idea od what chapters we have and which ones are just there in name only. But like you suggested I will do any and everything I possibly can to see that things run along smoothly here in this dept. durning your absence and I will not get ulcers over that which is not being done.

I understand that the next NAC meeting is to be in January, I was wondering if I should notify all nothern field staff and ask them to submit field reports and reccommendations for affiliations and disaffiliations to you in time for you to review and formulate your report? Since I've been in the department I have recieved a belated report from H. Callender which is in the process of being mailed out and will be sent to you this week and nothing from anyone else in the North, so we only know what is going on from the articles we get in the clip service. So let me know if you want this done.

Maxine will be by tomorrow and I will tell her you sent

South Carolina

December 24, 1965

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR THE TWO COUNTIES WHERE FEDERAL EXAMINERS ARE LOCATED

CLARENDON COUNTY

Monday, December 20, 1965 ---------------------------------------20
Tuesday, December 21, 1965---------------------------------------17
Wednesday, December 22, 1965-------------------------------------35
Thursday, December 23, 1965--------------------------------------35
Friday, December 24, 1965------------Holiday
Saturday, December 25, 1965----------Holiday
TOTAL 107

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Monday, December 20, 1965--14
Tuesday, December 21, 1965---------------------------------------21
Wednesday, December 22, 1965------------------------------------- 7
Thursday, December 23, 1965-------------------------------------- 9
Friday, December 24, 1965--------------Holiday
Saturday, December 25, 1965------------Holiday
TOTAL 41

Total for this week for the two counties------------------------148

James T. McCain

South Carolina

TO: CORE and SEDF
FROM: James T. McCain
RE: 1965 Final Report on S.C. Registration & Political Activity

As the year of 1965 comes to an end, CORE can look back on this year with a great deal of satisfaction, knowing that its program on voter registration in S. C., has increased the Negro political voting strength substantially. For the first time since the Era of Reconstruction, the affairs of S.C.. The change will not come overnight as many think it will. This change will take a little time for the Negro to become adjusted to his role in this area. Then again, there must come a period of political education along with the Negro voting power. Already there are signs of the Negro becoming interested in politics. In several communities, this year, Negroes ran for local office. Some of them won out in the primary elections, but lost out in the run off elections. I think this is a good indication of what will happen in the future as far as Negroes attempting to seek office. The defeat of all these Negroes who ran, points up the need for a strong local political machine that can and will take the advantage of the Negroes voting strength in these areas.

To strengthen the Negro political power in several of these areas we have already started organizing these communities from the precinct level up. By doing this, we feel, that new Negro leadership can be as well as an organization from the grassroots level up. It will take time to educate these people in the art of politics but given a little time, I think it can be done.

We have made mistakes in our program of registration in S.C., but I think those mistakes have helped us. The first mistake was taking on more communities than we have personnel to adequately cover. At first we were so thinly spread out that we could not give the type of service that was needed in each community. Since the summer we have concentrated on a few counties and have done a much better job in working with the people. These are the counties where our precinct organization is getting started. These counties are Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Dorchester and Jasper. None of these counties have all of their precincts organized at the present, but before the June primary in S. C., we hope to have these five counties completely organized.

I feel that CORE has started something in S.C. politically that she cannot afford to give up. Yet, I think CORE must realize that it is going to take some time to do what must be done to help get this political movement in high gear in S.C.. There is a good chance of some counties electing Negroes to local office if the political machinery is well organized in each given community. To do this, it will take plenty of time and help.

The S.C. State Senate has had to re-apportion itself according to population by an order of the State Supreme Court. What plan will be accepted by the Court is anybody's guess. Until a final decision on the number of Senators South Carolina will have in the future for the S.C. Senate and the number of Senators that come from each county, we will have to wait.

Clarendon County, according to our count, has as many Negroes now registered as there are whites in the county. Every Negro we get registered from now on, will give the Negro the political power that has been denied him in the past.

As we move forward in the new year, we must realize that political activity in these areas is only one aspect of the number of problems affecting the Negro.

There are other problems of housing, employment, school desegregation, etc., that must be attacked if the Negro is to reach his rightful place in American Society. CORE has been in the forefront of this struggle for complete equality for the Negro and we cannot and must not slacken our pace now.

The lessons we are learning now in South Carolina with political activities will help us in the future in communities with similar problems. If we can help channel the direction of the Negro political movement in South Carolina in the future, CORE will have achieved something no other organization has been able to do in the past. I think it can be done if we have the determination to stick with it.

January 1, 1966

South Carolina

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR THE TWO COUNTIES WHERE FEDERAL EXAMINERS ARE LOCATED

CLARENDON COUNTY

Monday, December 27, 1965	41	
Tuesday, December 28, 1965	30	
Wednesday, December 29, 1965	20	
Thursday, December 30, 1965	23	
Friday, December 31, 1965	Holiday	
Saturday, January 1, 1965	Holiday	
TOTAL		114

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Monday, December 27, 1965	8	
Tuesday, December 28, 1965	6	
Wednesday, December 29, 1965	9	
Thursday, December 30, 1965	6	
Friday, December 31, 1965	Holiday	
Saturday, January 1, 1966	Holiday	
TOTAL		29
Total for this week for the two counties		143

James T. McCain

South Carolina Copy

January 23,1966

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR THE TWO COUNTIES WHERE FEDERAL EXAMINERS ARE LOCATED

Clarendon County

Monday,January 17,1966	2
Tuesday,January 18,1966	6
Wednesday,January 19,1966	8
Thursday,January 20,1966	18
Friday,January 21,1966	1
Saturday,January22,1966	4
Total	39

Drochester County

Monday,January 17,1966	3
Tuesday,January 18,1966	1
Wednesday,January 19,1966	1
Thursday,January 20,1966	1
Friday,January 21,1966	0
Saturday,January 22,1966	9
~~Total~~	15

Total for one week for the two counties ---------------------- 39 54

James T. McCain

South Carolina

January 23,1966

Registration for January--1966

Aiken	45
Barnwell	80
Allendale	35
Williamsburg	218
Richland	30
Sumter	195
Jasper	76
Colleton	79
Darlington	40
Florence	48
Georgetown	67
Horry	42
Dillon	12
Orangeburg	203
Fairfield	28
Chester	32
York	15
Lexington	18
Marlboro	14
Lee	75
Kershaw	27
Hampton	389
Bamburg	3
Calhoun	143
Charleston	58
Marion	110

James T. McCain

South Carolina

Janaury 30,1966

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Monday, January 24 Thru Saturday January 29,1966

Clarendon County ------------------ 37

Dorchester County ----------------- 1

Total 38 for the week

The Federal Examiners will open the registration books in Dorchester County only one day a week from now on. That day will be every Saturday.

In Clarendon County, the registration books will still remain open 6 days a week, from Monday thru Saturday

Until the primary election for town officers in Manning, S.C.(Clarendon County) on March 8,1966, we will be concentrating on getting Negroes elected to the town's council.

James T. McCain

South Carolina

January 31,1966

TO: Nationa CORE and SEDF
FROM: James T. McCain
RE. S.C. Report for January,1966

1966 should mark the begginning of political change in South Carolina. This will be, because of several developments that have taken place in South Carolina in the past several months. (1) Registration among Negroes have increased by a substantial margin all over South Carolina and in some counties, Negro registration is on par or soon will surpass that of the whites. (2) We believe Negroes will offer in greater number for local and state elective office than ever before in the states history. (3) The State Supreme Court has ordered Senate reaapportionment in South Carolina, on the one man one vote basis, thereby breaking the control of small county domination in the Senate of South Carolina, who have control South Carolina politics in the past. (4) The emerging of a two party system in South Carolina, although both the Democrats and Republicans parties have done very little on the local level to encourage Negroes to participate in ~~the party~~ their parties.

Already several Negroes have run for local positions(elective) in a few counties in South Carolina and in each instance these candidates have been defeated. Some of them won in the primaries but were defeated in the run off election. Their defeat can be contributed,I am sure, to the lack of political KNOW HOW, and not being organized to meet the test. These defeats will serve as stepping stones to succes in the future.

Although the January registration was off as a whole for this month, I believe that registration will improve in the coming months. Already many counties are organizing for the big push in reaching thousands of unregistered Negroes in South Carolina.

In the 8 counties where we have beein giving a major portion of our time, we have been successful in starting precincts organizations and will continue from this level up to to the county and state levels. We have been more successful in some counties tahn in others. Clarendon,Dorchester,Williamsburg,Sumter and Jasper counties have moved along very well. The two counties where we have been working the hardest, have been Clarendon and Dorchester. Out of 16 precincts in Dorchester county, 11 have been organized and the other 5 have been dovetail with precincts that are near them. This was done because only a few Negroes live in these 5 precincts.The precincts meet regularly and once a months all the precincts come together for a joint public meeting. These meetings are held in different areas of the county each time.

In Clarendon county we have all the precincts organized,and have put into the hands of each precinct chairman, a list of every Negro voter in his precinct with the addresses of each person. We know the exact number of Negroes registered in all of the precincts in Clarendon county.

There will be a primary election held in Manning,S.C.(Clarendon County) for March 8,1966. A mayor,six councilmen and a commissioner of public works are to be elected on that date. Because of my nagging and urging, there is the real possibility of Negroes offering themselves for this election especially for council seats. We plan to offer 3 persons. This will be thefirst time in the history of this county that a negro or Negroes will run for public office.

Theoffering of Negroes for public office in this county will do several things I believe. 1st. It will give many Negroes an opportunity to vote for the first time in their lives. 2nd. We can learn the voting strength of the whites as well as the Negroes in thetown of Manning. 3rd. If we lose, we can say to the unregistered Negro~~e~~ , we lost because you were not registered. If we win, we can ~~tell~~ say to the Negroes and rightly so, that your contribution made this victory possible.. 4th, It will serve as a stimulus to other areas in the county to do the same when the time comes for election in their areas. 5th, It will put the white politician on notice thatthe Negro is determine to use the ballot to helphimself. Regardless to the outcome of the election the Negroes will come out victorious in gaining experience for thefirst time on how to cast a vote. 6th. This election can and will lay the ground work for the coming election this fall when members of the State Legislature must be elected.

This is a challenge to us and I believe if we work at it hard and long enough, some tangible results in the end will come from our efforts. To be successful in any of these counties, the majoroty of your time and energy MUST be spent in that one county. If we a tempt to spread ourselves out to thinly, we cannot be as effective as we should be. By concentrating in one cpunty at a time, I feel that we will be able to accomplish more in the end.

The last day for filing for the election is February 26,1966, and the filing fee for each candidate for the council is $ 15.00. Our ~~strategy~~ strategy is to wait until almost closing time on thelast day for filing of our candidates, but inthe meantime, we will start our move by contacting every Negro~~e~~ in the town limits in getting him or her acquainted with how to cast a vote. In his way we hope to have him in a state of readiness on election day.

WISH US LUCK

McCain

Dear Fran:

Please get this report out as soon as possible. I have not received a copy of the last report nor a copy for the guidelines for our registration and political activity program. Correct all typographical errors. Hope to see you soon.

Nooker

S. Carolina

FEB 15 1966

February 12,1966

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Monday Feb. 7 Thru Saturday Feb. 12,1966

Clarendon County -------------------------------	18
Dorchester County ------------------------------	33
Total	51

John H. Wrighten, a Negro Attorney announced that he will seek a Senate seat from Charleston County.

Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins, a Negro Lady annouced and filed for a seat on the city Council of Columbia, S.C.

We are expecting more Negroes to announce for public office in the next few months.

Jaes T. McCain

South Carolina

February 19,1966

S.C.Registration Results For February,1966

Aiken	50	
Allendale	30	
Barnwell	40	
Bamburg	25	
Williamsburg	181	
Richland (City election)	35	- Columbia city election
Sumter	66	
Jasper	73	
Colleton	77	
Darlington	000	- Darlington election
Florence	58	
Georgetown	54	
Horry	32	
Dillon	28	- Election in Dillon
Orangeburg	210	
Fairfield	28	
Chester	1	
York	19	- Mayor election in Rock Hill
Lexington	21	
Marlboro	8	
Lee	28	
Kershaw	17	
Hampton	67	- City election in Hampton
Calhoun	150	
Charleston	69	
Marion	42	

Copies: Gartner
Haley
Rich
Crayton

McCain

S.C.

February 5,1966

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Monday Jan.31 Thru Saturday Feb.5,1966

Clarendon County -------------------------- 17

Dorchester County ------------------------- 2

Total 19

Philli Youmans, Negro science teacher at North District Training School of Hampton, S.C., is seeing election to the Town Council next month. Youmans is the first Negro to offer for a political office in Hampton County since Reconstruction.

James T. McCain

South Carolina
James McCain

February 19,1966

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Monday Feb. 14 Thru Saturday Feb.19,1966

Clarendon County ----------------------------------	13
Dorchester County ---------------------------------	20
	33

Mrs. Lanelle J. Samuels and Milton M. Walker filed for the city Council of Manning(Clarendon County). Primary to be held March 8,1966

James T. McCain

P.S. This report may be a few days late for the next period

The Federal Examiners are in these two counties only on Saturdays.

S. Carolina

February 27,1966

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Monday Feb. 21, Thru Saturday Feb. 26,1966

Clarendon County ---------------------------- 23

Dorchester County --------------------------- 20

43

James T. McCain

Primary election for city officials in Manning, S,C., March 8,1966.

Wish us luck.

Hooker

S. Carolina

Clarendon and Dorchester Counties

Saturday March 5, 1966

Clarendon County	5
Dorchester County	15
Total	20

Registration by Federal Examiners will be given only the first Saturday in each month from now on. For the first time, Negroes will be delagates to the Democratic County Convention in Clarendon and Williamsburg Counties.

The Negroes who ran for Manning, S.C., city council were defeated in the primary. A more detail report will be sent out later.

James T. McCain

File

March 14, 1966

for office

TO: SEDF And National CORE

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: South Carolina Political Action Program

For the past several weeks, we have focused our attention in the areas of precinct organization, political education and voter registration, in that order. With the great increase in voter registration it was imperative that we start these new voters in the art of organizing precincts. The Democratic precinct organization in S. C. took place the last Saturday in Feburary and we have many Negroes taking part in their local precincts for the initial time. In some communities, Negroes were elected as officers to run the precinct for the next two years. Some Negroes were elected to serve as delegates to the County Convention and some will serve as delegates to the State Convention in S. C., this is the first time this has happened in some of the communities where we are working.

In several communities, Negroes offered themselves for local elected offices. In no community were we able to elect a Negro, but those elections did bring out voters in large numbers. It further gave many Negroes an opportunity to vote for the first time in their lives. In Clarendon County where two Negroes ran for the Town Council, the vote was the heaviest in any previous election. Many mistakes were made in getting out the vote in this county, but the bringing out of those who had never voted before more than compensated for our effort. We also must remember that this was a local town election where the whites could and did out vote the Negroes. We are hoping to run at least one Negro in Clarendon County for the S. C. House of Reps. On the county level, the Negro to the State Legislature. Negroes will be filing in other counties [illegible] the Negro population is larger than that of the whites and with a little more push in registration before the election in June we stand the chance of electing Negroes in more than one county for State office.

There is much work to be done in political education with our people. We have already started holding educational meetings in political education in these communities where the Negro vote is able to challenge the vote of the whites. Mock elections are held periodically and the same procedure the voter must go through att the polls, one is carried through at the mock elections.. These new voters are being told what to do and say if they cannot and do not know how to mark their ballot on election day. It is aforegone conclusion that when a Negro offers himself for a political office in many of these counties in S. C., our candidate will not get one white vote. This was proven in the election held in Manning, S. C. for town council.

When we start helping Negroes get registered in Clarendon County in June of 1965, there were not more than 300 Negroes registered. At the closing of the registration books for February, 1966, there were 5018 Negroes eligible to vote. In Williamsburg County, there are almost 6,000 Negroes now registered to compare with over 5,000 whites. The potential in Clarendon County for Negro registration is about 6,000 to 7,000 and in Williamsburg County about 7,500 to 8,000. Within the next three months before the June Primary, we hope to add a substantial number of unregistered voters to the eligible list in both of these counties. We feel that as soon as the Negro candidates file in these two counties for State Office, that will give added incentive to get many more Negroes registered.

CORE stands in a very unique position in S. C., in the area of political action. If we can help put just one Negro in office, it will be worth the effort we have put forth in S. C.. Other Communities are asking for our services, but we just don't have the manpower to give all the help that is needed in so many different communities. Congressman Watson of the Second Congressional District in S. C., who was once a Democrat but switched to the Republican Party, is up for re-election this year. Fred LaClair, a Democrat, has already announced his candidacy to oppose Congressman Watson. We have bean asked that the labor movement in S. C. help organize the campaign for LaClair, which we have already concented to do. If we can get out the Negro vote for LaClair and at least two fifths of the whites in the Second District will vote in LaClair's favor, Watson stands a good chance of being defeated. With re--apportionment being forced upon S. C. by the courts, Negroes will have a better chance to get elected whrn it is completed.

The political pot will be boiling this summer and we hope to be right in the midst of it working for these candidates who will represent the entire community and not just the white people. This is the beginning of CORE's role in political action in S. C. and nothing could deter us from the goals [illegible]

we can elect a competent Negro to office, we do so, and in communities where we don't have the vote, we try to elect those candidates that will attempt to serve the total community. We cannot afford to waiver now, the stakes are too high. The political action part of CORE's program is just getting off the ground, let's move forward much more vigorously in the future than we have in the past.

This year marks the initial beginning for the vast majority of Negroes in many communities in the political affairs of their area. This is the start and we must not expect results to be perfect the first time out. Too much of our time, energy and money have been spent in S. C. for CORE to slacken its efforts now. We need to add to our staff if at all possible for the next two years . If we give up now in S. C., or weaken our position, I am positive that some other Civil Rights groups will come in and get all the credit for all the groundwork in political action that we have started in S. C.. For the next two years in S. C., we must center our efforts on registration and political education together.

In the local primary election in Clarendon County where two Negroes ran for town council in Manning, S. C., we were able to get 80% of the eligible Negro voters out to vote.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

South Carolina

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

March 18, 1966

Mr. Herbert Callender
Director of Organization
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Herb:

Because of the pressing financial situation in South Carolina and because there is no clear cut decision by SEDF that they will continue to finance the project in the future, I would reccomend that Stu Wechler be transferred to another area or that his services as a task force worker be terminated.

Since Stu has been in Dorchester County, S. C., he has not submitted regular reports to me as I have requested on numerous occasions, nor did he come into Clarendon County durning the primary election of a Negro candidate on March 8th, as I requested of him.

I have not, up to this date, been given any reasons as to why he did not respond to these requests.

For the above reasons I would, hereby, request that you make a decision in reference to my recommendations.

Yours For Freedom,

James T. McCain

JTMcC:fcc

James T. McCain
Project Director for
South Carolina

South Carolina

April 20,1966

TO: SEDF and National CORE
FROM: James T. McCain
RE: S.C. Voter Education Project

For the past six weeks, our attention has been focused exclusively on registration in Sumter and Williamsburg counties and precinct organization in Clarendon County. During these six weeks an additional, 613 persons were registered in Sumter county and 730 were registered in Williamsburg county. Additional days were given in Sumter and Williamsburg counties for registration but not in Clarendon county.

The registration books will be open for ~~for~~ 15 consecutive days in May throughout S.C., then closing for the June primary election. It is our hope that during this period in May, we can add over a thousand new voter in each of these three counties mentioned in the report. The Negro candidates must win in the primary election the first time out to insure them a place in the General election in November. If the Negro candidates don't get a majority of the votes in the initial primary election, then there is a second primary between the two highest candidates two weeks later. In the past when Negroes have offered themselves for office, the second primary election has been where the Negro candidates ~~lose~~ have lost out. Our primary objective will be getting out the vote on election day to insure our candidates victory.

To date the interest among Negroes in these three counties has been very high. Our precinct meeting are drawing large number of persons out to receive instrtion in voting preceedures. We hope by thetime for the June primary, we will have our machinary well organized to get out the vote on election day.

We are attempting to get hundreds of person commited on election day to help get Negroes out to the polls. Precinct leaders are being selected along with others to be responsible for their respective precincts to get every registered Negro voter out to thepoll and vote for our candidates. After the registrtion books closed in May, our attention will be concentrated on Mock Election in each precinct in Sumter, Williamsburg and Clarendon counties. Frank Robinson is in charge of Sumter County, Williams Brown has charge of Clarendon and I am attempting to coordinate the campaign in all of these three counties. Thus far cooperation has been beautiful in all of these counties. If we are successful in Clarendon in electing our candidate to the S.C.House of Representation, we really will have a successful story that cannot be matched in any other area in the country.

Dear Fran:

Please get this report out as soon as you can get the time to do it. Klan activity has picked up in the areas where we are working. I was down in the Klan nest at Hemingway, S.C., getting Negroes registered today,Tueasday april 19,1966. It is rather amusing to watch the fellows eyeball you when you are in their vacinity. Hello to everyone. Check allmistakes please.

Sincerely,

Nooker

James T. McCain

S. Carolina

MAY 31 1966

Dear Lincoln:

Here is the report you asked for. I am a poor typist, so overlook all mistakes. My warmest regards to everyone.

Jim McCain

May 28,1966

TO: Lyncoln Lynch(Associate National Director)
FROM: James T. McCain
RE: South Carolina Report

It has been approximately ten and half months since I was instructed by the National Action Committee to take charge of CORE'S South Carolina voter registration and political action programs. We started out in South Carolina attempting to cover at least 24 counties. We soon learned that to do a successful job with limit personnel, we would have to drop~~p~~ the majority of these counties. To get maximum results, we dropped 20 counties and then placed one worker in each of the four counties left. But before this was done, we were directly responsible for adding at least 25,000 new Negroes to the voting list in those counties which were dropped.

At the end of the summer of 1965 when the summer volunteers left South Carolina to return to school or their homes, we took as our assignment four counties to concentrate in, namely, Clarendon,Dorchester,Sumter and Williamsburg. The registration in Clarendon was raised fron 650 to over 5200. Dorchester from 1000 to over 4000. Sumter from 4000 to over 8500. Williamsburg from 2000 to over 8000.

We were instrumental in encouraging Negroes to run for public office in Clarendon,Sumter and Williamsburg counties. Clarendon county has one Negro being offered for the State House of Representative. Sumter has one Negro running for the House of Representative. Williamsburg has one Negro running for the State Senate, two for the House of Representative and one for Road Commissioner. In each of these three counties, these candidates have an excellent chance of being elected to office for the first time since the period, providing we can get out the vote on election day. To assure maximum voting on election day, the~~machi~~ machinery to get out the vote is already in motion. Percinct organization is almost completed in all these ~~four counties~~ Three counties. Many other counties in South Carolina are running Negro candidates too. . Our first important job in this election is to get our candidates out of the first primary, which come off June 14th,1966. If we can do this, we will have the rest of the summer to reach those Negroes who up to this point have not registered. If we can accomplish our aim in the June primary, our candidates will have an easy time getting through the General election in November.

Some of our candidates will be facing oppásition from the Republicans in November if they are successful in winning out in the primary in June. Many of our voters are new, who have no political sophistication, but we are determine to have them ready to cast their vote on election day.

The challenge to get Negroes elected is great, but we are ready and determine to meet this challenge. ON TO VICTORY.

JAMES T. MCCAIN

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Floyd B. McKissick
national director

SEPTEMBER 20, 1966

MR. JAMES MCCAIN
317 WEST BARTLETTE STREET
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEAR JIM:

PLEASE INFORM ME WHEN THE THREE VEHICLES ARE TURNED OVER TO THE DEALERS. I NEED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. MAKE OF CAR – Fury III
2. YEAR – 1966
3. MOTOR NUMBER
4. SERIAL NUMBER – PH43 E62 209740
5. DRIVER – ?
6. DATE TURNED IN – to Raymond 9/3/66
7. CONDITION AT TIME OF TURN IN – excellent
8. COMPANY WHO RECEIVED CAR – Marion Burnside
9. COMPANY'S AGENT WHO RECEIVED CAR " "

ALSO, PLEASE FORWARD SAME INFORMATION CONCERNING AUTO WHICH GEORGE RAYMOND IS NOW DRIVING.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Floyd

FLOYD

FBMcK/ILH

Fury III

448

Sumter

Sumter is a city of approximately 24,000 people. I was born, reared and educated in the public schools of this city and at Morris College in Sumter. I have seen Sumter grow from a small city with only a few business located on its main streets, to a thrifty city with several shopping centers distributed over several other areas in the city. As a boy, I played on its unpaved streets and watched the acorn trees grow into mighty oaks which have been a source of pride to the older residents of this city.

I have worked with voter registration in Sumter and South Carolina long before Negroes were allowed to vote in the Democratic primary. I can remember well when Negroes in Sumter and other areas in the South Carolina were not interested in voting, mainly because they could not vote in local elections. Since the primary has now been opened to all eligible persons a new awareness of registration and voting has been taken on by Negroes in Sumter and elsewhere in South Carolina.

During the past several years, Negroes have been attempting to register in greater numbers than ever before. Several reasons can be given for this. Leadership among Negroes in Sumter is much more progressive than it has been in the past, apathy on the part of many Negroes is changing, as it relates to voting. Several Negroes have offered themselves for public office, although none has been elected to office in Sumter. For the past three years, CORE with its affiliates has been concentrating on voter registration in Sumter and other areas in South Carolina. For the past few months in Sumter a campaign has been launched to register 5,000 additional new Negro registrants. This project is under the direction of Frank Robinson, a field secretary of National CORE. Since the registration office has been opened in Sumter, more than 750 persons have visited the office for advice and help in qualifying to register. Of this number, over 250 persons have already received their registration certificates. The number of Negroes seeking registration certificates will continue in Sumter until the majority of those who can qualify receive their certificates. According to the 1960 census, there are more than 4,000 Negroes and and 8,000 white in Sumter over 21 years of age. The voting age in South Carolina is 21 years of age, plus other requirements. The Negroes in Sumter who are over 50 years of age may find it much more difficult to qualify for a registration certificate than many younger Negroes. This is understandable, because the older Negroes have not had the chance to a formal education, therefore cannot meet the educational qualifications that is required of applicants.

The Negro in Sumter wants to be treated as any other American Citizen, enjoying all the privileges and opportunities and sharing the same responsibilities as any other Americans, no more,no less.

Jim McCain

South Carolina
James T McCain

Stencils
Please
Fran

Guideline To Political Action

Prepared by:
James T. McCain.
Assistant to National Director
in Political Action

Distubuted by:
Congress of Racial Equility

~~Guideline To Political Action~~

①

J. T. McCain

~~James T. McCain~~

One area of the new thrust by CORE adopted by the 1965 National CORE Convention, was that of political action and voter education. We are urging all chapters to make a concerted effort in this direction, and start immediately in trying to implement this thrust.

It has long been recognized that one of our basic responsibilities has been to educate ourselves and of fellow citizens about political issues which affect our lives and our welfare... To meet this challenge, effective political activity has of necessity become a vital part of each community, state and Nation. The job of good citizenship and political education must be done in each community.

There is no one perfect way to,carry on a voter registration campaign, but there are certain basic rules that should be followed. These should be divided into three catigories; namely, ORGANIZATION,REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

1. Organization
   - a. Select a political action committeee in your chapter
   - b. Find out the facts on voting and requirements on voting in your community
   - c. Inform your chapter and members of the community of the facts that pertain to political activity.
   - d. Keep in touch with other organizations who have a similar interest in political activity in your community.
   - f. Appoint a registration Director for your chapter
   - g. Used your local chapter office as headquarters if possible for registration drive.
   - h. Recruit volunteers to carry out varied assignments if possible(Church groups,etc)
   - i. Have definite work schedule for all workers
   - j. Get voting list if possible
   - k. Street index,telephone ~~directory/of/city~~ and city directory
   - l. Maps of wards and precincts of the Negro areas
   - m. Transportation
   - n. Plan for a financial drive by forming committeee for same
   - o. Careful planning is essential. Don't rush: pick the right time
   - p. Try to get local registration officials to extend time for registration

REGISTRATION
- a. Get information out though the mews media and othern channels on the time ,place and hour of registration
- b. Use thedoor-to-door metho of canvassing for new voters
- c. Contact churches,civic leaders to encourage non votersto register
- d. Neighborhood registration days
- e. Window displays in ~~windows/of/business~~ businesses on registration
- f. Used the telephones
- g. Used all literature on registration you can get
- h. Get names of those who register so they may be contacted later
- i. Used high school ~~nd/d~~ and college students to help with canvassing
- j. Ask other organizations to assist in helping you with your registration drive
- k. Urge registration boards to open on evenings and Saturdays to aid working people.
- l. Know the precinct you are working
- m. Keep uo-to-date card file on each resident.
- n. Keep in touch with precinct leaders
- o. Registration is a job for 365 days a year
- p. Canvassers should know the election laws

q. Have meeting with your block leaders before canvassing
r. Don't take on more than you can handle.
s. Have your registration file with you. Check it before you approach a house to,be sure the right persons live there
t. Always identify yourself and state your purpose
u. Be pmepared to answer questions
v. Always leave literature if available
w. Don't ever argue with people
x. Don't get angry with anyone
y. Don't ask people right off about their political convictions

EDUCATION

a. Hold precinct meetings for this purpose
b. Acquaint people with the voting procedure in your community
c. Use sample ballots for experimentation if ballots are used.
d. If voting machines are used, try and borrow one to train people in the use of it
e. Call your percinct meeeting to discuss the candidates and their platform
f. Invite candidates to speak to the voters.Have ~~answer~~ question and answer period
g. Let people know that one of the best ways of helping themselves is through taking an active role in political activity in their community,state and nation
h. Teach voters to,vote their own convictions, rather than being told who tm, or not to vote for
i. Educate Negroes to run and vote for ~~there~~ their own candidates(those who are quakified)

Send back immediately

(3)

~~CORE'S SUMMER ACTION PROGRAM~~
~~VOTER EDUCATION~~
~~POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND EDUCATION~~

~~It has long been recognized that one of our basic responsibilities has been to educate ourselves and our fellow citizens about politicals issues which affect our lives and our welfare. . . To meet that challenge, effective political activity has of necessity become a vital part of each community, state and Nation. The job of good citizenship must be done in each community.~~

HE HAS HALF THE DEED DONE, WHO HAS MADE A BEGINNING." Horace, Roman poet, 65-8B.C..

1. How to get started:

   a. A year Round Job
   b. First Get a Small Group Together
   c. The function Of CORE : To get people registered and teach them the value of the vote
   d. Voter registration : Finding the facts on the requirements of registration, how many people vote in the community, etc.
   e. Informing members and the community of these facts
   f. Keep in touch with others; Organizations and politicians, etc. (farmers)
   g. Family perticipation

   TO SUM UP

   1. Register people so that they can vote
   2. Learn the facts about local and national issues which affect the welfare of those in the community and their families
   3. Inform the people about vital issues so that they can vote wisely
   4. Get out the vote on election day
   5. Raise funds for CORE activities
   6. Keep in close and continuing touch with public officials and like-minded groups
   7. Secure the co-operation of other interested families
   8. All these jobs require skill and good leadership

2. HOW TO PLAN YOUR MEETINGS:

   a. Careful planning is essential. Don't rush: Pick the right time.
   b. Know your audience
   c. Pick the right place
   d. How to get people to come:(good publicity, personal invitation, personal letter, etc.
   e. Ways to tell your story: Speaker or speakers; film and filmstrips, etc.
   f. Tell them what to do; make assignments; appoint chairmans, etc.
   g. Entertain them: coffee hour, etc.
   h. Mass meetings

3. HOW TO CONDUCT A FINANCIAL DRIVE:

   DO'S AND DON'TS OF YOUR FINANCIAL DRIVE*****

   a. Do plan all steps of your drive carefully in advance
   Don't get started before you have appointed collectors in every section of your communty with all information, literature, etc.

   b. Do train your collectors so that they are prepared to answer all questions about the campaign and CORE

Don't embarass your collectors and lose contributions because he isn't quite sure how the money will be used

c. Dp approach people positively, appealing simply and directly to them as good citizens
Don't give people an easy way out by asking them half-heartedly or by annoying them with high pressure sales tactics

d. Do continue your drive until you are satisfied every member is well informed about CORE and the drive abd has been personally asked for his contribution

Don't announce the end of the drive before your collectors and your publicity committee has a chance to do their very best

e. Do time your drive so it doesn't compete with other appeals for funds

Don't launch your fund drive on the heels of another drain on the pocketbooks of your members

f. Don't just send off your collectors with a peptalk and then leave them to shift for themselves

4. HOW TO KNOW AND BE ACTIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY: Know the Law

a. Learn how your local government works; (visit city hall; sit in on your city or community council, etc.

b. Where to get your community's vital statistics;(get a map, mark off precincts, where to get the facts, State capitol or Washington)

c. Political party organization: (Precinct meetings, where delegates are elected to the County Convention to the State Convention to the ational Convention

5. HOW TO ORGANIZE A PRECINCT:

a. A precint is a small district or portion of a city or county

b. Organize your membership file(information, as age,death,those who have moved in ou out. File membership cards

c. Start with some personal visits: get a handful of people; talk registration; appeal to the womanpower in the community, etc.

d. Tips for Blockworkers:
   1. Be cheerful and friendly
   2. Time your blockwork in the precinct for the same days or days
   3. ave a meeting of all blockworkers before canvassing
   4. Go out in teams of two. Man & wife or man and a woman
   5. Don't take on more than you can handle
   6. Plan your work ahead of time
   7. Be neatly dressed
   8. Go out when you are most likely to meet the whole family
   9. [illegible]
   10. [illegible] file [illegible] the [illegible]

12. Always state your purpose
13. Be perpared to answer questions
14. Always leave literature if available
15. Don't ever, ever argue with people
16. Don't get angry with anyone
17. Don't ask people right off about their political convictions

e. What to mark on card:
   1. Names of all persons of voting age; registered or not
   2. Telephone number
   3. Attitude
   4. Help needed to register or vote(babysitter;transportation, etc)
   5. Don't talk over business of a cup or tea, etc.

6. HOW TO REGISTER VOTERS:
   a. Every Vote Counts
   b. Get the Registration Facts(County Courthouse)
   c. Used your precinct organization
   d. Used your filing cards
   e. Ring doorbells
   f. Radio and T.V.
   g. Newspapers and weeklies
   h. Business, advertising agencies
   i. Put out posters
   j. Theaters
   k. Clergy(churches)
   l. Organizations
   m. Handbills
   n. Buttons
   o. Porch light campaign
   p. Door Knob Hangers
   q. Sound truck
   r. Sample ballots ✓
   s. Bumper tags and stickers

7. AN INTERVIEW WITH A POTENTIAL REGISTRANT:WITH A SMILE

a. " Good evening, Mrs. Stucky"
"Yes"
"Mrs. Stucky, my name is james McCain of CORE registration team in this community working on voter registration"
"Oh, I'm already registered".
"Yes, I know you are, Mrs Stucky. Your name is on the precinct record, so is Mr. [illegible] Stucky.. I was wondering if there might be anyone in your household eligible to register.
"Eligible"
"I mean twenty-one years of age or older, a citizen, etc.
"Oh, I nearly forget--my son or daughter just turned twenty-one. They can vote now, can't they?
"They certainly can--that is, if they register. Do you know where to go down town.

This gives you an opportunity to give explicit information and offer other services that you and your group can give.

V.R. Baton R.

Tom Peake
Baton Rouge CORE
PO Box 4926
Louise St. PO
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Tom:

This is in response to your letter of May 19th. First I want to congratulate you and Jove on the wonderful reporting that you have been doing. Keep up the good work. It certainly helps to know (that is, as much as can be said in a letter) what is going on.

I got the impression that you were intentionally covering a great deal of territory, none of it thoroughly because this is what you felt Jim McCain had asked you to do. I discussed the matter with Jim and he agrees with you. He wanted me to be sure and tell/you that he felt there had been some misunderstanding. He feels like you, that the object is to get as many voters registered as possible and you should use your best judgement. Use the methods that you think will get results. If it means covering a smaller territory but more thoroughly you are free to go ahead and do so.

Again, keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
cc: Jim McCain

Sumter, S. C.

Sumter is located almost in the middle of South Carolina. During the early years of Sumter's existence, its main source of income came from the rural areas. During these early years ~~in~~ the majority of persons at work, were tied up with the farms. If they were not farmers themselves, they had some connection with farming. This was not only true of Sumter, but others areas in in South Carolina as well, that relied heavily on its income from the rural economy. Today the rural economy has changed tremedously to urban concentration with the coming of industry to many areas in South Carolina and also Sumter.

~~Thirty/three/five/years/ago~~

Thirty five years ago, Sumter's population was approximately 25,000 more or less. 1962 population is over 74,000 persons. Of the present population ~~over/48%/is/Negro/~~ a little more than 48% is Negro. A large percentage of Negroes are employed as domestic. Some are employed in the industries that are now located in Sumter and some at Shaw Air Force Base at Shaw Field S.C.

Sumter is noted for its world largest Iris Garden and ~~pigon~~ pigeon farm.

~~Race relations in Sumter~~

~~[illegible]~~

Negroes in ~~Sumter~~ S.C. like others in the south have had to appeal to the courts to get many discriminatory statutes erase from the statute books. Teachers had to appeal to the courts to get equal pay on the state level for equal training and service. Equal voting rights in the democratic primaries in S.C.. Several years ago, Negroes in Sumter as well as in S.C. could not vote in Municiple or local election. Now Negroes vote in all elections in Sumter without the slighest lifting of eyebrows. Negroes have even offered themselves for local public office in Sumter. To my knowledge, no Negro in Sumter has been turned down attempting to register if he or she qualifies. Negroes have stayed away from the registration office in Sumterbecause many have felt that their vote would not count and there was no need to bother themselves. Today this spirit of apathy on the part of the Negro in Sumter and the south is being overcome, because many now know that there is strength in the ballot. Then again the leadership in Sumter as well as the south is much more intelligent and progressive. No ~~[illegible]~~ overt barriers have been placed in the way of keeping Negroes from qualifying to register and then to vote. The Negro in Sumter 50 years and ~~old~~ older may find it much more difficult to register than some younger person, this is understandable because the older persons have not had to chance to a formal education and he or she can not meet the educational qualification.

J.M. McCain
file

TO: Oganization Department

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Baton Rouge Voter Registration Project

One week has passed since my arrival in Baton Rouge to help make plans with the Baton Rouge CORE group in setting up it machinery to attempt to do an efficient job in voter registration in the Baton Rouge area. Several things had to be done in order that maximum efficiency would come from our efforts. First we had to get the registration office in presentable order so that it could serve as our headquarters. Second, training those who would work on the field ~~in~~ and in the office . Third, getting posters up and announcements out that we were in business to help get ~~Ne~~ persons registered and to give any other information as it relates to voter education. There were many other little thing to get straighten out before we could get rolling. After all these things were done, our schedule was drawn up and duties assigned.

Thomas Peete was assigned as field director. His job would be to assigned the workers to the area in which they would canvass, giving direction as to [illegible]ets and precincts.

Willie Bradford Jr., has charge of transportation. At the end of each day's reporting, a list would be compiled of those needing transportation and the hour of the day it was needed. This information is turned over to Bradford and he in return sees that they are picked up and carried to the registration office.

Charles Siler, is our poster maker for a sign that we are using in connection with the registration campaign. He really does a jam up job.

those who need more help

those who will go down themselves

Java Mae Thompson is the office secretary. She compiles all lists that are brought in by the workers each evening, recording all who are registered, those who are not, those who will need transportation(turning same over to Bradford). A complete list of work to be done the next day is posted for the workers. ~~for the~~ She also telephones those ~~whom~~ the workers report on thier blanks who are not registered, but stated that they would go down on thier own, to remind them of their commitment, and anything else that the office needs to do.

Our work day begins in the morning, making and completing any assignment that was not completed the day before. As making a second trip to a person's home to help them with what ever information they will need in filling out the application blank, if this was neglected the day before. Getting new assignments from the field director and discussing what was done wrong and how we were received in the homes of the persons contacted and clearing up any questions that any of the field workers may have. During this morning period whatever has to be done is completed before the workers go back on the field. In the afternoon around three , not later than four, the workers are out knocking on doors and making contacts in the areas that have been assigned to them. In the evenings from seven until eight, our workers will be coming back to the office, so that their reports can be compiled and gone over by the secretary. Whatever duties any worker has to follow up with the next day, he or she knows it before one leaves the office in the evening. This procedure is followed to the letter each day. To date, I feel that the CORE goup here is doing an excellent job thus far. If this is kept up, I am positive that they will do a excellent job. Each worker is asked to find a block worker in his or her area

For the record, I think it should be stated here, that this is a community where apathy and complacency rate very high as it relates to Negroes being interested in being registered to vote. The system has done so much to these individuals that it is pitaful to listen to the kinds of answers one gets when one talks with some of these person. You are sometimes asked to leave the homes of your contacts. Then again, it is very difficult after you have helped someone and carried him or her down to the registration office, to know if the person has passed ~~the necessary requirements~~. After filling out the application form, you are told by the register, that your regsitration card will be mailed to you, thus it is very difficult to know exactly how well you have done. If those we ~~carried~~ carry down, don't receive~~d~~ their registration certificates in a reasonable time, we plans to carry them back again.After two or three days of ~~digging~~ canvassing for help with transportation, we finally are getting the kind of help you would expect from the community. Our greatest source of help with transportation comes from a gentleman who owns a barber shop a few doors down the street from our office, Mr. Fred R.Levy-1545 East Boulevard-Baton Rouge; others are, Mrs. Dora K. Brooks-2023 Alabama Avenue -- Mr. Fred Williams-Lincoln Theater; Attorney Murphy Bell- 13th Street and Wade Mackie, American Friends Service Committee. I am positive, other will come forward when we really get moving. Each person who get Registered is Asked to be Responsible ~~For 2 additional persons~~ to get 2 additional person Registered.

The persons working with the program here are; David Dennis, Director of the program, Thomas Peete, Weldon J. Rougeau, Shirley Brown, Roger Lee Banks, Willie Bradford, Jr., Joe Louis Smith, Jimmy Lee Bennett, Florence Johnson, Java Mae Thompson, Charles Siler and Ronnie Moore .

I am instruction the secretary to send into the office at the end of each week certain information that will keep the offuce inform of how the voter education project is progressing in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

James T. McCain

Each pe

Registered voters are proud people".
"Are you Registered? if not!! - why not Register now!'

Together we stand - divided we fall - : Let's stand Together: Register now!"

The Right to vote is quaranteed all citizens." It is your duty as a citizen to exercise this Right. It is necessary that you register now and vote

Let's hurdle all barriers - Register & vote

Each registered voter has unlimited power

Hit a Homer - - Register Now
strike a blow for Freedom"

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
Co 7-6270

TO: All CORE Chapter officers

FROM: James T. McCain, Director of Organization

RE: CORE's Summer Programs

IMPORTANT

It is already the end of April and the CORE office in New Orleans has only 30 applications from people for Southern Task Force. We need somewhere in the neighborhood of 300. If we are to meet this goal we desperately need your chapter's help.

Enclosed is an application and brief discription of each project. Please reproduce a quantity of each of these and have them mailed to every member and "friend" of your chapter. We cannot impress upon you too much the urgency of recruiting many more people to work with CORE this summer in Louisiana, South Carolina, and northern Florida.

Time is short!

Please act on this memo immediately!

Thank you.

File
Personnel

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO TO: James T. McCain
FROM: Gordon R. Carey
RE: B. Elton Cox

I was recently in North Carolina and had occasion to talk with Cox several times. I was in High Point almost two days during which time I presided at or attended two meetings which involved a split in the local Negro community which has engulfed our CORE chapter.

Coming out of these meetings and out of the discussion, it seems that Rev. Cox has fallen into some rather serious errors. I would urge that you bring these matters to his attention.

First, a little background. There are apparently two major factions in the Negro Community of High Point. One is associated with the Democratic Party, the other with the Republican. The Democrats seemsto center in or around an organization called the Steering Committee. This group has not been active in CORE or in the mass movement there, but some of them seem to have personal relationships with Cox. The Republicans have been more active and some of the leaders in the Republican faction are in fact members of CORE. Part of the problem with Cox came to light when a number of the Republican faction petitioned James Farmer to have Cox removed from High Point during the time of the truce. The Democratic faction came to Cox's support and championed him as their hero.

Specifically, there are three major problems concerning Cox. One involves a possible violation of our policy about accepting personal donations. Another involves actions undertaken by him without authorization by either local or the National Office and the third involves his general status in the State of North Carolina.

In the matter involving funds, it is reported that while Cox was in jail in Louisiana, the number of people and/or organizations raised money to pay Cox's personal bills. It is reported that Cox accepted some of this money. It is furthermore admitted by Cox that he received a personal donation in excess of $400 in a personal testimonial dinner which was given in his honor. Rev. Cox told me that he initially told them that he could not accept the money personally but then under pressure went ahead and accepted. I asked him why he hadn't contacted the office about this and asked you or Farmer whether it was appropriate to accept this contribution. He never really answered my question. Cox also states that he accepts payment for speaking engagments (sermons I believe) which he has made at various churches. He stated that he believed that during his vacation or in his capacity as a pastor that this was justified.

As you know, Cox is not one to hold his tongue and many times has spoken about or taken actions which have not been authorized. I know personally of a number of these but I'll mention here only one which involved his recent return to North Carolina. Upon his arrival in High Point, the community was in the midst of a truce. Rev. Cox sent telegrams to the YMCA and/or YWCA National officers threatening national demonstrations. He then sent copies of the telegram to the local Y executives in High Point. The national action threat was not cleared through the national office and neither were his local actions cleared by High Point CORE. This little incident in itself is of no great importance, but it is typical of many. The fact that persons in the community use this as a means of embroiling him in a controversy seems to speak for itself.

The last problem area has to do with Cox's status in North Carolina. It is apparent that when he left the state, he did not make it clear that he had been transferred. Consequently, when he returned to North Carolina, the people in High Point had the impression that he was still "their Field Secretary". Cox apparently did nothing to dispel this fallacious assumption. In fact, when the petition to have Cox removed came out publicly, it was charged by the Steering Committee faction that Cox had been removed from North Carolina as a result of this petition and against his will. I was at at least one meeting where the subject was brought up. While Cox did tell them he had been transferred, he said it in such a weak way as not to be convincing. He never forcefully made the point that he had requested the transfer. I asked him to make sure that it was known locally that it was he himself, many months ago, that requested a transfer to the midwest. In spite of this, Cox seemed to try and leave the impression that he was really still assigned to North Carolina and that he was only gone temporarily.

Except for the matter of funds, the other items may seem inconsequential. However, because of these other items, Cox became embroiled in this community split. In fact, he became the main pawn and center of controversy in a community split which threatened and still threatens to destroy CORE and the civil rights campaign in High Point.

Following consultation with you, I ordered Cox not to take any actions in the name of CORE in North Carolina. I further asked him to discuss all of these matters with you at length as soon as possible. My recommendation is that you deal with Cox quite severely and let him know that his tenure with CORE is quite tenuous until such time as the types of problems enumerated here have been dealt with satisfactorily.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

file
B.R. Voter

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
May 15, 1962

Congress Of Racial Equality
c/o Mrs. Fredricka Teer
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Madamn:

Enclosed is my expense report covering expenditures in both New York and Baton Rouge. Kindly check with Marvin Rich because the last expense advance was not from the voter registration fund.

I am enclosing several refund receipts from Eastern and Delta Airlines. I shall let know the results as soon as I hear from the airline companies.

Please ask Jan to mail me the HIP insurance applications. I have already applied to the Blue Cross insurance company for hospitalization and other medical coverage. NOT here yet

Kindly mail my next expense advance to the address above. This is my residence when I am in Baton Rouge. I can be reached by telephone by either calling the Baton Rouge office at 344-4000 or by calling my home at 775-1715.

Forgive me for the formal salutation. It is a nice way of keeping myself informed that I am only 21 years old and I should be calling my elders by their first name. Tell Jim hello.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Ronnie Malcolm Moore

answered F.T.

V.R.

May 29, 1962

Ronni Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I received your note of May 22 and the expense report. The report has been okayed, but I was asked to remind you of the arrangement that was made. It was my understanding that because of CORE's shortage of funds right now and in view of the students' need for money there, that Weldon and Dave and you agreed to help out as much as you could. Dave agreed to have $20.00 a week deducted from his salary and Weldon $15.00. This was not at all feasible for you; however, you agreed to contribute by keeping your expenses to a bare minimum. That is, you would bear all of your expenses, with the exception of car-fare from Scotlandville to the office and I believe one meal a day. Anything outside of this would be covered by yourself.

After receiving your expense report I checked again with Jim just to see if I had gotten the wrong understanding. It is Jim's feeling that your expenses stay within a budget. You should not spend more than $2.00 a day. HOpefully this will cover carfare and one meal a day. Anything else you will be expected to pay for. I hope this meets with your approval. Take care of yourself.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
cc: Jim McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUN 4 1962

File

To Jan

Could have it back
Fr

May 29, 1962

Dear Fredricka:

The tourist reservations on my returned flight from Washington were incomplete. I was informed at the airport that only first class space was available. Therefore, it was essential to pay an additional fare of $16.12 . I am enclosing a receipt to that effect.

When I got to New Orleans the Eastern Airline agent told me that the next flight to Baton Rouge would be the following morning approximately eleven hours later. Instead of waiting, I applied for a refund and caught a bus. The agent kept the regular plane ticket receipt and gave me a refund of $4.84.

Regarding my refund applications I previously sent you, I received a check from Eastern Airlines. I am enclosing the stub and as you can see from my expense report, I am adding the refund sum of 22.71 to my expense advance record.

Thanks alot my dear elder. (Smile) I like to kid you, because you remind me of my younger sister.

Yours truly,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

May 29, 1962

Ronni Moore
10183 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I received your note of May 22 and the expense report. The report has been okayed, but I was asked to remind you of the arrangement that was made. It was my understanding that because of CORE's shortage of funds right now and in view of the students' need for money there, that Weldon and Dave and you agreed to help out as much as you could. Dave agreed to have $20.00 p week deducted from his salary and Weldon $15.00. This was not at all feasible for you; however, you agreed to contribute by keeping your expenses to a bare minimum. That is, you would bear all of your expenses, with the exception of car-fare from Scotlandville to the office and I believe one meal a day. Anything outside of this would be covered by yourself.

After receiving your expense report I checked again with Jim just to see if I had gotten the wrong understanding. It is Jim's feeling that your expenses stay within a budget. You should not spend more than $2.00 a day. HOpefully this will cover carfare and one meal a day. Anything else you will be expected to pay for. I hope this meets with your approval. Take care of yourself.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
cc: Jim McCain

MAY 25 1962

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
May 22, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York.

Dear Fredricka:

I always knew you had a sense of humor. Jim told me that I'll get gray hair before he will. (Smile)

I am enclosing my expense report from May 16, 1962 to May 22, 1962.

Working hard in Baton Rouge.

Many thanks,

Ronnie.

P.S. I type because
I can't write.

(Jim's)

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
May 31, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Fredricka:

I received your letter of May 29, 1962 reminding me of the budget which Jim gave me. Definately, it meets my approval, because I know of the organization's fund shortage. However, very often financial problems arise which are not in my budget, but in regard to the group's welfare, such problems must be met immediately. Thereby, creating extra expenses.

Things which necessitatesextra expenditures are: (1) out-of-state traveling such as to Washington; (2) postage; (3) making telephone calls from spots in city to office; (4)attending night meetings pertinent to the group's interest; (5) attending church registration clinics; (one thus far); (6) sending persons to registrar's office by cab; (7) buying food for group when absolutely necessary like when David has no expense money or has used it for other essential expenditures; and (8) paying back home transportation expenses or paying the admission fee to Rochester University of a student who has worked faithfully in the Movement.

It is very difficult to emphasize the essentiality of over spending my budget. However, I hope you understand that I have tried to be objective in meeting those expenses which are not included in the budget. Even though it is not feasible for me to take a salary deduction, it is also very hard for me to deny a request for money to return home, to re-enter school, or to pay for the group's food when David has no expense money available or has used for other necessary expenditures.

Realizing the need and significanceof registering people and realizing the difficulty of getting people to the registrar's office in the first place, it becomes imperative to keep an appointment to register, even if it means getting a cab to keep it.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

In Baton Rouge, people are not apt to volunteer their service like transportation or any other type, because of CORE's controversial status here. Therefore, without owning a car or with litte help from a few persons occasionally, we are trying to get as many perons who may to registrar's office each day.

Other expenditures are definately essential when I am traveling out of the state. Such expenes to and frOm the airports, three meals a day, plane insurance etc. The Washington's trip expenses are included on my expense report from May 22 to May 29.

When I was in Washington, I didn't see Jim McCain. However, I told Marvin about my problems in regard to the group of staying within the budget because of the previously mentioned reasons. Please understand that I am endeavoring to be economical. Whereas it is and it shall be difficult, I shall try to stay within the $2.00 per day restriction while working in Baton Rouge. Nevertheless, I sincerely hope that you will refer these problems to Jim for consideration and write me as soon as possible.

It is necessary that I know whether or not I should ignore or meet financial problems outside the budget.

Kindly consider the overall conditions in Baton Rouge.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Keep smiling elder. Send me expense sheets.

BR Voter File

JUN 5 1962

June 4, 1962

TO: Miss Fredricka Teer, Ass't Dir. of Organization
From: Ronnie M. Moore, Committee on Registration Education
Re: The Baton Rouge Registration Program

Dear Fredricka:

Enclosed is a copy of the registration report here for the month of May. It covers the period from May 9th to the 31st.

I am not quite efficient as our secretary who returned to school, but I am "two finger" typing the reports and letters. We shall make some future attempts to secure some volunteer helpers.

Louisiana weather is sometime an impediment to our daily program. However, "We Shall Overcome".

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Encl: 1

JUN 5 1962

B.R. file

June 4, 1962

TO: Jim McCain, Director of Organization
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, Committee on Registration Education
RE: Voter Registration Project in Baton Rouge

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing a comprehensive report on our voter registration program in Baton Rouge from May 9, 1962 to the 31st day of May. It is a monthly report.

From May24, 1962 to the 31st of May, we had several days of rain in our area. Furthermore, the registrar's office was closed on Memorial Day. Under conditions, we didn't do very much. Maybe, in the future, the rainy weather will not prevail. Regardless of the weather, we shall do everything humanly possible to double or trible our "reported numbers" before the registration office closes on June 28, 1962.

Most of us here regret the removal of David Dennis to another area. However, we realize the Movement is more important than our desire. He has worked faithfully, diligently, and objectively here and as you know by now, he will do the same type of work anywhere he may go.

Presently, we are still using the "precinct by precinct method" in the first ward which is the entire city of Baton Rouge.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie Moore
Ronnie M. Moore

Enclosures: 3

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

(May 9,1962 - May 31, 1962)

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED WHO WERE ALREADY REGISTERED
964	396
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WILL REGISTER
551	357
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITING OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACTUALLY REGISTERED WITH OUR HELP
10	25
NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFUSED REGISTRATION
32	12

NOTE: The week of days from May 24 through May 31 included the Memorial Holiday and several days of rainy weather.

JUN 11 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The Baton Rouge Committee On Registration Education will sponsor a mass rally on June 18, 1962 at the St.Mark Methodist Church, corner of N. 14th. and Convention streets. Mr. James Farmer will be the principal speaker.

The local chapter of the NAACP decided not to help our group in sponsoring the rally. However, the NAACP coordinator on registration has agreed to be present to make an appeal to unregistered persons along with spokesmen from our group.

We plan unless you object to publicize the meeting through all available medias of communication. To focus local attention on our voter registration campaign, we plan to invite legislators, parish and state officials.

Within the past week about three persons were refused registration for no sound reason. They refused to file complaints with us or no one else. What do you suggest we do about these denials?

At the present, the local school board and judicial election is focusing a little attention to voter registration. We shall make appeals to have churches and other groups sponsor registration clinics. The rally while the state legislature will be in session will definately arouse the complacent Baton Rougeans of the Negroid stock to register and vote.

Doing our best, but we have only registered 35 persons as of this date. Our drive definately has caused many more to go down on their on. For instance, in Ward One precinct 45 we had less than 900 in late April. However, now we have 973 registred as of May 31, 1962. Another precinct #51 where we are now working in early May we had less than 700 and now we have 792. So you can see the real number can never be told ---- number of persons we are responsible for registering, because we have contacted 500 persons who were not registered in these two precincts and we taught them how to fill out the registration forms.

We anticipate mass resistance to our program from the registrar and parish officials in the near future.

We are faithfully working.

Sincerely yours,

JUN 18 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 15, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Fredricka:

Enclosed is the telephone bill for the month of June. The bill includes service charges, installation costs and toll service.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

file under
V.L.

Pa

List of Calls and Telegrams...

FORM 9100-A (11-59)

DATE		PLACE CALLED				AMOUNT		CONV. MINS.	CONN. TIME	CODES				BILLING NUMBER
NO	DAY			AREA	NUMBER					C	T	#	S	
5	11	MANSFIELD	LA			1	20			7	7			DI44000
5	12	SHREVEPORT	LA	318	423 1421	3	70	06		L			8	

PD

TOTAL EXCL. TAX
4 90

U. S. TAX	TOTAL INCL. TAX
49	5 39

TOTAL MSGS.	NO OF ACCTS.	EXCESS 1 PER./S	7 DIGIT DDD	TOTAL DDD

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

EXPLANATION OF BILLING AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE

The enclosed statement is the first bill for your new telephone service. It is a pleasure to welcome you as a customer.

We prepare bills in groups on certain specific dates during the month and you will receive your bill about this time each month. All bills are due when rendered and prompt payment is appreciated. Payments may be made by mail, or may be made in person at any of our business offices or payment agencies. In order that proper credit may be given on your account, the bill stub should accompany the payment.

Your first bill includes the charges for local service and equipment from the date your service was connected to the date of this bill, as itemized below, and for one month in advance as shown on the first line of your statement. Likewise, charges for local service and equipment will be billed for one month in advance on your future statements.

If you have any questions concerning your bills, please call our business office and ask for the representative handling your account.

Explanation of "Other Charges and Credits"
Appearing on the Enclosed Bill

344-4000

ITEM (CREDITS ARE SHOWN IN RED)	MONTHLY RATE	PERIOD (SEE NOTE)		CHARGE OR CREDIT
		FROM	TO	
*LOCAL SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT — FROM DATE OF CONNECTION, TO THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED BILL.......	16 20	May 10		2 70
CHARGES FOR CONNECTING SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT........				14 25
CREDIT FOR PAYMENT RECEIVED............................			PD	
CITY TAX (AS APPLICABLE)				
U.S. TAX (TAXABLE ITEMS ARE INDICATED BY*)				27
TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT CARRIED TO BILL				17 22

NOTE: PERIOD IS FROM DATE OF CONNECTION, DISCONNECTION OR CHANGE TO THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED BILL UNLESS OTHERWISE EXPLAINED BY THE ENTRY.

FORM SN 652-13 (3-58)

Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 3, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I arrived in Baton Rouge at 11:40 p. m. on the night of July 2, 1962. Nevertheless, the office was left in good hands, and I am reporting the activities of the group from June 25th to the 28th.

I am also enclosing our office report from May 9th to the day the registrar's office closed on June 28, 1962. Kindly give the carbon copies to other parties concerned.

We are making plans to set up a few registration clinics in precincts 45 and 51 of Ward 1 and to extend our precinct canvassing in South Baton Rouge of Ward 1. Although we have not transported any more than 81 perspns in the above mentioned area to the registrar's office, recent registration statistics show that over 200 persons registered on their own in our designated area. We conclude that the later development was through our project by contacting over 900 persons not registered in the said area.

We hope that the clinics will be successful. Have a good vacation.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

BATON ROUGE VOTER REGISTRATION JUNE 25 - 27

NUMBER OF PERSON CONTACTED	NUMBER OF PERSON REGISTERED
60	46
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	~~NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER~~
14	
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED OFFICE	NUMBER OF PRESONS ACTUALLY REGISTERED
25	10
NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS TURN DOWN FROM REGISTRAR OFFICE
4	3

%

*The office of the registrar closed at 5:00pm this day.

ACCUMULATIVE REPORT ON BATON ROUGE VOTER REGISTRATION

SINCE PROJECT BEGAN ON MAY 9 TO JUNE 28

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	1570
NUMBER OF PERSONS ALREADY REGISTERED	635
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	935
NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS WORKING	111
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITING OFFICE	115
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVED REGISTRATION	81
NUMBER OF PERSONS REFUSED REGISTRATION	34

RLB

McCain

Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 10, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

It is hot as hell in Baton Rouge. Nevertheless, by telephone, letter, and in person we managed to contact over 240 persons. No survey was taken as to their registration status of voting. Last week, I spoke at two churches regarding voter registration. The attendance is recorded in above number.

We have two clinics planned for July 22nd to the 28th of July. David and I are making plans to have the Highlanders' Group assist in the clinic program. He told me ~~thank~~ that you had okayed such coordination with the group.

We have mailed out 50 application forms and general clinic information to the various churches in the community. I am enclosing the material which we sent out for your consideration.

As of July 13,1962 we shall have only one student working with us. He is Rogers Banks. We are now attempting to recruit campus-city students for volunteer assistance.

We still favor the registration expansion program. I don't mind going to Jackson, if you think it is feasible for me to replace David if we expand as we should do.

Kindly send us about 100 copies of your recent voting booklet and 100 copies of "Core Acts on Voting" → sent all we had for use in our clinics. Send it promptly, please.

Please feel free to make some recommendations on our clinic program. We shall continue to canvass in the old area. However, canvassing shall be a part of the clinic action project.

Take good care. Tell Fredricka hello for me.

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie M Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUL 16 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 12, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I called you on the above date, because we had plans to sponsor 10 clinic sessions with the help of the Highlanders' Group in reference to voter registration. For the past two weeks, we have been to recruit both students and adults to work as canvassers and other volunteer assistants, and we firmly believe that an extensive and highly publicized week of training such volunteers would a great asset to our program since we shall not have the other students with us after the 13th. This registration clinic emphasis program we would like to take place just before the registrar's office opens on the 30th. Therefore, we propose July 22-28,1962.

We hope to sponsor five night sessions at night and five day sessions mainly for students with mass city-wide canvassing on July 28, if we get the adult and student support. From the participants in the clinics we hope to secure a list of permanent canvassers and set up a car pool. We would like to get your approval immediately. I would hate to see it because of apathy here and if we can not afford the subsequent expenditures we shall have to postpone such plans for a highly dramatized registration clinic program. Such dramatization, in our opinion, is necessary to arouse the people here.

50.00
25.00
15.00
30.00
12.00
15.00
147.00
22.00
169.00
Receipts

These essentials are imperative for the clinics and for our regular program.

FC (1) 5,000 voter registration forms printed, estimated printing cost to be $50.00 ✓

FC (2) To be placed in all key businesses and churches, we would like to the registration form filled out and printed on 16 x20 posters - 200 needed Est.$25.00 ✓

(3) Besides the press, we woudl like to distribute 3000 leaflets about registering and clinics Leaflets est.$22.00 ✓

FC (4) Memograph a clinic manual on Louisiana laws and Negro Suffrage - 100 copies and 25 pages Stencils $5.00 5 reams of paper $15.00

(5) Highlanders' Group has 8 films on Negro voting which we would to show to build the interest of the clinic participants, if we can not borrow one we will have to rent a projector

FC = FIXED CAPITAL

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

for three days at $10.00 a day - total $30.00 ✓

(6) We shall need from the campus to help in South Baton Rouge, even though we shall conduct if at all possible a clinic at a church around the campus for training, but we need to transport the participants to downtown BR for canvassing during the week long clinic program. Students may have cars and CORE will have to furnish gas. The cost will vary on the number of participants. $12.00 ✓

(7) Finally, we must make reservations for miscellaneous expenses for the clinic week long traing sessions $15.00 (Reg. kits to include: manual, pencils, pads, datea etc.)

Jim, we are trying to be economical. But spot instruction schools without the above preparations have been successful in Baton Rouge. No attendance in some meetings and maximum of five in a week at one church.

We must take these steps to awake the people here. We must go all out and show our best. We cannot fail. If we fail or if CORE fails, we are washed up. We got to keep the campus students participating, and we got to get the laymen and common people coming to our clinics. These steps suggested above through letters, mass posters of registration forms, outside assistance of an elderly person like Bernice Robinson, and wide distribution of leaflets will build up the interest, we believe, we hope and pray. But we got to try it. You know the problems in the community here, because you have talked to the people.

I am submitting a special budget on the clininc program, because we didn't include such expenditures in the reduced buget to $50.00 a week. The first clinic program with mass participation must be our very best if we are to have future ones here. Future clinics will not cost as mush because most of the essentials can be used over and over again. If new costs arrive in future clinics, we shall endeavor to work within the new office budget. But these necessities are required for this clinic. Please consider what I am saying.

Take good care.

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

IF WE CAN NOT SPONSOR SUCH A CLINIC PROGRAM, LET ME TO KNOW SO THAT WE CAN CANCEL PAST ARRANGEMENTS AND CONFERENCES WITH PROMINENT FIGURES WHO ARE TO TEACH CLASSES AND SPEAK AT CLINIC

Monday
July 16, 1962

Dear Ronnie:

I am enclosing a check for $ 175.00 to cover the Voter Registration Clinic to be held in Baton Rouge. Since we are defraying the expenses of the Clinic, all work and material that will be used at the Clinic must be in the name of CORE'S Registration interest. I am als sending to you 150 copies of the"Right To Vote" Pamplets. We are sending them by Greyhound Bus. You may call to terminal and check to see when they will arrive.

Be sure and get receipts for all the items you spend money for if possible and attach them to your expenses account for the Clinic. In the future I think it would be wise for us to set up the Clinic ourselves and use our resource people to conduct all Clinics. I trust that the Clinic will be successful and thatthe results will be forthcoming in the future. Send us sample copies of all material that you are going to have printed or mimeograph. When you itemize your figures, I am sure that the $ 175.00 will more than cover what you asked for. Keep us informed to the progress you are making.

I am a little bit confused by the statement Rougeau made in his letter to me about increase of expenses when the registration office reopens. I have always been under the impression that the registration office is always open. I believe both of you know that the registration office must stay open at a least part of the day. It is only closed, when the workers are on the field. I would like to repeat again, please have your expense~~s~~ accounts sent in at the end of each week. Give this information to Rougeau also. The very best of luck with the Clinic.

Sincerely,
Jim
James T. McCain

P.S. Tell Rougeau his expense check has been mailed.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUL 19 1962

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisana
July 18, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
Jim McCain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The Registrar of Voters Office in East Baton Rouge parish has been closed since June 28, 1962 and it is scheduled to reopen on July 30, 1962. However, our office has continued and will continue to remain open from 9A.M. to 9 P.M. daily. This should clear up your confusion about Rougeau's statement.

Kindly send us immediately the following: (1) two-hundred-fifty "I am registered,"; (2) two-hundred-fifty "freedom Now," buttons; and (3) five photostatic copies of Louisiana State wide parish by parish chart of registered voters.

John is sending. check with him

Will send a detailed progress report before the clinic program terminates on July 30, 1962.

Take good care. [redacted]

Yours in the cause,

Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. This letter is a little bit shorter, isn't it?

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Baton Rouge

TO: Mr. Jim McCain,
Direcotr of Organization
RE: BR Registration Report
June 28 - July 21, 1962

Date:	Total Number Contacted	Reg.	Not Reg.
June 28 - July 7, 1962	250	100	150
July 8 - July 15, 1962	216	98	118
july 16 - July 21, 1962,	370	110	260

From June 28, 1962 to July 21, 1962 we have been visiting churches, writing beauty shops, and planning registration clinic program scheduled July 23 - 28, 1962. The EBR registrar of voters' office will open on July 30. We hope to have a large number of persons going to registrar's office in the month of August as a result of the clinic program and contact work which we have done in July.

I shall also mail you a copy of allmemographe work. Our posters of the enlarged registration forms are being printed. Will mail you a copy with invoice as soon as they come off the press. To save money, we decided to memograph the registration forms and just get the posters printed, which is already included in the clinic budget.

Take life easy. We hope that you are considering the possible and essentiality of expanding in North Louisiana.

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUL 26 1962

Dear Jim:

We secured these booklets from the Secretary of State Office, and a copy of Louisiana state Constitution and other state literature at the cost on my recent expense report.

You may keep these booklets for your reference.

Take good care,

Yours truly,

Ronnie Moore

JUL 30 1962

July 28, 1962

Dear Fredrika,

Kindly send me some expense report forms and another expense advance. The clinic week-long program is over and we are in the process of compiling a report for you and Jim. You should receive the report a day or two after you get this letter.

I am enclosing all the receipts I have or could obtain. Tell Jim that we are hoping to continue to sponsor clinics at the churches. However, each clinic session will be sponsored with the material which

we have already purchased and
you will get an idea on what basis
we shall hope to continue the church
clinics from our report.

With the report, I shall send
you a copy of our enlarged poster
registration form which was printed
in a quantity of 400 for churches,
and business places throughout
Baton Rouge.

Take good care. Keep smiling.
and tell Jim hello. Yours forever,

Ronnie

P.S. Tell Marvin that
I shall appeal to the
Louisiana State Legislature
for his bond money.

Is Cox in
jail? If so,
tell him the same.

Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 30, 1962

TO: Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: CORE'S PRE-VOTER REGISTRATION WEEK IN BATON ROUGE
(City-wide clinic program - July 23 - 28,1962)

Attendance Report	July 23,1962	Monday morning	8	Evening	0
	July 24, 1962	Tuesday "	7	"	6
Total Number	July 25, 1962	Wednesday "	9	"	6
of Persons in	July 26, 1962	Thursday "	8	"	18
Attendance	July27, 1962	Friday "	15	"	24
for week - 122	July 28, 1962	Saturday "	10	"	11

There were three ministers and approximately 20 adults who attended during the week.

Canvassing for the Clinic Week

Total Number of Persons Contacted 389
" " " " Not Registered 178
" " " " Registered 211

Outstanding Participants: Pete Gilbert, a law student from Harvard University working with Atty Hicks in Miss.
Kenneth Johnson, a Local BR attorney from Howard University
Bernice Robinson, Highlanders' Group in Knoxville, Tennessee

Proposals from the Clinic Participants

(1) CORE must always stay in Baton Rouge on voter registration and direct action until the problem is solved. (When is that time?)
(2) Set up a Community Coordinating Committee on voter registration
(3) Sponsor a clinic each month at atleast one church. (Try to get the church to sponsor such itself with CORE personel and literary and/or visual aids
(4) Call for an immediate city-wide ministerial and layman conference on voter registration
(5) CORE should expand its voting project to other Louisiana areas where at present no Negroes are registered.
(6) CORE should initiate a law suit attacking Louisiana voter registration laws on the grounds that such laws are the state's instruments for discriminating against the Negro alone, while whites are assisted by the registrar's staff in complying with the state voter registration procedures and Negroes are Not.
(7) CORE through its local staff members in Baton Rouge should get 25 leading Negro citizens here to inspect the voters' registration books, under state law such an inspection is permissable.

Churches in Scottlandville were not available for our use, because the ministers were afraid that we might be planning another mass movement. How ca n we get the students to participate in the registration when we cannot secure a meeting place near the campus?

Therefore, the students who participated in our drive and clinic program came to St. Marks and other downtown churches by way of cars and buses at our expense.

New Clinic Techniques

(1) Request church roster from pastor and survey his congregation as to registration status
(2) Call each member of his church by telephone, then if the member is not registered visit his home with a written endorsement of our registration drive by the pastor of the church. (Spend a week witha different church)
(3) Have a general clinic at the end of the month inviting mainly those four churches to one spot for a similar clinic program of speakers, classes, canvassing, and visual aids.

Ronnie M. Moore

JUL 31 1965

P.O. Box 4926
Baton Rouge, La.

TO: Jim McCain

I become a registered voter today (July 30, 1962). The first primary is over and the registrar of voters' office will be open three days (July 30, Aug. 1, and August 2, 1962) Then the parish registrar's office will be closed again from August 3, 1962 to September 3, 1962.

– Like July, August shall be a month of planning + sponsoring clinics, canvassing, reconcentration, and making additional community contacts.

However, if possible, maybe one of us can transfer for atleast the next 30 days for surveying other Louisiana parishes in the northern part.

Ronnie

P.S. I forgot to mention this in my other letter

August 15, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed are copies of the HIP Claim form, which I think you can use. I'll get some more originals from the main office and send them to you when they come in. Also enclosed are expense report forms. There are no claim forms for Blue Cross -- you have to have hospital expenses to get Blue Cross coverage, so I think that lets you out. Check your contract.

About joining the union -- I'm sorry, but you and Weldon are not eligible. I shouldn't have sent you the credit union memo. Temporary workers are not covered by the contract, and you two are in that category. (Besides, we're not paying you union wages for field secretaries) Sorry!

I hope that is all. We are sending you an expense advance tomorrow, so don't despair.

Fredricka is in Houston at the Action Institute, so that;s why I am answering your letters.

Take care -

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

AUG 13 1965

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
Aug. 12, 1962

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Hi Fredricka:

Kindly send me some "application forms" for "Claim" or maybe they are called "Claim application forms" for both HIP and Blue Cross Insurance Companies. I have been under doctor care for low blood pressure, nervousness, an irritable heart condition, and a back injury. (Believe it or not). However, I am doing fine. Ha! Ha! Rush forms to me immediately.

Mail me some expense report forms also as soon as possible.

At present, tell Jim that we are working on community coordination and speaking at union, social, and religious meetings on voter registration. The EBR parish "Registrar of Voters' office" is closed for 30 days for the 2nd primary. However, our office is opened from 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. daily.

Good luck! Take good care,

Lovingly yours,

Ronnie

P.S. Dig that complementary closing.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, LA
Aug. 12, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Miss Marcia McKenna
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marcia;

According to your last letter to our office. you said to write you for membership applications for the union. I am doing so now. Kindly send two union application forms to me for myself and Weldon.

I would like you to further explain the loan plan of the union program and exactly how union fees are paid.

Take good care. Write me as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Ronnie

P.S. I'll type the next letter. My handwriting is worst.

Sample:

Ha! Ha!

Monday
August 20, 1962

Dear Ronnie;

I received your letter this morning and was very please with your eagerness to get started, but until we have things worked out here in the office on your exact agenda, you must take it easy. We have less money this time for voter registration than we got the last period. I am enclosing a copy of the parishes we are responsible for for the next eight months. This does not mean that you will have to cover them all at one time. You may take half of them the first 4 months and the other half of them the last 4 months.

I know you want to get started as soon as possible and I will like for you get moving too, but there is that question of money. The budget you submitted will be taken up with Farmer as soon as he gets back in the office. Unless we can find some additional money from somewhere to supplement the money already given for the next 8 months, we may find ourselves in trouble so far as the voter registration program is concerned. Your request that Banks be kept and other items in your budget will be taken up as quickly as possible and when a decision is reached, I shall let you hear from me immediately.

When you get started in these different parishes, you must try and get the local people interested enough to help you with the program, both financially and in getting the job done. In setting up shop for registration in these different areas, try an establish headquarters in a local church, if the Minister in the area will go along with you. For the moment, your best bet will be to communicate with these contacts you have by mail until I can let you know a little more in detail. You can start maping out which of the parishes you will work in for the first four months. Try and pick the parishes that are in proximity to each other. This letter may not sound to optomistic to you, but these are the facts. I shall come down as soon as I can. The best of everything.

Sincerely,

Jdm
James T. McCain

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
August 18, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Mr. Jim Mc Cain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

It is my opinion that if I am to do an effective job covering the seven parish area setting up volunteer registration committees; I shall have to spend atleast 5½ days traveling in the seven parish area (from Sunday evening through Friday night). Thereby, spending only Saturdays in the East Baton Rouge office for the registration drive in the EBR first ward. I shall try to get some volunteers to cover the EBR office when I am traveling 5½ days a week. SPECIAL REQUEST: I know you said that is impossible, but I am requesting that you retain Roger Banks on as a subsistent worker to head to volunteer program in the first ward at atleast $40.00 per month and out of which he will pay his rent and board. Do your best to grant this request. Seven parishes make up quite a bit of territory for one person to cover. Each parish consists of several cities.

Rougeau will be leaving for Maimi on August 27 or 28. Therefore, I am submitting a budget for the Baton Rouge and Louisiana area since I hope to be traveling into these parishes no later than Wednesday, August 22, 1962 and since I shall not see you until about September 17, 1962.

BUDGET:	Traveling weekly 5½ days to, from, and within the seven parish area (Round trip bus ticket inc.)	$25.00
	Food while traveling (Not more than $3.00 daily) (5½ days)	$16.50
	Spending Saturdays in East Baton Rouge (Traveling to and from Scottlandville and one meal)	2.50
Room	Rent while traveling in those parishes (5½ days) (Est. $3.00 per night)	16.50
	Clerical, stationery, memographic and miscellaneous incidentals	10.00
	Total weekly expenditures	$70.50

Constant traveling into these parishes is an essential prerequisite in our expansion program. Maybe, after the committees of volunteer registration workers have been set up in the major cities of those parishes, we shall be able to cut down on traveling but since I shall be working by myself I shall have to get on the road and stay on it until our program is in action. I hope you understand the necessity of this budget. I have sent out letters and have scheduled conferences beginning Wednesday, August 22, 1962. Therefore, I shall looking forward to hearing from you and receiving a budget expense advance no later than Tuesday, August 21, 1962 so I can leave out Wednesday morning. I shall travel by bus.

Maybe after I talk to you in person in September you will be understand these expenses and proposals. Maybe we shall be able to cut the budget in September if you permit to travel into these parishes and thereby I can better appraise the conditions.

As I see it now, just to go into travel into these parishes one or two days a week and leave would be absolute fruitless. I shall have to spend atleast 5 days a week to meet people, set up committees, train volunteers, and like in the case of West Feliciana beg fearful subsistent farmers to attempt to register in a parish where no Negroes are registered. We shall have to start off spending time (5½ days)in those parishes.

By the way, I hope to have an addition to my family in October. How do you feel sending an expecting father to lynching territory without even offering a slight raise of atleast $5.00 a week? Medical bills are pretty heavy. Maybe, you could even consider paying me union wages for a field secretary? Do your best, because you could fire me for making such a request. However, you understand.

Well, Jim, I hope that I have said enough to explain the problems in the above parish area.

Take good care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. Since I'll be Traveling, I would like to have a phone credit card because in case I am arrested I would like to call the Negro attorey who lives over 50 miles away from any one of the parishes assigned.

Thursday
August 23, 1962

Dear Ronnie:

Your letter was received this A.M., noting what you have started doing in the other parishes, other than Baton Rouge. I hate to keep saying this, but it is necessary that you don't go off to fast before I am able to sit down with you and discuss the voter education program for the next eight months. There is much more detail and paper work that will have to be sent in this time to the Voter Education Project, than was requested before. We have more work to do with less money to do it with, so it is very necessary that those of us working on registration know exactly what will have to be dome and exactly how to do it. Budget and other expenditures must be gone over with each person on the field.

As to what can be done about Banks, I am not in the position to say finally until I have talked this over with Jim Farmer. But I do know this now, unless we can get money to add to the regsitration program, we are trouble.So don't make any commitments to Banks or anyone else where money is involved. Unless there are some changes that take place that I don't see at the moment, we will not be able to send you any money for Banks. The financial situation here in the office is desperate and will remain this way for the next few months. When you make out reports, it is much easier for you to make a carbon copy and retain it for your files than for us to make photostatic copies of it here.

I am send you a copy of the field report that must be sent in each month by the field worker to be summitted ~~the~~ the Voter Education Project. So you can see that this report must be accurate and up to date. You and Weldon must start using these forms the first of September. I am enclosing a copy for you to give to Weldon. I will come on the field as quickly as I can, but will have to remain in the office until some of the other personnel comes back, which I hope will be very soon. I know I will be able to leave by the 9th of September, and will try to leave earlier if possible. I shall keep ypu informed. I know I haven't answered all your inquiries, but be patient. Tell Weldon to let me know when he is leaving for Miami.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
August 21, 1962

AUG 2 3 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Mr. Jim Mc Cain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

On Sunday, August 19, 1962, I left Baton Rouge and went to St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish to meet some contacts at my own expense. I am enclosing a brief report on my conferences.

After talking to those persons, I came to the conclusion that the rent cost in my budget can be eliminated in my budget because there will be free room when I'll be traveling in those rural parishes. This may help. You may also cut $10.00 off the transportation item in the budget, because it was pointed out to me that the country people usually provide their own transportation and they mostlikely will be generous toward getting me around at their expense. This may help. Reducing the budget to $43.50 I think.

I shall like to start working in St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee parishes for the first four months. On Thursday, August 23, 1962, I shall to go to East Feliciana Parish at Clinton Town at my own expense. There are some persons there that I must meet.

I shall try to rally the local people in each parish to support financially and actively our program. Money or no money, I am going to start atleast visiting the contacts. okay?

Do your best on Banks and other items that I requested. I know that you are doing everything humanly possible under our financial conditions. By the way, I received your last letter.

I am enclosing some statistical data. Send me a photostatic copy of each item enclosed for my permanent record here in the Baton Rouge office.

Take good care.

Sincerely yours,
Ronnie Moore
Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Write me as soon as you
can reach a decision on my agenda

SUMMARY REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION

Number of Persons Contacted _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 2,780

Number of Persons Already Registered _ Y _ _ _ 1,010

Number of Persons Not Registered _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 1,670

Total Number of Volunteers Participating _ _ _ 140

Total Number of Persons Visiting Office _ _ _ _ 155

Total Number of Persons Receiving Registration- 162

Total Number of Persons Refused Registration _ 46

Date: May 9, 1962 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ August 1, 1962

City: Baton Rouge County: East Baton Rouge Parish

State: Louisiana Ward: One

Total VAP: 127,742** Negro VAP: 39,757**

Total Registration: 76,140 *** 74,911*

Negro Registration: 10,726 *** 10,398*

** May 1,1962 through August 1, 1962
*** August 1, 1962
* May 1, 1962

Total Number of Negroes making application for registration as a result of our program _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 208

Total Number of Negroes instructed on registration during the period _ 1,270

(We instruct every non-registered person that we come in contact with on how to fill out the registration form and on general registration procedures.)

Total Number of Negroes receiving instruction and who attempted to registered and who were denied registration - 46

Total Number of Negroes who refused to particpate in the project - Estimate: 400

Techniques: Door-to-door canvassing, registration clinics at churches, speaking social, labor, and religious meetings,

AND BY OFFERING DAILY TRANSPORTATION TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AND BY GENERAL OFFICE USE.

SPECIMEN INFORMATION SHEET

Date of Report August 19, 1962

City: St. Francisville County: West Feliciana Parish

State: Louisiana Wards: 1, 4, 9, & 10

Statistical Information:

Total VAP: 7,690 Negro VAP: 4,876

Total Registration: 998 Negro Registration: 0

Objective: Confering with Negro leaders to get persons to attempt to register. I visited the city on the above date for the forestated purpose at my own expense.

Tecnique: Undercover conferences with persons who are afraid to speak out or be seen talking to me. Economic and physical reprisals are feared above all.

Results: Contacted 2 persons and I promised to return for more conferences shortly.

STATISTICAL DATA

STATE OF LOUISIANA

TOTAL STATE REGISTRATION	1,089,701
TOTAL NEGRO REGISTRATION IN THE STATE	151,104
TOTAL WHITE REGISTRATION IN THE STATE	938,597
WHITE VOTING AGE POTENTIAL	1,289,216
NEGRO VOTING AGE POTENTIAL	514,589
TOTAL VOTING AGE POTENTIAL	1,803,805
TOTAL POPULATION	3,257,022
NEGRO POPULATION	911,966
WHITE POPULATION	2,345,056

Total Number of Parishes in State: 64

TOTAL POPULATION	NEGRO POPULATION	WHITE POPULATION
230,058	73,163	156,895
44,015	14,208	29,107
29,939	14,667	15,272
59,434	20,119	29,315
22,488	12,054	10,434
9,162	5,086	4,076
20,198	10,914	9,284
12,395	8,201	4,197
427,689	158,415	258,580

ATION	LAND AREA	
95	455 sq. miles	
7	655 sq. miles	
2	584 sq. miles	
5	790 sq. miles	
4	576 sq. miles	
	420 sq. miles	
	464 sq. miles	
	352 sq. miles	
80	4,296 sq. miles	

PARISH	TOTAL VAP	WHITE VAP	NEGRO VAP	TOTAL REGISTERE
East Baton Rouge	127,742	87,985	39,757	76,140
Washington	23,991	16,804	7,187	17,464
Iberville	16,215	8,734	7,481	9,278
Tangipahoa	32,217	22,311	9,906	21,991
Pointe Coupee	11,705	6,085	5,620	4,801
St. Helena	4,609	2,363	2,246	1,763
East Feliciana	13,414	7,043	6,371	2,613
West Feliciana	7,690	2,814	4,876	998
Sixth Congressional District	237,583	154,139	83,444	135,048

TAL ISTERED	NEGROES REGISTERED	WHITE REGISTERED	TOWNS
140	10,726	65,414	City of Baton Rouge
464	1,740	15,724	Bogalusa, Angie Franklinton, Mt. Hermon
78	2,406	6,872	Plaquemine, Rosedale
991	3,130	18,861	Hammond, Amite Kentwood, Ponchatoula
01	1,254	3,547	New Roads, Morganza Batchelor
63	173	1,590	Greensburg, Pine Grove, Montpelier
13	82	2,531	Jackson Clinton
	0	998	St. Francisville, Bains
,048	19,511	115,537	At least 20 towns to be covered plus rural areas

September 5, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I will be calling you the weekend of the 15th to make all arrangements for my trip to Baton Rouge. Where will you be (phone numbers) so that I can be sure of getting in touch with you?

We'll get everything straightened out then. Meanwhile, try to carry on even without gas money, and don't pay attention to the people who don't like CORE. We can do without them!

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

wsm
enc -- check for typewriter rental.

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
September 4, 1962

Dear Jim:

The Registrar of Voters' office opens here today and throughout Louisiana. This is the best time to expand.

I am now attempting to have the first ward voter registration drive in East Baton Rouge to be coordinated with the local NAACP chapter. They are not cooperating. This leaves the load on our shoulders temporarily.

Since our office will be open here until our lease expires on November 9, 1962, it was essential to keep the typewriter we rented in May and I am enclosing the receipt of the rental costs.

Knowing Baton Rouge and how well some persons here dislike CORE we have been unsuccessful in securing transportation for potential voters to registrar's office today. Even volunteers want CORE to provide gas for their automobiles. I am doing my best, but what can you do when people come to the office for transportation and you say, "Sorry No gas money."

We are asking the ministers for help.

Take good care.
See you soon.
Ronnie

October 18, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed are the expense reports that you requested. Also enclosed is check for rent.

Make sure that you are out of the office by the 9th; and also make sure that you collect the refund for the telephone and send it to us.

Regards,

Jim McCain

msm
encs.

October 19, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Received your letter -- reports are being sent under separate cover. Thanks for the information on your trial and on Cox's.

Since the VEP wants information as detailed as possible, fill out a report for each city that you visit. Just make sure that all reports for October are here by November 3rd.

We cannot sponsor a Freedom Ride. We would support it; that is, it is all right, but we do not have money to bail out people and pay for legal expenses. If you have people willing to go to jail and stay there then have the ride.

Oh yes, included ~~is~~ with the VEP-2 forms that you are receiving are some forms for additional information that they have requested. Make sure these are filled out too.

Keep at it!

Sincerely,

Jim

msm

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 17, 1962

Dear Jim:

First of all, let me make you aware of the latest developments in my area --- (1) My trial on defamation with PateTate is set for November 27, 1962 and Cox's trial is scheduled for November 29, 1962; (2) Mr. Arnold Trebach of the Civil Rights Commission in Washington D. C. was here in Baton Rouge lately recording my testimony of the charges from December to the latest arrest; and (3) BRCORE has been sponsoring "Hit and Run" demonstrations.

Now to voter registration, from October 1, 1962 to October 15,1962 I have been working in St. Helena Parish . At present, I am working in Tangipahoa Parish.

From October 9, 1962 to November 7, 1962, the registrar of voters' offices will be closed throughout the state of Louisiana because of the general "Constitutional Amendment" election on November 6, 1962. The state law requires that the registrar's office be closed 30 days prior to any election.

My work on voter registration until November 6,1962 when the registrar will reopen his doors will be visiting and living in Tangipahoa parish setting up voter education clinics at churches.

As to Tangipahoa parish, it is very hostile. Negroes are even ignored when they request service as an interstate passenger at the Greyhound Bus Terminal at Hammond, Louisiana which a key town in Tangipahoa parish. As o this moment, I am trying to set up clinic headquarters at Amite, La. which is TP parish seat.

Kindly send me some VEP field report forms. According to your last memo, I should send in to you a report every time I visit a town. For instance, I owe you a report on St. Helena Parish from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, Then I should file with you as soon as I finish or October ends on Tangipahoa parish. Write me and let me know if it would be necessary to include the towns of each parish?
For example, in Tangipahoa parish, we have Amite, Hammond, Kentwood, etc. So I just say, Tangipahoa parish.

Take good care.

Ronnie

Note: For BRCORE I would like to know would the national office sponsor a BRCORE freedom ride to Hammond, La. to stage a sit-in demonstration at the BGreyhound Bus terminal? I was refused service or rather I sat on the stool for a cup of coffee for an hour and 45 minutes while waiting on a bus to Amite from the Hammond Bus Station.

October 22, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Did you get the copy of the letter from W. W. Harleaux of Plaquemine, La. (1818 Hasse St.). Make sure you follow up . . .

Sincerely,

Jim

msm

P.S. He wanted help in the 8th Ward in registering people; the copy will come from the VEP is you haven't received it yet (he wrote to them there).

OCT 22 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 19, 1962

Mr. W. W. Harleaux, Secretary
8th Ward Voters League
1818 Haase St.
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Harleaux:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 16 in which you request help with your voter registration efforts in Plaquemine, Louisiana.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is one of the agencies working with the Voter Education Project and that agency has been given primary responsibility for the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, including Iberville parish.

I am sending a copy of this letter and of your letter to Mr. Ronnie Moore, who is in charge of the CORE office located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I am requesting Mr. Moore or some official of CORE to get in touch with you as soon as possible. I am certain that some arrangements for assistance in your area will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. J. T. McCain
Mr. R. Moore

OCT 18 1962

1818 Haase St.
Plaquemine, La.
Oct. 16, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Branton:

Mrs. Lillian S. Calhoum, Associate Editor, of Ebony Magazine suggested that I cantact you in regards to securing help in our effort to register our people.

We find that it is very difficult to get people interested in attempting to register to vote under Louisiana's new registration law because we have not been successful in getting anyone registered under it. Is there some way we can get some help to break through the above bearers.

Please feel free to request any additional information.

Yours truly,

W.W. Harleaux

W. W. Harleaux, Secretary
8th. Ward Voters League

Waiting for revised bill as per Clara 10/4

OCT 4 1962

9/26/62

Dear Jim:

I've just returned from St. Helena Parish to East Baton Rouge for arraignment on Sept. 27. I shall be going back to St. Helena Parish stationed at Greensburg, La. on Friday Sept. 28 until Oct. 15, 1962 Then I'll be in EBR parish until Oct. 20, 1962 when I'll go to the other parishes in this order:

Oct. 20 — Nov. 10 Tangipphoa Parish
Nov. 10 — December 5 Washington Parish
Dec. 5 - Dec 15th. East Baton Rouge.

Today, I ordered our telephone in the office to be cut off. No use if I will not be in the office. Don't scream! I'm enclosing the telephone bill which will be deducted from the deposit and refund forwarded to our office by Oct. 24, 1962

The country is rough. Check you later. Call or send all mail from now on to my home
10185 Avenue B B.R. La (775-1715)
Baton Rouge CORE will be using the office until November 9, as we planned.

Take care!
Ronnie

(over)

P.S. On our last chat, I explained the necessity of the long distance calls.

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 3, 1962

Dear Jim:

As I stated previously after I leave St. Helena parish around October 15, 1962 I plan to work the remaining time of the first four month period in Tangipahoa, East Baton Rouge, and Washingtoniana parishes. Thereby, leaving Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, and East Feliciana parishes for the next four month period. Although I shall be working the in above manner, it is essential that I spend a day atleast in each parish for checking out contacts and making working arrangements, before I endeavor to commence any type of registration program. We are having a good time in St. Helena parish because the people are cooperative.

ADDITIONAL DATA FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPORT ON LOUISIANA REGARDING OUR REGISTRATION PROJECT

In St. Helena parish, the attitude of the registrar toward Negro applicants is one of sweet talking but yet his close association and membership in the St. Helena Chapter of the White Citizens' Council shows his deception. In connection with our voter registration drive and other civil right activities in SH parish, the KKK has burned crosses and manifested its contempt by instilling fear in potential Negro registrants. Public officials are antagonistic toward all Negroes in the freedom struggle. The registrar personally told me in the presence of witnesses that "the local Negras are satisfied and this climate aint healthy for outside agitators" in a sweet smiling fashion. The registrar's office is opened to only one Negro at a time, but whites can frequent the office in any number. He is advised by and his office is visited by atleast 10 times a day by a socalled, "MR. REED" chief of the SH chapter of WCC.

As you can see from my report only a few Negroes are registered periodically in this parish, and they are turned down in large numbers up to 15 a day. That is why many Negro potential voters are not willing to try because they are being repeatedly turned down. For instance, one man was turned down, because he couldn't write the section of the preamble of U. S. which states "insure domestic tranquility;" another because he didn't know the amendment process of the U. S. constitution; and to top it off, one man was turned down because he forgot to sign his name on his voter registration application form of the enclosed type. However, the sweet talking registrar says, "Nigras are just too ignorant." Apathy prevails because of the above conditions in SH.
Police officers periodically visit our registration church hqt.

Well, Jim, it is better for me to report on one parish at a time as I start working. Other than threats by local Negroes for me to go home formy own safety, No white person has ever threatend me here, but they have sent message to me and others through fearful Negroes.

Can CORE start a nation wide protest to Federal Government for more legislation and executive action toward attaining the right to vote in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern states where laws are passed to deny Negroes' the right to vote and registrars intimidate with community and public officials' sanction Negro applicants?

Take good care. Maybe, this can serve
the purpose of add'l information.
Ronnie Moore

P. S. Add my other dependent to my income tax deduction slip. (A baby girl namely: Desimonae Frankita Leona Moore
Born Sept. 19, 1962

October 10, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

First of all, congratulations from all of us, and especially from "the girls" on the birth of your daughter! And the same to your wife. How's it feel to be a proud father?

Secondly, finances again. Do we owe rent on the Baton Rouge office? For what month, if we do, and when will the next payment be due?

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10/13/62

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing a receipt for rent of the office from Sept. 9 to Oct. 9. We owe for the final month of our lease Oct. 9, 1962 to November 9, 1962 Mr. Butler has misplaced the regular lease receipts. Our lease ends on 11/9/62 please send me $35.00 for the last month.

I'll be leaving St. Helena parish on October 22, 1962, next parish is Tangipahoa.

Take good care.

Ronnie.

P.S. Send me some expense forms

Add Desimonde Frankita Leona Moore to my HIP + Blue Cross Ins. policies.

a

t

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10/18/62

Dear Jim:

At present, I am working in Tangipahoa parish. I am having difficulty in getting applicants registered because of fear, apathy, and discrimination plus ignorance + illiteracy.

As you can judge from SH report, sending persons to the registrar of voters' office after instruction is not answering the problem of registration. Within the next few weeks, I am going to turn over my complaints in SH parish to the Justice Dept. not until Nov. 7, 1962 when I plan to go back to SH parish.

You know the problems, I would appreciate hearing from David Dennis. Send me his address please. Thanks.

Ronnie

P.S. If these reports should include specified areas, write me.

(over)

(over)

Send me some expense forms and some VEP field report forms.

Wednesday
October 24,1962

Ronnie Moore

I received your expense report and Form VEP-2 that you sent in. The VEP-2 form is only made out until the 15 of October. What about the rest of the month? Will you send that in by the 3rd of November. Although the registration books are closed, you are to make your contacts in the parishes and get people ready to go down when the books reopen. I hope that you understand this. Another VEP-2 form is due for the 16th to the 31st of October. Please have this report in the office by the 3rd of November.

Your expense report shows that you are in the rears for $ 35.92,yet you don't put down on your expense report blanks the advances you get from the office. If you will put down your advances, I could better determine in the office where you stand in terms of money. By during this, I can tell when you are low in funds. In the future,when you send in your expense reports be sure and state the date and check number of the advance.

Each report should give the name of the Parish in which you are working. Dave Dennis address is, 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson Non-Violent Movement, Jackson, Mississippi. Send all complaints in to Wiley Branton or Jack Minnis at Room 206- 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, 3 Georgia. We send you some report blanks a few days, but are enclosing several more this time.

Let us know exactly when the office in Baton Rouge will close. Money is becoming a problem for voter registration, so be very careful on how you use it.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

OCT 29 1962

Oct. 27, 1962

Dear Jim:

Send me some expense report forms before I'll have to resort to making some "home made" forms.

I'll send you those complaints ⊗ for StHparish as soon as I can return to that parish. At present, I am working ~~it~~ in Iberville parish and will be there until November 6, 1962.

My field reports will be mailed to you as soon as the month of October expires.

Enclosed is my latest expense report as you requested. To avoid expense balances, please send me another expense advance.

Take good care,

Ronnie

P.S. Pray for me,

"The prayers of a righteous man prevaileth much."

⊗ also to Wiley

Oct. 27, 1962

Dear Jim:

I have been working on voter registration from Oct. 19 to Oct. 26 in East Baton Rouge; preparing resident in EBR for the closing of our office on November 9, 1962.

I am [illegible] considering the letter which I received from VEP. In light of this letter, Instead of working in Tangipahoa parish, From Oct. 28th until, I'll be working in Iberville parish with Mr. W.W. Harleaux. Therefore, the next four months our parishes will be Tangipahoa, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee.

For the remaining time in this four month period, I'll be working in Iberville parish, + Washington parish with one week only again in St. Helena parish.

Pardon my penmanship.

Yours in the Cause,
Ronnie

P.S. please keep the duplicate record on my reports in your files, because I have only the reports in duplication which I send to you.
(attached my last Oct. report to these

11/3/62

Dear Jim,

On oct. 29, 1962 I received a letter from you and an expense advance dated 10 days past on oct. 18, 1962. When you write us & send money, please urge ~~you~~ persons under you to mail the notes etc. out. (Smile) This should explain my balances.

I'll mail the telephone deposit to you as soon as I receive it. Our last telephone bill will be deducted from the deposit.

I'll send you & Wiley Brenton the complaints as soon as I can persuade the persons turned down to sign the complaints.

Take good care.

Yours truly,
Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. My expense report is enclosed.

November 8, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

On the complaints, you should file them with Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General of the Justice Department. As you probably well know, you'll get action quicker from them than from the FBI.

Dave is working along -- things in Jackson are tough, as far as trying to get people registered goes. Weldon is doing a fine job in numbers, he has good community support and no trouble with registrars!

Thanks for sending everything in,

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of Organization

E.K. Ela.
Miss. la.
2300 in 6 days

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 5, 1962

Mr. Jim Mc Cain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing 4 complaints of voter discrimination in Iberville Parish. At the same time, I am sending copies of the same to Wiley.

By request of the residents in Iberville Parish, I am also filing these four complaints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has never been a FBI investigation in that parish.

Burke Marshall
Asst Atty Gen

We shall sponsor a voter registration campaign in Iberville from November 12 to November 25. More complaints to come, because the registrar is a hardshell, backally, ditch thinking segregationist. (smile). I'll never release that last statement to the press. (Defamation)

From November 5 to the 11th, I'll finish my job in St. Helena Parish. I'll send you the complaints from SH parish as soon as possible or as soon as I can persuade persons in SH parish to sign the complaints.

Take good care and pray for me.

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie
Ronnie

P. S. Have you heard from Dave Dennis lately? Is Rougeau registering many persons in Miami?

November 27, 1962

Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed are copies of the 2 most recent complaints received from Ronnie Moore in St. Helena Parrish.

As per our conversation of today, I am making an appointment with the Justice Department for Jim McCain and myself early next week at which time we will file these 2 complaints as well as the 13 from Iberville Parrish.

I understand that you are forwarding to me the originals of the 13 complaints from Iberville.

Best Wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Program Director

GRC/mm

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
11/9/62

NOV 13 1962

Dear Jim,

As you can see from the enclosed statement that after our last telephone bill was deducted from our matured phone deposit of $113.96, the balance of our deposit was $35.69. The later amount was made out to the "Committee On Registration Education" payable to me. I cashed it, for banking purposes. and I am enclosing a personal check for that amount. I received the deposit today.

As to my voter education program, I finished the drive in St. Helena parish. From November 12, 1962 to the date of my trial on November 27, 1962, I'll be working in Iberville parish. (1818 Haase Street c/o Mr. W. W. Harleaux)

As soon as possible, I shall forward some complaints on St. Helena parish. Because of Louisiana's latest registration system, I'll be mailing complaints and more complaints. Take good care,

Yours truly,
Ronnie M. Moore

LEP

November 19, 1962

Ronnie Moore
18185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

(% MrsSW. W. Harleaux
1818 Haase St.
Placquine, La.)

Dear Ronnie:

McCain is out of the office, so I am answering your letter. I'll have bookkeeping send you $60.00 on Wednesday.

Congratulations on your break-through -- keep working and complaining and things will get done eventually! I'm glad you weren't arrested.

Weldon got married last Saturday, did you know?

Awaiting your report.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

enc.

NOV 19 1962

11/17/62

Dear Jim:

At present, I am working in Iberville parish. If I am not home, you can contact me through Mr. W. W. Harleaux, 1818 Haase Street, Plaquemine, La.

We have broken the barriers with 14 persons being registered. (Progress) However, I shall be forwarding both you & Wiley some more complaints of discrimination in Iberville. We plan another mass rally, Sunday, November 18, 1962 at 2:30 featuring the "freedom ride" film. Tell Marvin I still have the film, since the time Farmer was in the big "BR".

Life is rough in Iberville. The registrar's aid tried to have me arrested last week. However, the good sheriff being supported by Negro voters over the past 16 years would not go along with the idea. (Good Boy!) [redacted] progress. [redacted] barriers to get the first group of Negroes registered in Iberville for the past 3 years. (Details later)
(in November Report)

Take good care,
Yours truly,
Ronnie.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 21, 1961

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Mr. Jim Mc Cain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Our good friends on the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission are meeting in Baton Rouge to discuss future steps to hinder our registration drive in the Sixth Congressional District. At present, we are working under great handicaps of hostility and massive resistance to Negro voter registration.

At this time I am writing you from Plaquemine, Louisiana of the parish of Iberville. We are sending persons down to the registrar of voters' office in large numbers and they are being turned down in similar numbers. Every person which we send down testifies that his application form and test are submitted to an unkown party in the registrar's office before the registrar turns him down. The unkown person who always finally approve the test and application form is apparently a member of the White Citizens Council and State Sovereignty Commission.

I am forwarding these complaints from Iberville parish to you and Wiley Branton. On Monday, November 26, 1962, we hope to send about 30 or more to the registrar's office. Do your best to get some federal action on these applicants' claims of discrimination.

On the two complaints from St. Helena parish, please make copies for your files and forward the original copies to Wiley. Unfortunately, I only have two single copies of complaints from St. Helena parish. I am sending copies of Iberville complaints to Wiley myself.

I shall send you as soon as possible a copy of Louisiana's test on literacy and constitutional law which required to be passed by all persons applying for registration without assistance. Pray for us.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM:rmm

P. S. Due to community cooperation and participation, if okay by you, I shall spend an additional month in Iberville parish and set up a permanent clinic program which the local citizens shall sponsor.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 21, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Voter Education Project
c/o Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room # 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am enclosing 13 more complaints of voter discrimination in the parish of Iberville. Due to the fact that the Negro residents are willing to continue to fight for first class citizenship at the polls, we are continuing our voter registration drive for an additional month and we setting up a permanent clinic program.

Today, in Baton Rouge, the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission is meeting to discuss ways and means of counteracting our registration drives in the Sixth Congressional District. We need some federal action to defeat such massive resistance to Negro suffrage.

Mr. Jim Mc Cain should forward to you within a few days two complaints of voter discrimination in Saint Helena Parish. In this parish, we have had poor participation on the behalf of the Negro residents in our registration drives because of fear and apathy. We have had very little success at the registrar's office. It took me several weeks to persuade two persons sign complaints. Federal action on these two complaints will help a great deal.

To prepare potential voters to meet Louisiana qualifications for registration, we must do the following: (1) teach the preamble to the United Constitution, (2) administer and grade a constitutional test of 47 questions of which only 4 out 6 answers must be correct to qualify, and (3) teach how to fill out the enclosed application form. If the right to vote is to be protected for all citizens, this system on literacy and constitutional law must be tested in our federal courts.

Any assistance your office or the federal government can offer in removing these discriminatory impediments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Romnie M. Moore

P. S. Due to [illegible]

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 24, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
c/0 Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

First of all, always send my mail to my home address. The addresses which I give to you when I am staying in other places are for you to use only when you care to reach me by telephone. For instance, In Plaquemine, Mr. Harleaux is an elementary school principal and my mail addressed care of him could lead to political intimadation. No harm thus far.

Marvin?

Now to our voter education project in Iberville parish; from November 12, 1962 to November 21, 1962 the Congress of Racial Equality sent approximately 110 persons to the registrar of voters office and we got only 24 registered. After informing the registrar of our complaints to the United States Department of Justice, he resigned. I am enclosing a newspaper article to that effect. Maybe, this story may be valuable to Marvin too.

After consultation with the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission and and the Louisiana State Board of Registration, the police jury of Iberville parish recommended to the Honorable Governor Jimmie H. Davis who presides over the State Board of Registration to appoint Mrs. Ella Billings, a member of the White Citizens Council to take the place of former registrar, Milton Dardenne. Mrs. Billings reportedly said to one of our 17 plaintiffs to the Justice Department "If I would have checked the other (Negro's) application card, she would not had passed either." From this statement you can imagine the situation of hostility, we are faced with under Mrs. Billings' administration which is to begin Monday, November 26, 1962. At present we plan to send atleast 30 - 40 persons of high school education level to the registrar's office on November 26, 1962. Be prepared for more complaints. Press on some federal action.

If this information can be used for community relations, please refer the carbon copy enclosed to Marvin.

Speculation is great that we shall pro[illegible] with the parish officials in Iberville as they attempt to halt our drive.

Send us about 250 Freedom Now and 250 Are You Registered Buttons, and 200 copies of Justice care of my home address. We have a rally scheduled Wednesday, November 28, 1962 featuring the "Freedom Ride" Film and Cpx as speaker to intensify our registration drive. I have been using the film quite frequently to stimulate interest in voter registration. It has been a great help.

Take good care, pray for me.

Riskly yours,

Ronnie Moore

P. S. Tell Rougeau that since he had to join the "Broken-Neck Fraternity", be firm, and stern and please, please, don't join the National Hen-pecked Society too. I am spending all my time writing complaints, tell Weldon that I'll answer his letter later. (Smile clerk)

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
November 25, 1962

Dear Jim:

To show the type of mass resistance we are faced with in the sovereign state of Louisiana, I am enclosing a recent newspaper article on Louisiana voter registration requirements. I am also enclosing a copy of the literacy test of 43 questions which we teach to applicants for registration in order that they will be able to answer the 6 constitutional questions at the registrar's office.

We are sponsoring a mass rally to intensify our registration drive on Wednesday, November 28, 1962. Over 200 copies of the enclosed circular have been distributed throughout Iberville parish.

Core is sponsoring the registration drive. We are now being assisted by the NAACP and other groups.

As you can see, our job here is rough. Around December 18, 1962, I shall leave Iberville parish.

Parish Schedule

December 18, 1962 to January 7 West Feliciana Parish

January 7, 1963 to January 24, 1963 East Feliciana Parish

January 24, 1963 to February 15, 1963 Tangipahoa parish

~~January 16~~, February 16, 1963 to February 28, 1963 Washington parish

March 1, 1963 to March 30, 1963 Pointe Coupee.

I shall try to stick to this schedule.

I shall talk to you more about this schedule later. Please comment on my timing.

Take good care,

Riskly yours,
Ronnie

P.S. What is David's address in Hattiesburg, Mississippi? The Jackson's office is closed???

Be prepared for more complaints. Am I doing the right thing by filing complaints on top of complaints? I can't get persons registered. Therefore I have become "Core's Complaint Writer" Suggestions welcome.

ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER?

-- A MASS FREEDOM RALLY

"WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT IN OUR FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN IBERVILLE?"

HEAR REV. B. ELTON COX
High Point, North Carolina

Ronnie M. Moore, Baton Rouge, La.

and others

SEE FREEDOM RIDE FILM

Time ----------- 8 P.M.

Date -----------Wednesday, November 28, 1962

Place ---------Laboring Men Hall

Sponsored jointly by The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the Plaquemine Branch of National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Mr. James Williams, President

Capt. Tolbert Harris, Spokesman

QUESTIONS ON CITIZENSHIP TEST ON
OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

1. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of--
   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   [✓ c.] the people.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the--
   a. National Government.
   [✓ b.] States.
   c. Courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called--
   [✓ a.] delegated powers.
   b. denied powers.
   c. the final authority.

4. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the--
   [✓ a.] State.
   b. Congress.
   c. President.

5. The State governments have the authority to--
   a. admit new States into the Union.
   [✓ b.] set up local governments within the State.
   c. declare war.

6. The chief work of the Congress is to--
   [✓ a.] make the laws for the Nation.
   b. explain the laws.
   c. make treaties.

7. The Members of the House of Representatives are called--
   a. judges.
   [✓ b.] Congressman.
   c. Senators.

8. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the--
   a. State legislature.
   [✓ b.] voters.

9. The judges of the national courts hold office--
   a. for five years.
   [✓ b.] for life if they obey the laws.
   c. for twenty years.

10. The legislative branch of the State government--
    [✓ a.] makes the laws for the State.
    b. tries cases in the courts.
    c. explains the laws.

11. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and--
    [✓ a.] register.
    b. pay all of his bills.
    c. have his picture taken.

12. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the--
    a. ballot.
    [✓ b.] platform.
    c. candidate.

13. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people--
a. make wise votes.
[✓ b.] forget to vote.
c. do not stay at home.

14. The Articles of Confederation are--
a. the Constitution we now have.
b. a plan for State government.
[✓ c.] an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

15. The church that we attend is chosen--
a. by the National Government.
[✓ b.] by ourselves.
c. by the Congress.

16. Our Constitution has been changed--
a. by the President.
[✓ b.] by the Congress and the people.
c. by the Supreme Court.

17. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by--
a. the State legislatures.
[✓ b.] the people of the States.
c. The Congress.

18. Laws for the District of Columbia are made--
a. by the State of Maryland.
[✓ b.] by the Congress.
c. by the people who live there.

19. The President of the Senate gets his office--
[✓ a.] by election by the people.
b. by election by the Senate.
c. by appointment by the President.

20. The mail carrier is paid by the--
a. city.
b. State.
[✓ c.] United States Government.

21. Presidential candidates are nominated--
a. by State Legislatures.
[✓ b.] by National Conventions.
c. by the people.

22. The President is elected--
a. by the Congress.
b. by the direct vote of the people.
[✓ c.] by the people through electors.

23. The President must be at least--
a. twenty-five years old.
b. thirty years old.
[✓ c.] thirty-five years old.

24. The President gets his authority to carry out laws--
a. From the Declaration of Independence.
[✓ b.] from the Constitution.
c. from the Congress.

25. The President is elected--
[✓ a.] for four years.
b. for six years.
c. for life.

26. The general plan of a State government is given--
a. in the Constitution of the United States.
b. in the laws of the Congress.
[✓ c.] in its own State constitution.

27. Most States have a lawmaking body made up--
[✓ a.] of two houses.
b. of one house.
c. of the governor and the department heads.

~~28. The system of courts in~~ a State is called--
a. the executive branch of the government.
[✓ b.] the State judiciary.
c. the Senate.

29. The name of our first President was--
a. John Adams.
[✓ b.] George Washington.
c. Alexander Hamilton.

30. Money is coined by--
a. the States.
b. the people.
[✓ c.] the National Government.

31. The Congress cannot regulate commerce--
a. between States.
b. with other countries.
[✓ c.] within a State.

32. The Congress cannot establish--
[✓ a.] churches.
b. courts.
c. banks.

33. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is--
a. a totalitarian state.
[✓ b.] a republic.
c. a monarchy.

34. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the--
a. few.
[✓ b.] majority.
c. male citizens.

35. The (U.S.) Supreme Court is made up of--
[✓ a.] 9 Justices.
b. 6 Justices.
c. 5 Justices.

36. United States judges obtain their offices through--
a. election by the people of their districts.
b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
[✓ c.] appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

37. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has--
a. Senators.
b. Representatives.
[✓ c.] Senators and Representatives.

38. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon--
a. the voters.
[✓ b.] the population.
c. the electors.

39. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in--
a. the Senate.
b. the Supreme Court.
[✓ c.] the House of Representatives.

40. It is important for every voter--
a. to vote aw others tell him to vote.
b. to vote for the most popular candidate.
[✓ c.] to vote for the best qualified candidates.

41. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is--
a. the Vice President.
b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[✓ c.] Chief Justice of the United States.

42. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is--

[✓ a.] an income tax.
b. a poll tax.
c. a sales tax.

43. The tax we pay on our property is--

a. a business tax.
[✓ b.] a property tax.
c. an inheritance tax.

VEP

November 28, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I'm sorry, for it is my fault that your mail is being sent to Placquemine. I wondered about it, and then thought that it would be best if you received your mail immediately, instead of picking it up at home -- I didn't realize thattyou would be in and out, and able to receive your mail. Please forgive, and I'll remember from now on -- I hope none of the other letters sent which arrived after your letter of the 24th, will touwh of any trouble. I do realize your situation, and the touchiness of all the voter registration work in La.

Gordon and Jim McCain are going to Washington sometime early next week, to have an interview with Burke Marshall about your complaints. I'll show them your last two letters, and the clippings about the new registrar, and they can bring all these matter to the attention of Mr. Marshall too. So, if you have time, send more complaints.

About the complaints - Gordon talked to Wiley Branton, and since Wiley doesn't have time to process the complaints, or file them with the Federal Government, send us the originals from now on, and copies to him, and we'll file the complaints from here. Keep them coming!

I'm sending the literature and buttons that you ordered, but as it is now the 28th, you won't receive them in time, but I'm assuming that you can use them in the future. Also, enclosed is an expense advance for $60.00.

(The reason I'm writing this letter is because Jim McCain is out of the office; and won't be back until next Monday.) Keep up the good work; hope the rally was a success, and take care.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of Organization

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 24, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

First of all, always send my mail to my home address. The addresses which I give to you when I am staying in other places are for you to use only when you care to reach me by telephone. For instance, In Plaquemine, Mr. Harleaux is an elementary school principal and my mail addressed care of him could lead to political intimadation. No harm thus far.

Now to our voter education project in Iberville parish; from November 12, 1962 to November 21, 1962 the Congress of Racial Equality sent approximately 110 persons to the registrar of voters office and we got only 24 registered. After informing the registrar of our complaints to the United States Department of Justice, he resigned. I am enclosing a newspaper article to that effect. Maybe, this story may be valuable to Marvin too.

After consultation with the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission and and the Louisiana State Board of Registration, the police jury of Iberville parish recommended to the Honorable Governor Jimmie H. Davis who presides over the State Board of Registration to appoint Mrs. Ella Billings, a member of the White Citizens Council to take the place of former registrar, Milton Dardenne. Mrs. Billings reportedly said to one of our 17 plaintiffs to the Justice Department "If I would Have checked the other (Negro's) application card, she would not had passed either." From this statement you can imagine the situation of hostility, we are faced with under Mrs. Billings' administration which is to begin Monday, November 26, 1962. At present we plan to send atleast 30 - 40 persons of high school education level to the registrar's office on November 26, 1962. Be prepared for more complaints. Press on some federal action.

If this information can be used for community relations, please refer the carbon copy enclosed to Marvin.

Speculation is great that we shall problems with the parish officials in Iberville as they attempt to halt our drive.

Send us about 250 Freedom Now and 250 Are You Registered Buttons, and 200 copies of Justice care of my home address. We have a rally scheduled Wednesday, November 28, 1962 featuring the "Freedom Ride" Film and Cox as speaker to intensify our registration drive. I have been using the film quite frequently to stimulate interest in voter registration. It has been a great help.

Take good care, pray for me.

Riskly yours,

Ronnie

Ronnie Moore

P. S. Tell Rougeau that since he had to join the "Broken-Neck Fraternity", be firm, and stern and please, please, don't join the National Hen-pecked Society too. I am spending all my time writing complaints, tell Weldon that I'll answer his letter later. (Smile clerk)

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

November 29, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Jim probably mentioned it when he saw you, but from now on, please charge us for gas and oil (with receipts) instead of mileage.

Thank you. (This is the procedure now in Voter Education Expenses.)

Marcia

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 30, 1962

VEP

Dear Jim:

I am sending you news articles on my trial, nine original complaints, my November field reports, and a carbon copy of my last letter to Wiley. Later, I shall send you some pictures of voter registration in Iberville parish.

Within the next four months, I plan to enter West Feliciana parish where no Negroes are registered but in popluation Negroes outnumber Whites. There are on ly nine independent Negro farmers and everyone else lives on plantation under the disguise of share-cropping. To get persons to attempt to register, I shall have to go on privately owned farms of Caucasians to talk to potential Negro farmers. I appeal to you for assistance from both the federal government and Task Force. Other parishes will include East Feliciana around Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana. There will be plenty of trouble, because there is no "protection under the law" for Negroes in the above areas.

Well, that is all for now.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Baton Rouge CORE is trying to raise $100.00
to get James Lewart out of jail after his ten day
jail sentence which ends December 9, 1962.

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 30, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am forwarding to you 9 carbon copies of the most recent complaints of voter discrimination in Iberville parish. It was just brought to my attention that from now on the original complaints are to be sent directly to CORE's national office.

Due to the fact that we have already filed 17 complaints, the registrar, Mr. Milton Dardenne resigned. Mrs. Ella Billings, a member of the Citiznes' Council to say the least, is the new registrar. She has refused to register over 9 high school graduates and/or persons with high school learning.

These carbon copies and also the enclosed literacy test are your records.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM:rmm

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 10, 1962

VEP

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The Congress of Racial Equality has organized and coordinated a permanent registration clinic program at the Plymouth Rock B. C., 910 Court Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana. Rev. J. H. Davis, Pastor. The local merchants have formulated a financial pool under the direction of CORE to pay two young men($12.00 a week subsistent fee) to carry on a permanent instructional clinic program on voters' education daily in Iberville parish under the guidance and assistance of CORE's staff member in the Louisiana Sixth Congressional District.

In light of the above development, I shall move to the other parishes in the subsequent order: (1) December 10, 1962 to December 24, 1962 in East Feliciana Parish; (2) December 26, 1962 to January 10, 1963 in West Feliciana Parish; (3) January 11, 1963 to January 31, 1963 in Pointe Coupee Parish; (4) February 1, 1963 to February 28, 1963 in Tangipahoa Parish; and (5) March 1, 1963 to March 31, 1963 in Washington Parish. During the remaining period, I shall make periodic checks on Iberville parish and from now on I shall submit each month an extra field report on the permanent drive in Iberville parish.

As to our problems at present and a head, I shall elaborate briefly by parish. First, in East Feliciana parish which include towns like Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana, the only Negroes registered are those Negroes of professional status who the registrar invited down to his office to register. Only 82 Negroes are registered and all other persons refuse to attempt to register because of their fear of violence and economic reprisals due to the fact that they work and rent from the same Caucasian. This parish was the major victim of the 1958 voters' purge in Louisiana next to St. Helena parish of which you already have two complaints. Second, in West Feliciana parish which include the towns of St. Francis-ville and the Louisiana state prison spot, Angola. No Negroes are registered. There are only 9 Negro farmers economically independent. Although Negroes outnumber the Whites in population and voting potential, they do not vote because they live on plantations as sharecroppers,a modern form of slavery. If I am to help the Negro residents of West Feliciana parish, I shall have to go on land owned by Caucasians and it is impossible that I could easily be shot in back with no questions asked for trespassing. Negroes there fear economic and very probably physical reprisals if they attempt to register. Thirdly, you can anticipate more and continuous complaints from Iberville parish. I shall send you some more under separate cover.

(2)

Fourthly, in Tangipahoa parish which include Kentwood, Amite, and Hammond, Louisiana, conditions are ~~way~~ very hostile. The parish is run by a clique of White families and if you would the statistical chart of voting potentials on file etc., you will be able to see why the White upper ~~Social~~ social class in this parish and others must see that Negroes don't vote. Washington parish is the same.

From the above paragraph, you can see our struggle against mass resistance to Negro suffrage. Ask the officials of the Justice Department, What can I do on the field to overturn Louisiana's literacy test system? Besides fear, apathy, and restricted literacy, we must teach potential voters how to read and write the preamble to the U. S. Constitution, instruct them on the 43 constitutional questions on the test which I have sent you, and finally teach them how to fill out the registration form which you should have on file.

Do your best to force some immediate federal action those complaints from St. Helena and Iberville parishes. Within the next few days, Ishall forward some more complaints from Iberville.

Take good care. Because of hostile conditions in East Feliciana and West Feliciana parishes, it will not be wise for me to stay over night in any of the two for the reason of physical safety. Therefore, from today until January 11, 1963, I shall be traveling daily from Baton Rouge to various places in East and West Feliciana parishes. No place will be over 78 miles from BR. Pray for me.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Could you secure a volunteer from the Task Force to assist me here? or a substitute like Roger Banks at a subsistent fee?

DEC 13 1962

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 10, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The Congress of Racial Equality has organized and coordinated a permanent registration clinic program at the Plymouth Rock B. C., 910 Court Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana. Rev. J. H. Davis, Pastor. The local merchants have formulated a financial pool under the direction of CORE to pay two young men($12.00 a week subsistent fee) to carry on a permanent instructional clinic program on voters' education daily in Iberville parish under the guidance and assistance of CORE's staff member in the Louisiana Sixth Congressional District.

In light of the above development, I shall move to the other parishes in the subsequent order: (1) December 10, 1962 to December 24, 1962 in East Feliciana Parish; (2) December 26, 1962 to January 10, 1963 in West Feliciana Parish; (3) January 11, 1963 to January 31, 1963 in Pointe Coupee Parish; (4) February 1, 1963 to February 28, 1963 in Tangipahoa Parish; and (5) March 1, 1963 to March 31, 1963 in Washington Parish. During the remaining period, I shall make periodic checks on Iberville parish and from now on I shall submit each month an extra field report on the permanent drive in Iberville parish.

As to our problems at present and a head, I shall elaborate briefly by parish. First, in East Feliciana parish which include towns like Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana, the only Negroes registered are those Negroes of professional status who the registrar invited down to his office to register. Only 82 Negroes are registered and all other persons refuse to attempt to register because of their fear of violence and economic reprisals due to the fact that they work and rent from the same Caucasian. This parish was the major victim of the 1958 voters' purge in Louisiana next to St. Helena parish of which you already have two complaints. Second, in West Feliciana parish which include the towns of St. Francisville and the Louisiana state prison spot, Angola. No Negroes are registered. There are only 9 Negro farmers economically independent. Although Negroes outnumber the Whites in population and voting potential, they do not vote because they live on plantations as sharecroppers,a modern form of slavery. If I am to help the Negro residents of West Feliciana parish, I shall have to go on land owned by Caucasians and it is impossible that I could easily be shot in back with no questions asked for trespassing. Negroes there fear economic and very probably physical reprisals if they attempt to register. Thirdly, you can anticipate more and continuous complaints from Iberville parish. I shall send you some more under separate cover.

Fourthly, in Tangipahoa parish which include Kentwood, Amite, and Hammond, Louisiana, conditions are very hostile. The parish is run by a clique of White families and if you would check the statistical chart of voting potentials on file etc., you will be able to see why the White upper socail class in this parish and others must see that Negroes don't vote. Washington parish is the same.

From the above paragraph, you can see our struggle against mass resistance to Negro suffrage. Ask the officials of the Justice Department, What can I do on the field to overturn Louisiana's literacy test system? Besides fear, apathy, and restricted literacy, we must teach potential voters how to read and write the preamble to the U. S. Constitution, instruct them on the 43 constitutional questions on the test which I have sent you, and finally teach them how to fill out the registration form which you should have on file.

Do your best to force some immediate federal action those complaints from St. Helena and Iberville parishes. Within the next few days, Ishall forward some more complaints from Iberville.

Take good care. Because of hostile conditions in East Feliciana and West Feliciana parishes, it will not be wise for me to stay over night in any of the two for the reason of physical safety. Therefore, from today until January 11, 1963, I shall be traveling daily from Baton Rouge to various places in East and West Feliciana parishes. No place will be over 78 miles from BR. Pray for me.

Yours truly,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Could you secure a volunteer from the Task Force to assist me here? or a substitute like Roger Banks at a subsistent fee?

VEP

December 11, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

We are sending you $60.00 more, but can you please try hard to keep down expenses. If you don't, by the time March rolls around, we will long since have run out of Voter Education money, and then will be caught flat on our backs.

Also, can you send receipts for gas and oil. And for postage, and for room rents. We have to have the receipts for accounting purposes. Do you have any for the week of the 8th report which we just received??

Gordon and I are going to Washington on Monday; we will let you know what happens.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

msm

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
Dec. 8, 1962

Dear Jim:

Within the next few days, I shall send some more complaints from Iberville parish. What was the outcome of your conference with the Justice Department?

No one was arrested in Baton Rouge CORE's boycott of Godchaux's Style Show at Southern University. The group didn't picket because only about 70 students appeared for the Style Show. Negro Campus Security officers were deputized to make the arrests. But because of the poor attendance, the picketing project was called off.

Take good care. I got the flu. Doctor ordered me to bed for three days. But I feel much better. Bed is not for me.

Yours truly
Ronnie

Dec. 16, 1962

Dear Jim,

Today is Sunday and I'm about to leave for some conferences and a rally in East Feliciana parish. The most we can expect is to get a few persons to attempt to register and if we are lucky we'll get some more complaints. Last week, I canvassed the whole parish and no one considered attempting to register. I am trying.

Each Thursday, I promised the local people in Iberville that I would return and assist in their permanent program and pick up complaints if any for CORE to file with the Justice Dept.

I am enclosing 8 receipts for gas and oil for this weeks (Dec. 15, 1962 expense report) Previously, I didn't get any receipts but I'm making a special point to do so from now on.

Did you get any contributions from Iberville and St. Helena parishes?

As soon as I get time to type them, I shall send you some more complaints from Iberville parish.

Take good care,

Ronnie

December 19, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed please find 9 new complaints from Iberville Parish, Louisiana, sent to us by Ronnie M. Moore, our voter registration field worker.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm

cc: Wiley Branton, VEP

Dec. 12 1962

Dear Jim,

I am enclosing the original and carbon copies of several more complaints from Iberville parish. Please send the carbon copies to Wiley Branton. Because I consider urgent to send these complaints to you, I am asking you to send the carbon copies to Wiley.

I am working in East Feliciana parish, trying to get some local BR representation at the regional conference etc.

Take good care,

Ronnie

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Rose Mary Talney deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 492 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1950.

3. That he has completed 7 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: I contend that I didn't make an error. The registrar stated to me that evegything else was correct but the six question test, I had 3 right and 3 wrong. Four correct answers are required to pass and under Louisiana law each applicants must pick only 4 out of 6 questions on the card to attempt to answer.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce J. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Rose may Tatny

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Joe Derose deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 550B Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1956.

3. That he has completed 8 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar turned me down without comment. I contend that I made no error to the best of my knowledge.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moses, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce P. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spine Gordon

X Joseph Derose

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Louis Tillman deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 712 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1957.

3. That he has completed 9 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 3, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: **The plaintiff contends to have made no error. He further states that the registrar assisted another applicant several times but offered no assistance whatsoever to him. The registrar just took his card slightly looking at it and said, "You didn't make it."**

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Lionce P. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Louis Tillman

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF **Iberville**

COMPLAINT

Dorothy Mae Wilson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 437 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since **1929**.

3. That he has completed **11** years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on **December 3,** , 196**2** , he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of **Iberville** Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: **"Made no error," the plaintiff contends. The registrar claims one error was made but didn't state the error.**

Complaint filed with

in the presence of : Witness Leonce J. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Dorothy Mae Wilson

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Earl Pania deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2 Box 19A Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1960.

3. That he has completed 10 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 4, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The former registrar, Milton Dardenne had told me that I had passed the test and everything else and I was to receive an election card in ten days. However, after 16 days, I went back to the registrar's office and the new registrar, Ella Billings told me that I had to take everything all over. As usually practiced this is just the "go and return system", I contend, because I made no error.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce R. Richardson

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Earl Pania

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Isabella Maker deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 555 Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1933.

3. That he has completed 10 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 4, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: I didn't make an error on anything. The registrar claims I made only one error. Maybe the registrar thinks that because I said, " Iam now affiliated with the Republican party; this was an error.

Complaint filed with

in the presence of : Witness Leonce J. Richardson Jr.

Witness Spiver Gordon

x Mrs Isabella Ayoker

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Freddie E. Daniels deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Highway #1 Box 303 North Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1914.

3. That he has completed 8 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Billings

5. That on December 5, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Immediately after leaving from the registrar's office, he came to CORE's voter education clinic to fill out another form and go through other procedures to find out if he had made any real errors that would necessitate a failure. As a result, the probable errors could have been only: My color is Black. (The registrar wants Negro) and I am now affiliated with the Democrat party. (The registrar wants Democratic party. The plaintiff made no other errors than these if any.

Complaint filed with CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce J. Richardson Jr

Witness Spencer Gordon

X Freddie E. Daniels

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Edna Mae Price deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

604 Oak Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1941.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 5, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of __________ Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that she made no error on anything.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Leonce J. Richardson

Witness Spiver Gordon

X Edna Mae Price

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF **Iberville**

COMPLAINT

Miss Virginia Mellion deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since **1948**.

3. That he has completed **12** years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mrs. Ella Mae Billings

5. That on **December 8**, 196**2**, he went to the Registrar of Voters' Office of **Iberville** Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: **The registrar rushed her through the test and then claimed the plaintiff failed. She was treated cruelly by the woman registrar. The plaintiff contends that she made no error on the test or anything else.**

Complaint filed with **Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)**

in the presence of : Witness Leonce Richardson

Witness Spurien Gordon

Miss Virginia Mellion

December 28, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

Am returning your check stubs. The "double deduction" was because Jan had to make a back payment. Check through your stubs anyway, to make sure that you didn't pay more than you should.

The clinics sound good; let us know how they work out. Federal action should be forthcoming; Jim said that they were investigating somewhere already.

What Christmas bonus????

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary
for
Jim McCain

12/22/62

DEC 26 1962

Dear Jim:

Please explain why I paid out of my pay for Blue Cross Insurance twice for same quarter on 11/21/62 and 12/19/62. Is this a duplication? I am enclosing my check stubs on those dates for your check.

As of January 2, 1963 CORE will be supervising two offices in the sixth congressional district on voter registration. One clinic office is located in Plaquemine, La. 908 Court Street at the Plymouth Rock B.C. (Iberville) with Spiver Gordon and Leonel Richardson as instructors daily. The other office will be in Greensburg, La. (S.H.) at the Hawkins Fellowship Center of the Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church with Cellis Howard as an instructor.

More details later!

What about federal action on the complaints?

Next week, I'll send you some more complaints from Iberville parish. We are averaging registering 24 persons a week in Iberville.

No reponse in East Feliciana parish yet. I'll be there for about another week.

I'll send you the "registration data" recently released by the State Board of Registration of Louisiana next week for you to keep on ~~fil~~ file.

Take good care!

Ronnie

P.S. What happened to our christmas bonus? - - - -

Please return my check stubs.

I shall try to get all receipts possible, but sometimes securing gas receipts may be forgotton or overlooked. I'll try not to do the later.

12-29-62

Dear Jim:

I shall have my field reports before January 3, 1963. Iberville parish workers are doing a fine job.

My poor parishes are East and West Feliciana parishes. People are afraid to even breathe "white air." (Smile)

What about federal action? I wanted to come to New Orleans, but I had to go to St. Helena parish at Greensburg, La. CORE is coordinating another permanent office. This time in Greensburg to begin operations by January 10, 1962. Details to follow.

Take good care!

Yours truly,
Ronnie.

P.S. More complaints to come from Iberville parish. Little hope on East & West Feliciana parishes.

E.R.
recd
1/2/63

JAN 9 1963

1/5/62

Dear Jim,

On January 10, 1963 I shall begin work in Pointe Coupee parish and I shall work there until the end of January. This will leave two months for me to spend a month apiece in the last two of the eight parishes in my district namely Tangipahoa and Washington parishes. Do you favor me spending a little more time to crack the barriers in East + West Feliciana parishes? At this point, we haven't been successing in spite of our conferences with local people there or parish canvassing program.

We could get a 1,000 persons registered a week if the system on literacy for Negroes only would not be so rigid.

Just for discussion may I suggest that the national office consider some steps to bring ~~more~~ direct action closer to voter registration. Usually if we create an issue in a rural area we get a better reaction from the local people. Voter registration should not be totally separate from sit-ins, Freedom ride, boycotts or school desegregation. If we could "stir up" the people. they are more apt to act. However, there are "adverse" actions we must not overlook. Just a thought!

Take good care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie

January 11, 1963

Spiner Gordon
Leonce Richardson
Voter Registration Clinic
908 Court St
Plaquemine, La.

Dear Mr. Gordon and Mr. Richardson:

We are glad to hear from Ronnie Moore that you will be helping out in the voter registration drive in Louisiana. I wish you the best of luck in your work, with full realization of the difficulties that you face. We appreciate greatly the service you are rendering to the civil rights movement.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm
encs.

cc; Ronnie Moore

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
January 1, 1963

Dear Jim,

I have some more complaints from Iberville parish which I am sending to you and Wiley under separate cover. We are getting a few persons registered and our complaints should be sufficient evidence of the impediments in our way.

Kindly drop a line to Spiver Gordon and Leonce Richardson who are the daily instructors in CORE's voter education program in Iberville parish at the Plymouth Rock B.C. 908 Court Street, Plaquemine, La. A word from you and some literature on voter registration will encourage the instructors. Put these names on CORE's list of contacts for literature which will be displayed in the church.

In early January we are opening the office I told you about in St. Helena parish at the Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church in Greensburg, Louisiana. The church is covering the rent, gas, electric etc. The office will be under CORE's supervision. Of course, the name will be the Committee On Registration Education.

The instructor in the St. Helena office will be Mr. Ellis Howard. c/o Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church Route 1, Greensburg, La. Put this name ~~of~~ on CORE's contact list for literature which will be displayed,

As I leave and go to the other parishes, I shall have to make weekly checks on our permanent offices in both St. Helena and Iberville parishes. In addition to my regular monthly field reports, I shall send you a field report on each office also.

When you look at these field reports on East and West Feliciana parishes, just consider the apathy and fear on plantation territory. However, I am hopeful that the next few days between now and January 10, 1963, I may be able to get a few persons to attempt to register and thereby get a few more complaints.

Are these complaints in vain?

When possible, I shall send you some pictures of our voter education project in Iberville and St. Helena parishes.

According to attorney Murphy Bell my case of defamation should be coming up for sentencing in January. I hope that the bond in the case may not hinder our registration program schedule.

Take good care,

Yours truly,
Ronnie

P.S. Look my baby sleeps with her hands up. She is ready for the non-violent and "jail without bail" struggle already. (Smile)

Note: Marvin Robinson has requested my assistance on our regional leadership conference featuring a voter registration workshop to be held tentatively in New Orleans on January 16-19, 1963. Is it considered by you a part of our registration program in the Sixth Congressional to take part in the Leadership Conference for coordination calling our projects in this area to halt for those days? I am in accord with the idea if you are.

January 15, 1962

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Re Major John: have Atty. Bell drop me a line about the case. We would just as soon not push a case to get someone back into a segregated university, but we would consider it in this case; I would like Bell's opinion.

By the way, it is all right for you to help Marvin Robinson with the area conference, but it should not involve too much of your time, in terms of taking you away from voter registration, as the VEP is paying your salary.

When you report, make sure that you include all parishes worked, or results from each, even if you don't actually work there yourself.

Enclosed is your advance. Thanks for the expense reports, and all the receipts.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
for
Jim McCain

enc.

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 13, 1963

Dear Jim,

I am sending you four more complaints of voter discrimination from Louisiana. If necessary please forward the carbons to Wiley. I hope that these complaints are not being placed in "federal file #13" known as "Burke Marshall's trash can" Is this defamation?

For the past 26 days, I was working in East and West Feliciana parishes and because of fear and apathy I wasn't able to get one person to even attempt to register. Matter of fact, a Negro elderly man ordered me off his property of sharecropping (Mr. Charlie's plantation) with a shot gun. Due to adverse publicity, I couldn't dare file a complaint. I hope that in the next period; CORE will work those parishes again because those persons need help from us and federal protection badly.

At present, I am working in Pointe Coupee parish and I anticipate more favorable results. At the same time throughout this period, I shall haveto make weekly checks on "CORE"s permanent voters' drives in Iberville and St. Helena parishes. Each month along with my field reports on the other parishes to be worked, I shall make special reports on the permanent drives which we are directing.

As of this date, I haven't heard a thing from the great champion of civil rights - our federal government. Are you forwarding the complaints to Uncle Sam? On second thought, Uncle Sam is not worried about his poor outcast nephew" Black Sam. " Uncle Sam is too busy watching Castro and playing checkers with Ross Barnett. Seriously, we need some federal action.

Report on all parishes you have worked

I am enclosing a letter which a lady received from the registrar in Iberville after the Negro lady had already received her registration card. Read the letter and return it to me so that I'll be able to submit a complaint to you on it at a later date in the near future.

As to other matters, Major John applied to Southern University for re-admission and was officially denied entrance by letter. Attorney Bell said that he would gladly negotiate with Dr. Clark and others about the matter if the national office would give its okay. I think that we should make a court fight to get Major back into the great segregated Southern Family. Answer me soon because the January semester begins January 23, 1963.

Well, enough for now. Take good care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

January 19, 1963

Dear Jim,

Although the registrar in Iberville parish isn't accurately reporting the total number of Negroes getting registered compared to our records, the enclosed article of the Iberville South shows the results of CORE's permanent program giving 28 for November and 41 for December. January is progressing.

At present, I am working in Pointe Coupee parish. No Negro has been registered there since May when the literacy test came into use. I anticipate cooperation from the local Negroes. The present registrar in Pointe Coupee was hired right after the old registrar was fired because he was registering too many Negroes. An elderly Negro told me that the former registrar may be interested in signing a complaint. I shall investigate the possibility of the complaint.

I am sending under separate cover the "Freedom Ride" film to Marvin. The film is worn. Please have Marvin send me another film for voters' Program in Rosedale, La. on Thursday, January 24, 1963. The film is a great aid in awaking a community.

Take good care, Ronnie

January 21, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Film is being sent Air Mail Special Delivery. However, you must return this film when you are through with it, as we need theecopy. Maybe we can get you one to keep when we have more available.

Sincerely,

Jim

msm
AIR MAIL SPECIAL

January 30, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed is $60.00 for your expenses. We really can't give you more because we must make sure that we don't run out of funds before the end of March when our grant expires.

Glad to hear you were finally visited by the Justice Department. Keep on filing those complaints.

We are hoping, of course, that the VEP will renew our grant, and we will remain in Louisiana. We can't say for sure, but will let you know as soon as we know. Are there any other parishes that you think we should work with, do you have any priorities? Let us know; I think we can ask and see what we get. for the next grant.

Please no direct action in Baton Rouge; we can't afford it.

That's it; dont work too hard; How is your family?

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

JTM/mm
enc.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.
January 26, 1963

Dear Jim,

On Friday night, January 25th. I talked to Frank Dunbar of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department about our complaints in both Iberville and St. Helena parishes. He told me that the investigation has already begun. He said that he will recommend to the Justice Department that a suit be filed in the next few weeks to inspect the books in both parishes. Maybe this will help!

You can anticipate more complaints from those 2 parishes and also complaints of discrimination from Pointe Coupee parish are forthcoming.

Last week I received a letter from Jack Minnis. That's right you received a carbon copy of that letter.

At the close of my January 19, 1963 expense report, my advance balance was $21.54 which left me with barely gas money for the week. I had to charge my gas and borrow money to pay it. Please watch my expense balance.

Because of extensive traveling my expenses are rather higher but I'll try to adjust it in the future.

However, canvassing is expensive when local people won't help.

over con'd

Because the people in my area are asking me, I must ask you," ~~[illegible]~~ will CORE work the same parishes after March or will our area be extended to more parishes? I have no answer. Please send me a memo on this question.

Write me and let me know also, can CORE afford the cost of more direct action in B.R. knowing community support due to the fact Baton Rouge CORE is barely surviving? Bond, Legal aid etc.?

People in West Baton Rouge parish are asking for help on voter registration. Only my parishes have been exposed to the new requirements, throughout the state, people need instructions on the new system.

Louisiana needs "coordination" in the Florida, north Louisiana, and "deep Southern Louisiana parishes like "Plaquemine Parish" where King Perez is boss. Answer quickly.

Take good care,

Riskly yours,

Ronnie

FEB 4 1963

February 2, 1963

Dear Jim,

I received your last expense advance which I asked you about in my letter under separate cover. Notice that the balance on expense advance is $15.55 barely enough to last ½ week.

The people in Tangipahoa parish are on a 4 year periodic system of voter registration. This means that most of the Negroes who were registered in the last period will not be able to meet the literacy test requirement of La. new laws. More complaints!!!

For next period, I suggest that we request the present eight parishes plus Tensas parish, West Baton Rouge Parish, and that we also ask for the lower Southern area of Louisiana like St. Bernard Parish, Plaquemine Parish, Terrebonne, La Fourche, and Jefferson Parish. Let us also ask for additional money to cover the expenses in this extended territory.

Could you bring to Wiley's attention that there is no coordination for the voter registration workers in Louisiana around the northern area.

Major John will become a field secretary for SCLC in March to replace Blake in the North La. area around Shreveport.

Well enough talk. Take good care. Family is fine.

Yours truly:
Ronnie

February 12, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

We really can't send you the money; and at this time I have to ask that you try and cut down as much as possible. I know we sound like capitalistic ogres, but the case is simply that the money left in the VEP grant, which has to last until the end of March, is down to very little, barely enough to scrape together basic expenses for the VEP field secretaries; also, CORE itself is very bad off financially -- we have to scrimpt and save to make salaries and taxes for this this week. Would it be at all possible to gather the money from the community - say a dollar from $25.00 people, etc. The trouble with the whole idea of always giving when we're asked is that people get the idea that we have an unlimited supply of money -- and we don't. And we get it from people like them, who have to count every dollar that comes in and goes out.

The literature is being sent out to Mr. Jackson, and he will be added to the National List.

I'll take up your suggestion with Jim McCain when he returns to the office.

VEP and expense report forms enclosed. Take care --

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

encs.

Money!

FEB 11 1963

February 9, 1963

Dear Jim,

Things in our District have been developing in all sorts of fashions. For instance, the registrar in Pointe Coupee Parish has agreed to register illiterates if CORE holds off on filing complaints in his parish (Pointe Coupee). Since I only had one signed complaint I agreed to hold off. From Feb. 1, to this date, we have been able to get over 70 persons who can't read or write registered by the above registrar. I'll keep you informed and of course, I'll send you the complaint to file after our drive ends to get the illiterates registered. We should get about 300 registered if things go well. Kindly place Mr. Samuel Jackson, 502 Morningside Street, New Roads, La. on the contact list and send him some literature. He is an elderly unemployed gentleman who barely subsists and he has no income. His children who are laborer help to periodically support him. My car is in good shape, but we'll need several more to move this week to register illiterates while the registrar is cooperating. However, Mr. Jackson's car needs repairs. $25.00 can repair his car.

I'll appreciate very much if you could manage to secure this money to repair his car. His work is the asset the drive in Pointe Coupee parish. I know about our financial situation but???

Now to other developments, we have organizational meetings scheduled this month in our last two parishes (Tangipahoa + Washington). Of course, our "Break Through" Meeting is brewing for late February for West Feliciana parish.

Our schedule remains thusly:

Feb. 10 — 15 Pointe Coupee parish
Feb. 13 — Planning Session in Tangipahoa
Feb. 18 — " " " Washington
Feb 20 — "Appeal Talk" to the South Congressional Teaches Ass'n of TEA
Feb. 27 — at 6 p.m. "Initial attempt" Meeting of ministers in West Feliciana parish in Tunica, Louisiana
(XXX) Periodic visits to St. Helena + Iberville parishes where Permanent programs are in operation sponsored by CORE.

If things go well we should have permanent programs in atleast 5 of the 8 parishes.

In regard to our next period, I would like to suggest that we eliminate East Baton Rouge parish because we have enough "voters groups" in this parish. Let us concentrate mainly in the rough rural parishes where people the guidance and assistance of a field secretary. We are not just teaching voter registration but we must teach "voters' education". Persons already registered need instructions on how to fight discrimination in all aspects.

Well, I must close. I'll appreciate if you would drop me a line and comment on the schedule and program

Thanks for federal and your conference on the national level helped.

Take good care. Yours truly,

Ronnie.

P.S. Send me some expense report and VEP forms immediately

February 13, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

See enclosed copy of letter from Major Johns. Is this okay with you, and if so, what should we send. Should we bill him??? I thought you said he was working for SCLC -- wouldn't he write in that connection then? Anyhow, give me your okay.

Sincerely,

Marcia

Send-tell Johns get posters + other material from Ronnie

ordered 2/28/63

Marsha

11 February 1963

FEB 1 8 1963

C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir;

Please send us some Voter Registration Campaign material if you have any available - Posters, etc. if you have them.

Thank You Very much

Very truly Yours

Major Johns

Rt 1, Box 104
Maringouin, Louisiana

2/16/63

Dear Jim,

I am glad to hear of the staff meeting because I have some plans on Louisiana that I would like to take up with you in detail. We need a statewide VEP in Louisiana covering 64 parishes. Let CORE take Louisiana with 3 staff persons. We'll discuss later. Wiley should visit state and see problems in community relations, state coordination, and evil of the state voter registration system.

Because of the distance to South Carolina, it will take me 29 hours one way by buss. Train will drop me in Columbus, S.C. 92 miles from Dorchester. Would plane be permissable? Answer me shortly.

As to Mr. Jackson, we are working that problem out with the local people. Rev. Percy Murphy Griffin asked for CORE's help in Plaquemine Parish out from New Orleans. Such requests I'll discuss with you later.

Things are rough here, Take good care,

Yours truly,

Ronnie

P.S. I am forwarding the film & complaints under ~~[illegible]~~ separate cover.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

I AM enclosing TWO
complaints forward
these to THE JUSTICE
DEPt.
Write me + let me know
the TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, La.
February 23, 1963

Dear Jim:

Thanks for Weldon's assistance. I can sure use help. I'll meet him. Next week, I'll send you our schedule.

As to Major John, you can send him the "Right to Vote, and some "Are You Registered Buttons." Since he will be working in one of our assigned parishes (Iberville); don't bill him. However, tell him that all other information of the literacy test + La. registration forms can be obtained only through me. Explain later.

He goes on SCLC staff in late March to work in Shreveport and north Louisiana area so I understand. Right now, he is a great asset to our program in Iberville parish. Tell him that posters can be obtained from me only. We only have a few left. Besides you only have one copy (Smile)

At the staff meeting, I shall give a written proposal on voter registration program in Louisiana which might turn La. gubernatorial election into a battle of liberals instead of conservatives.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Can Weldon stay on in Louisiana? Don't answer. An affirmative answer will shock me. Of course, you wouldn't want me to die of heart trouble, therefore, you will say, "No".

Take good care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie

If Weldon + I return from St. Francisville in West Feliciana parish on the 27th. we'll write you. If not, live right and meet us in heaven. (Don't smile, cry + pray)

P.S. As you can see from expense report, I need another expense advance. Send it immediately. Don't wait, so I can continue to work — traveling is essential.

March 1, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed find two additional complaints from Louisiana, sent in to our office by Ronnie Moore.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm
encs.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, La.
March 3, 1963

Dear Jim,

At present, Rougeau and I are working the whole 8 parishes planning drives in Washington and Tangipahoa parishe after the meeting in Georgia. Before the staff meeting, we'll put our "last touches" on the other six parishes for this period.

We would appreciate if you would write us more about the transportation reservation to Georgia. We have no way of getting there. Expecting your word!

The VEP field reports for this area are being mailed under separate cover. Take good care,

Yours Truly,
Ronnie.

P.S. We're going to continue to canvass West Feliciana until that zero mark is broken.

March 4, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed you will find an expense check which covers your round trip bus fare to Savannah, Ga., with $10.00 additional for food and travel expenses.

We would like you to arrive before 10 a.m. Saturday March 9, as we are hoping to have the first meeting at that time. When you get into Savannah, you can call Dorchester Center, #884-2443, and someone should be there who can pick you up. Please let them know what bus terminal you are at.

See you there.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

msm
enc

10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
March 22, 1963

MAR 25 1963

Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

In reference to Mr. W. W. Harleaux's request for special assistance in Iberville Parish, may I suggest that you request of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council that a specific grant of $1,600.00 be given to the national office of CORE for the sole purpose of intensifying the voters' program in Iberville parish before the gubernatorial election in November of "63". This suggestion is made because of the subsequent reasons: (1) The local poverty stricken people of the above parish have already purchased an automobile for the sum of $500.00 to be used daily in voter registration; (2) The local people with CORE's support have been successful in registering 175 persons in 2½ months because they spent $250.00 to hire two subsistent workers to teach voter registration procedures daily; (3) The Justice Department claims that a pattern of discrimination can be proven only if the program continues and more Negroes attempt to register when the Whites usually attempt near an election; and (4) we must continue and intensify the program while community interest is at its best.

I make this suggestion because with such a grant in addition to the grant which CORE may receive for the other parishes, the people of Iberville could double the number of subsistent workers (from two to four) and plus keep the program in full operation up to the gubernatorial election. Louisiana hopes that if Negroes are kept from voting in the next state election, a wall of mass resistance can be developed through the election of state officials vowed to segregation and Negroes will be in the courts for decades for suffrage.

The local people of Iberville are poor but they have leaders who are willing to work and fight. They have 2,522 Negroes already registered if the program could continue and if 1,500 more Negroes could be registered before November; I know that Negroes will be elected to the police jury, school board, and state legislature.

May I conclude by saying that there are only two factors for the Voter Education Project to consider in regard to Iberville - time and money.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Branton will consider this proposal and the significance of the program in Iberville.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM:rmm

P. S. Please forward this reply to the SRC and attach your additional comments to it.

TO: Mr. Jim MC Cain, Director of Organization

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

Due to the fact that many of the 14 parishes requested have never been worked and due to the fact that Summer Project is not far off and due to the fact that housing and assembly or clinic arrangments must be made in advance and due to the fact that the parishes must be tested for local support, I submit the subsequent schedule for your approval.

March 20,1963 - March 31, 1963	Rougeau will be promoting voter registration in Tangipahoa parish. Ronnie will be surveying, reaching contacts, making housing arrangements and teaching voter registration in St. Helena, West Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Iberville, and East Feliciana Parishes.
April 1,1963 - April 15, 1963	Both workers together and separately shall work West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Livingston, St. Landry, Washington, Avoyelles, and St. Tammany parishes in the same manner outlined above.

Notation: If by April 15,1963 or soon after you have recruited any volunteers, we think that we shall be able to use a few to promote and direct "clinic voter registration" in parishes where we shall have set up programs in operation.

OBERVATIONS ON THE SUMMER PROJECT: (Please send me your comments)

(1) In regard to eating and housing preparations we suggest Greensberg, La. or Plaquemine, La. as the training places for the institute just before sending groups out to the 14 parishes. Free housing will be very rare. However, rural housing usually run $1.00 to $2.00 per night. But for Core in these two places it will cost no more than a dollar per night or a penny or two no more less. This does not include board
(2) No charge for a meeting place.
(3) Car transportation will be imperative; gas runs up to 33 cents per gallon in the foreign country of Louisiana. We can get some volunteer cars and some financial help from churches and rallies for gas. Ask Wiley for cars.

(4) In some parishes we have some good pioneers.

Enough for now.

La - VR

March 26, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed you will find a list of 35 people denied registration in Saint Helena Parish since July 1962, sent in to us by Ronnie Moore, our voter registration field secretary in Louisiana.

We appreciate your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm
enc.

Sent

COPY

TO: United States Justice Department
BY: Congress of Racial Equality(Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization)
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore,
CORE's VEP Agent in Louisiana
RE: PERSONS DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN SAINT HELENA PARISH PRIMARILY SINCE JULY 1962

(L) Mr. John W. Stewart, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(2) Mrs. Mattie Stewart, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(3) Mr. James Chaney, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(4) Mrs. Martha Bell, Liverpool, Louisiana
(5) Mr. Mitchel Wire, Chipola, Louisiana
(6) Mrs. Margie Tucker, Chipola, Louisiana
(7) Mrs. Bertha Mae Gordon, Route 2, Box 36, Greensburg, La.
(8) Mrs. Mennie Stewart, Route 2, Box 45, Greensburg, La.
(9) Mr. Charlie Matthew, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(10) Mrs. Bernice Howard, Route 2, Box 43, Greensburg, La.
(11) Mrs. Perl Bryant, Route 1, Box 150, Greensburg, La.
(12) Mr. Abraham Cryer, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(13) Mrs. Etta Hall, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(14) Mr. P. H. Miller, Route 1, Box 55, Amite, Louisiana
(15) Mrs. Vera Matthew Edward, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(16) Mr. Malone Edward, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(17) Mr. Luther Gordon, Route 2, Box 53, Greensburg, La.
(18) Mrs. Zola Butler Johnson, Route 2, Box 107 Osyka, Miss.
(19) Mrs. Rosa Bryant, Route 1, Box 150, Greensburg, La.
(20) Mrs. Annie M. Coleman, Route 2, Box 69, Greensburg, La.
(21) Mrs. Martha E. Willison, Route 2, Box 108, Osyka, Miss.
(22) Mrs. Willie Meder Mcelerdan, Route 3, Greensburg, La.
(23) Mr. Cleveland Stewart, Route 2, Box 42, Greensburg, La.
(24) Mrs. Lillie D. Stewart, Route 2, Box 42, Greensburg, La.
(25) Miss Etta Sheridon, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(26) Mr. John W. Stewart, Jr., Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(27) Mrs. Bernice Gordon, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(28) Mrs. Reba Hurst, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(29) Mr. Moses Holmes, Route 1, Amite, La.
(30) Mrs. Pinkie Coleman, Route 2, Box 69, Greensburg, La.
(31) Mrs. Jannie Butler, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(32) Mrs. Viola Hurst, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(33) Mr. Charles Hall, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(34) Mrs. Bertha Myers, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(35) Mrs. Margaret Tickles, Route 1, Greensburg, La.

These persons attempted to register from five to twelve times in the above parish and a few have been successful. We submit these names for federal investigation to prove that the registrar has been turning Negroes down for minor errors like spelling, and little mistakes on the application forms. Mr. Ellis Howard of Greenburg, La. can provide further information. The Registrar's records should be inspected immediately, because Negroes are being turned down 4-1.

TO: Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

MEMO: "Factors To Be Considered In Tabulating Statistics On Louisiana Voter Registration"

I. Deaths (When people die they are scratched from the rolls. This is a minor factor in every parish or county)

II. Persons Not Voting in Two Years ---- In Louisiana if you don't vote in two years, you are dropped. In Washington parish over 200 Negroes were taken off for this reason alledges the registrar. Likewise decreases have been made in other parishes. Our records may show 175 persons registered but when the registrar purges his rolls of delinquent voters, the increase cannot 175.

III. Registrars in Louisiana are afraid to submit to the State Board of Registration the real numbers of Negroes registered because they fear "state intervention, censorship, and control of their offices." We can't prove this, but many voters' groups hold ot this opinion, including the 2nd Ward Voters League in EBR.

IV. In Louisiana if you move from one parish to another, you must reside in that parish six months before you can register. Therefore, migration within the state is a factor for the decrese in Louisiana.

NOTE: These four reasons may account for the fact that voter registration in the even years (like 62) will be less than the uneven years (like 61). You can expect this trend to continue unless we can register extremely large numbers every year with emphasis on the even years.

Louisiana
VR

April 10, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed you will find a list of high school graduates who applied for voting registration in Iberville Parish in Louisiana in April 1963, and were refused. Please take immediate action.

If possible, can you tell us the present status of your investigations in Louisiana, and your future plans for past complaints. Also, we would like to know of any action taken on the enclosed.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/mm
enc.
cc: Ronnie Moore

TO: The United States Department Of Justice
BY: The Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim T. Mc Cain, Director of Organization
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, CORE's VEP agent in Louisiana

REFERENCE: Complaints of voter discrimination in Iberville Parish during the early part of April, 1963
RATE: 35 Applications and only 7 applicants passing

A LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL APPLICANTS OF VOTING AGE
WHO WERE REJECTED BY THE REGISTRAR, Ella Billings

1. Veola Mae Anthony, Route 2, Box 137, Bayou Plaquemine
2. Charley Osborne, Route 2, Box 146, Bayou Plaquemine
3. Grace M. Osborne, Route 2, Box 146, Bayou Plaquemine
4. Veronia Oubre, Route 2, Box 145, Bayou Plaquemine
5. Mercy' D Pugh, Route 2, Box 146, Bayou Plaquemine
6. Leroy Pugh, Route 2, Box 146, Bayou Plaquemine
7. Thelma Pugh, Route 2, Box 136, Bayou Plaquemine
8. Edward Johnson, Route 2, Box 105, Bayou Plaquemine
9. Mary H. Bouvay, Route 2, Box 133, Bayou Plaquemine
10. Luke Armstrong, 148 Bayou Road, Plaquemine
11. Hillery Jordan, Jr., 1400 Iron Farm Road, Plaquemine
12. Julia Snearl, Route 1, Box 114, Plaquemine
13. Elmayer White, 1432 Allen Street, Plaquemine
14. Ruby Mae Jones, 311 Highway, Plaquemine
15. Lucille Oubre, 1507 Iron Farm Road, Plaquemine
16. Lela Mae Davis, Route 2, Box 212, Bayou Plaquemine

We submit these names with the sincere hope that the Justice Department will move quickly in Iberville parish by inspecting the registrar's records and by going into court seeking a federal injunction prohibiting further discrimination by the registrar. If we cannot get the high school applicants to pass, then the Negro voting potential will never be1 developed because of the high illiteracy rate in the parish. However, we contend that Whites of any standard of literacy or illiteracy easily register.

Local Voter Registration
Instructor in Iberville - Mrs. Elsie Armstrong, B. A.,Advanced Study on M. A.
203 Rich Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana MUrray 7- 2736

April 9, 1963

Dear Jim,

I am sending you a list of high school applicants of voting age who were rejected in Iberville. Please send the original copy to the Department of Justice.

Press for federal action quickly.

If our summer project is to begin in Iberville then the federal government should move before then; if we are to be effective in registering people.

Take Good care,

Ronnie

File

June 17, 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I probably will not have the Task Force members down to Louisiana until after the Convention. At that time, I am sending Danny Mitchell to Baton Rouge to work with you and Spiver in the preparatory work for our summer project. I myself will be down only a few days prior to the beginning of the project.

We will be having 40 people during the entire project. This means that you must prepare additional housing and make other arrangements. It appears that we will have about 25 Negroes and 15 whites. I believe that we have arranged for almost 10 cars. I think that this will be adequate.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss

MAY 27 1963

Dear Gordon,

Today, we completed the memographic work and we have from LEA 1500 copies of Louisiana voter registration procedures.

I am sending you a copy of clinic schedule for the institute. If necessary send me your suggestions after I get it memographed. ~~B~~ Keep your comments.

Things at hand for institute and project are simple.

I. Securing housing in East Feliciana Parish. (Gordon and I will concentrate on this for the next two weeks until results are favorable)

II. Office Rental or Leasing (Borrowing or purchasing furniture, installing telephone. $115.00 Deposit + installation fee, and Stocking office with essentials like CORE literature, paper, pencil, typewriter, maps, etc.

III Promoting voter registration in Pointe Coupee, Tangipahoa, and St. Helena;

That's all for now.

Ronnie

8/8/63 Sent - J.T.M

306 Ivey Street
Room # 2
Plaquemine, Louisiana
August 6, 1963

Congress Of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim;

I am enclosing your field report and an extensive narration on our problems and difficulties.

In July we were trying to get started. However, in my August report, you can count on substantial registration gains. Believe me, we got our problems.

Kindly send me some field report forms, expense report forms, (CORE) and some (VEP) expense report forms.

TAKE CARE.

Yours Truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

mam

NOTE : TO JIM MCCAIN

For a few days, we surveyed Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes, and we found these parishes to be in the same situation as East and West Feliciana parishes. Due to the rigid nature of Louisiana literacy test, I suggest that CORE do not work the parishes of extreme fear and great illiteracy.

However, on the 10th and 11th of August, I have been invited to a statewide conference separately sponsored by SCLC in Lake Charles and Rev. Avery Alexander in Baton Rouge on voter registration. I'll submit CORE's findings en voter registration and in late August I'll forward to you a list of parishes where voter registration gains are possible.

Ronnie Moore

8/8/63

```
   2
   6
1.17
  12
   6
  22
1.65 *
```

Kindly record these figures

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Bernard + Plaquemine Period July 1 – 31, 1963

Spe~~cified Areas~~ Parish wide survey

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing								297
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs								0
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								0
Persons Applying for Registration								0
Persons Registered								0
Persons Denied Registration								0

First Schedule
was terminated
on July 17, 1963
and Parish wide
canvassing in Iberville
began
R. Moore

CORE'S SUMMER VEP INSTITUTE

Schedule of Activities

Sunday, July 14, 1963

7:00 A. M. - 5 P. M. Housing and Organizing

5:00 P. M. Supper

7:00 P. M. Assembly - Freedom Songs, Chat on Louisiana, Preview of Institute Schedule, and an introductory talk on "Why Are We Here?"

Monday, July 15, 1963

7:45 - 8:45 Breakfast

9:00 - 11:30 Workshop - History of CORE
Structure and Activities of CORE

11:30 - 1:00 Lunch

1:00 - 3:00 Workshop - Philosophy of Nonviolence
Social Dramas - Reactions to Violence and Prevention of Violence

3:00 - 5:00 Recreation (T.V., radio, and games available)

5:00 Supper

7:00 Assembly

Tuesday, July 16, 1963

9:00 - 11:30 History of Negro Suffrage in Louisiana and the United States
Political Structure of Louisiana

1:00 - 3:00 Louisiana Voter Registration Procedures

7:00 Assembly

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

9:00 - 11:00 Louisiana Voter Registration Procedures

1:00 - 3:00 Jail, Police, Courts, etc. (Courtroom Drama)

7:00 (Workshop) The Role of Discipline and Group Organization
Relations with the Press

Thursday, July 18, 1963

9:00 - 11:30 Review of Louisiana Voter Registration Procedures
The Geographical, Social, Economic, and Political
Aspects of the Sixth Congressional District in
Louisiana

1:00 - 2:00 Living in an **Rural** Southern Community

2:00 - 5:00 Community Survey

7:00 Workshop - Discussion on Survey
The Role of the Federal Government and the Ballot

Friday, July 19, 1963

9:00 - 11:30 Methods of Community Organization
Essentials for Setting Up Voter Registration
Schools and Coordinating Voter Registration Activities
Techniques of Stimulating Community Interests
Financial Arrangements

1:00 - 3:00 Discussion Con'd
Community Problems: Apathy, Educational Factors,
and Uncle Tom Leadership

7:00 Special Workshop "Discrimination in Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice"
A discussion of "It Happened in Enforcement"and

Saturday, July 20, 1963

9:00 - 11:30 Techniques of Canvassing
Field Report Forms
Survey Forms
Canvassing Assignments for Iberville

1:00 - 5:00 Canvassing

7:00 Discussion on Canvassing Experiences
Assignments for Talks to Churches

Sunday, July 21, 1963

9:00 - 2:00 Talks to Churches

2:00 - 3:00 Lunch

5:00 - Supper

7:00 Workshop "Black Nationalism vs Interracialism"

Monday, July 22, 1963

9:00 - 11:30 Canvassing [illegible]

2:00 - 4:45 Canvassing

7:00 Assembly - Reviewing canvassing survey sheets and
compiling the Registrar Appointment Sheet

Tuesday, July 23, 1963 Same as above
Wednesday, July 24, 1963 " " "
Thursday, July 25, 1963 " " "; (Rally - James Farmer

Friday, July 26, 1963

9:00 - 4:00 P. M. Picnic at Clark Memorial Park
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

4:00 - 5:00 Survey of State Capital

6:00 Supper

7:00 Parish Assignments (7 groups)

Saturday, July 27, 1963

9:00 - 5:00 Private Chats with each Parish group
on the assigned parish
Setting office operations
Selecting office personel with defined roles
Transporting volunteers to their respective
parishes

August 15, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

This morning we received a letter from Wiley Branton commenting that your reports were very imformative, but you should no longer concentrate in that area. NAACP has been granted money to work in Baton Rouge for the next two months. Mr. Branton is asking that you and the other CORE people in that area co-operate with the voter field secretary Mr. W.C. Patton and also Attorney Jennie Jones.

I hope you are getting along alright. Please put your best foot forward in working with the Baton Rouge project.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
cc: W. Branton

August 19,1963

Dear Ronnie:

The National Office is not paying field staff expenses to the March On Washington, August 28. If you come, you will have to be responsible for your own expenses.

The last report were excellent.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

To: Jim

FIELD REPORT

DIRECT ACTION, ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS, AND RELATED ACTIVITY

September, 1963

EAST FELICIANA PARISH:

As a result of the activity of the Task Force this summer, an informal chapter of CORE was organized in Clinton in mid-August. During September it was extended to cover the whole parish. Headed by Corrie Collins of Clinton, the chapter draws from 20 to 40 people to its meetings, but according to Ed Vickery, only four people can be counted on. The group is currently sponsoring a boycott of all East Feliciana white- or Tom-owned business establishments, and it plans to start a picket line at two stores in Clinton if necessary. Clinton's new disturbing-the-peace laws, an exact copy of Plaquemine's, limits pickets at any one store to two, picketing five feet apart. (These laws may be an aid to CORE, since there may be no more than four or five persons willing to picket.)

The boycott is part of a campaign to win equal job opportunities, as well as justice on all levels, for the Negro citizens of East Feliciana. Specifically, it serves to dranatise the fact that thousands of Negroes are being denied the right to vote in East Feliciana; in boycotting, they are voting with their dollars instead of the ballot. Other grievances for which they boycott include desegregation of the public library, desegregation of all public facilities, and desegregation of the parking lots.

In conjunction with the boycott, efforts are being made to open a gas station in East Feliciana, on land donated by one of the Negro residents there.

As part of Clinton's efforts to destroy CORE, the town has issued a restraining order against all forms of demonstrating and free assembly (closely modeled after E. Gordon West's creations). In order to prove that CORE should be restrained, special counsel for Clinton is attempting to show that CORE is part of the "international Communist conspiracy" and hearings have been set for Oct. 14. In preliminary hearings on September 30, Ronnie Moore turned over the names of the Task Force workers, for whom subpoenaes were immediately issued. At this hearing, witnesses were tricked into taking the stand without their lawyer's being present; an agreement had been made earlier to postpone the hearings, but the D.A. later renegged on that agreement.

WEST BATON ROUGE:

A CORE group is in the making in Port Allen. With a membership of about 25 young people, age range: 16-23, it is now actively involved in the voter registration campaign. Almost half of the members are young people who helped with the drive this summer,

Ronnie Moore

and have given upaa year of school to continue this work.

At present, no direct action is planned. The community is split on this question, but one of the most powerful leaders, Hall Davis, is against demonstrations, and his help is needed for the success of the voter registration drive as well as the development of the CORE chapter. Mr. Davis is now conducting negotiations with the Town Council. His stated objectives are to find a man to run against the current mayor in the election next year, but the community understands these meetings as Davis' giving the Council the "straight facts" about what is happening in the Negro community. Rev. Warner of Shiloh Baptist Church presents another obstacle to CORE activity; he has forbidden any outsiders to speak in his church, and has spoken out against the children's participating in the demonstrations in Plaquemine.

The only action taken by the CORE chapter recently was the organization of a memorial walk and prayer service in memory of the Birmingham girls. CORE was able to obtain a parade permit from the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, and the marchers were given police protection. About 75 people walked from a church to the courthouse, where a brief prayer was said, then returned to the church.

TANGIPAHOA:

In a surprise move, on Sept. 5 a loosely organized student group in Hammond demonstrated, 300 strong, in front of the high school, and marched to the City Hall. At the City Hall, the mayor spoke with two or three representatives of the group, and the demonstrators dispersed. The mayor agreed to a meeting with representatives of the student group, but no date was set and the meeting was never held. The following day about 270 students were suspended from school for missing class, but within a few days the students were allowed to come back to school, with only mild punishments.

In the following days there were a series of meetings between the mayor, white business leaders, and Negro leaders, culminating in a meeting on Sept. 7 between the City Council and the Negro leaders, at which a five-point program was presented. Those five points were: public accomodations, school opening in September on a depsegregated basis, integrated park facilities, equal job opportunities and fair wages, and a biracial committee. The meeting was a failure, largely because there was no agreement among the Commissioners, one of whom is a liberal, one is a rabid conservative, and the mayor is a middle-of-the-road man. Following this meeting, a white minister took the initiative in calling together white businessmen. After conferring with the Negro leaders, the white group recommended a biracial committee to the mayor. The mayor consented, and on Sept. 9 hand-picked a 16-man committee (8 whites and 8 Negroes, with a white chairman), which is only empowered to make recommendations to the City Council through the mayor. The meetings of the committee are not open to the public. Although no member of CORE is on the committee, the mayor has agreed to allow a CORE observer, as soon as CORE chooses one. In the meantime, Galway Kinnell is conducting informal conversqtions with several white and Negro leaders, in an effort to bring about desegregatioh without demonstrations.

The biracial committee is working on a lengthy list of demands, including desegregation of the park, removal of signs on rest rooms, better jobs, desegregation of restaurants, and desegregation of the movie theater. It cannot consider desegregation of the schools, since this is in the jurisdiction of the School Board.

A CORE chapter was organized Sept. 4 and is composed primarily of young people age 16-50, including several of the leaders of the Sept. 5 demonstrations. It is holding off demonstrations to five the biracial committee a chance to work. In the meantime, it is testing all the facilities in town, and drawing up an inventory of segregation in Hammond. It plans to boycott all segregated facilities, but without picket lines.

POINTE COUPEE:

Catching the spirit of Plaquemine, the Negro people of New Roads are in the process of organizing for action on all levels. Three rellies in the past month have focused attention not only on the unjustices incurred at the registrar's office, but also on the general state of inequality in the town in general. CORE Task Force workers helped organize the rallies and provide the speakers.

In response to pressure from the Negro community, the mayor suggested that an all-Negro group be formed that would present him with the major grievances from the Negro community. The announcement of the general meeting to elect this committee was made at the Catholic church, ensuring Catholic control of the committee. The committee drew up a list of 18 grievances, which included desegregation of the vocational school, the appointment of a full-time Negro policeman with all privileges, desegregation of the parish fair, jobs in the welfare department, removal of all segregation signs in public places, desegregation of all lunch counters and recreational facilities, and incorporation of eleven areas. The mayor took action on only two of the grievances: he will set up safety signs in the Negro areas, and he will enforce the law against teenagers' drinking. There are at present efforts to create a parish-wide committee.

The failure of the mayor to produce more tangible results has considerably angered the Negro community, especially the young people. A CORE chapter has formed in the past few weeks, and plans to hold a march on Oct. 12. The leaders will discuss whether or not to apply for a parade permit. The group has also planned a general boycott of all New Roads stores. In preparation for these activities, Ruthie Wells, Shirley Thompson, Mike Lesser, and Tom Valentine supervised a non-violent training session. The October 12 march will be aimed at desegregation of the parish fair, and will also be a protest of the city officials' failure to do anything about the Negro people's demands.

Although voter registration has not been a major issue to date, the CORE task force workers will try to direct attention toward this problem, with the possibility of direct action against the registrar: sit-ins in the registrar's office, picket lines, etc.

IBERVILLE:

CORE is carrying on a 90% successful selective buying campaign against all Plaquemine merchants. We are conducting periodic picket lines. We have distributed 2,000 car stickers as the one enclosed. We constantly hold rallies for voter registration, political indoctrination, and direct action at churches throughout the parish.

Indications that the boycott is effective continue to pour in: the manager of one store said he would hire Negroes, and another merchant came to us to ask us to call off the line at his store. Two stores in Seymourville have closed down, and people have voluntarily sacrificed thousands of dollars worth of goods that they were buying from stores on the lay-away plan.

Direct action resumed in Plawuemine after the lifting of the restraining order. The brutal events of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 are now well known. In the night of terror, over 70 people were arrested, 75 people hospitalized, and 150 people injured enough to require medical attention. A church was nearly destroyed by fire hoses and tear gas.

By the way, there is a civil rights protest at the local high school over the firing of a cafeteria worker who had participated in demonstrations. As results of some of the protest activities, 35 students have been indefinitely suspended. The white school superintendent slapped a Negro girl, and this added fuel to the fire which led to temporary closing of the school. The parents of the child filed "assault charges" against Hoffman, the superintendent. To push the sheriff into arresting Hoffman, complaints were filed with the FBI. Reports from the sheriff indicate that Hoffman has been arrested and released on $500 bond.

Ronnie Moore

To: Jim

FIELD REPORT: SEPTEMBER, 1963

INTRODUCTION:

The Congress of Racial Equality has 15 task force workers and two field secretaries working on voter registration in Louisiana, covering seven parishes; namely, West Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Iberville, Tangipahoa, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. CORE doesn't think it is feasible to concentrate in other parishes before November 7, 1963 because of the lack of sufficient ground work. However, we reserve the right to work in other parishes upon request of the local people and when such assistance would not interfere with other regular programs in the seven named parishes.

We are aiming at registering 1,550 people in the named parishes by October 31, 1963. The number is based on imagination and optimism.

Because we are carrying on a more extensive program than funds from VEP permit, we must also seek to fulfill several secondary objectives: (1)chapter development, (2)direct action and promoting better community relations for CORE. However, the secondary aims help us better to promote voter registration.

We are getting numerous requests for assistance from parishes throughout the state, particularly in North Louisiana. We shall investigate those requests and evaluate the parish involved and make periodic reports to Jim McCain on the conclusions drawn.

COPY

IBERVILLE:

Voter registration has not been its very best, but we anticipate better results for October. We have 12 Negro candidates seeking election to office of sheriff, police jury, coroner, parish Democratic committee, constable, justice of peace, and state Democratic central committee. CORE has workers in 7 of the 9 wards, and SCLC is working the remaining two wards, since Major Johns is running for state representative.

Ward assignments have been made as follows:
Ward 1 (White Castle, Dorseyville, Bayou Goula): Joan Bunche, Alice Thompson
Ward 2 ("back of town", Point Pleasant, Seymourville, Revilletown): Ida Calloway, Brenden Sexton
Ward 3 (Plaquemine): Ida Calloway, Brendan Sexton
Ward 4 (Sunshine): Bob Brown
Ward 5 (St. Gabriel, Carville): Gordon Harris
Ward 6 (Morrisonville, North Plawuemine, Cabbagetown, North Bayou Plaquemine, Turnerville): Mimi Feingold
Ward 8 (Plaquemine, Bruceville, Crescent, Indian Village, Miller Plantation, South Bayou Plaquemine): Spiver Gordon
Wards 7 & 9 (Rosedale, Maringouin, Grosse Tete): SCLC

At present, we have started parish wide canvassing and weekly church appearances to build community interest and cooperation.

Ronnie Moore

The candidates and CORE people serve as participants in canvassing and weekly visits to the churches every Sunday.

We have not defeated the political power structure yet, and we have not attained our goals, and we are not giving up until the Negro voting potential is developed and desegregation is accomplished.

We have set a quota of 900 as our October voter registration goal. PRAY FOR US.

ST. HELENA:

The story is about the same. The registrar is still turning Negroes down 4-1. Community interest in voter registration is still good. Negroes are still attempting to register. However, because the registrar in this parish, Quitman Crouch, and others like him, have used the (LR-1) application form to turn down 90% of the persons denied registration, we anticipate the federal government's filing a suit in the next few days against the use of the LR-1 forms as a test. On the basis of numerous complaints filed by CORE, this suit was possible, so state federal officials. Ha! Ha! Nevertheless, we are sitting tight, waiting for the suit to get to court. Also as a part of the suit, the plaintiff will request that all persons turned down in the past on the basis of the LR-1 form be placed on the rolls. This will mean that 90% of the persons turned down will become registered voters. In parishes like St. Helena, East Feliciana, and Tangipahoa, the suit would be the most decisive weapon against disfranchisement.

POINTE COUPEE:

From the standpoint of cooperation of leaders, this is a good parish, but the registrar is nice but a wizard at turning Negroes down in large numbers. However, we shall continue to work in the same areas with the hope that the recent racial and political developments will give the local people the shot they need to overcome apathy.

WEST BATON ROUGE:

Voter registration is moving without interference from the white power structure. We anticipate registering large numbers when we overcome the large degree of apathy and illiteracy.

WEST FELICIANA:

September has been a month of canvassing and setting up and conducting clinics. We have had persons in large numbers attending clinics and I think I didn't include the number of clinic participants: 85-115. People are waiting until late October before attempting to register, because of "sweet potato" contracts with the all-white Princeville Canning Company.

If everything goes well, we should, as a result of our clinics in September, have large numbers of Negroes attempting to register in late October.

Only the naked eye can convince you of the economic problems in housing, education, and political attitude of the local people. I invite you to come to Louisiana and see Hardwood, of this parish.

EAST FELICIANA:

As indicated in the past, intimidation by parish officials continue to hinder voter registration efforts. The registrar is worse than the registrar in St. Helena because he is turning Negroes down in larger proportions. To emphasize the legal struggle of CORE and the attitude of the district attorney toward civil rights, we are enclosing a news article and a subpoena.

At voter registration rallies, policemen and sheriff deputies stand guard in cars around the area. Negroes fear both political and economic reprisals if they attempt to register to vote. However, we still canvass on plantations, back woods, and dusty roads in Wilson, La., Clinton, La., and Jackson, La., and throughout the parish.

TANGIPAHOA:

Voter registration is still rough because the registrar is still turning Negores down in large numbers. Community interest is good. Local voters leagues are active with CORE in sending lines of Negroes to the registrar's office daily, so reports CORE worker Galway Kinnell.

CONCLUSION:

At one time I thought that some parishes were better than others. I still believe this to some extent. Nevertheless, when you look at the total situation, in one parish we find apathy, in another fear, and yet another illiteracy. In every parish it is discrimination by nature in Louisiana voter registration system, but from one registrar to another discrimination varies.

In short, we are doing our best, but unless this damn system is obliterated, the task of developing the Negro voting potential in Louisiana is a lost cause.

TOWN OF CLINTON, ET AL

VS.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, ET AL

NUMBER: A-6539

20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA

TO: RONNIE MOORE
10185 Avenue B.
Baton Rouge, La.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the temporary restraining order issued herein on September 13, 1963 is extended for an additional period of ten (10) days until 11:45 o'clock a.m., November 3, 1963, unless sooner dissolved by this Court.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the application for preliminary injunction herein is continued until and is reassigned for hearing on Monday, November 4, 1963, at 10:00 o'clock a.m.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that all witnesses sequestered on the motion of either of the parties litigant on October 14, 1963, remain under the rule until the termination of the hearing on the application for preliminary injunction, or until the further order of this Court.

WITNESS the Honorable Judge of said Court, this 24th day of October, A.D., 1963.

Ivy M. Durham
CLERK OF COURT

File

LA.

SEP 18 1963

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.
September16,1963

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

Forward one of these copies to the United States Department of Justice, and one to Wiley Branton.

Respectfully Yours,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie Moore

The Educational Rating Of Persons Denied The Right To Vote I Louisiana.

Source: Complaints already filed with the United States Department of Justice before August 31, 1963.

From: Ronnie Moore, CORE Field Secretary For Voter Registration in Louisiana.

The Educational Ratings of Persons Denied The Right To Vote In Louisiana.

Parish-----------Pointe Coupee

4 applicants had 5 years of schooling.
1 applicantshad 6 years of schooling.
7 applicants had 7 years of schooling.
5 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 11 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 12 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 15 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 16 years of schooling.

Parish------------St. Helena

1 applicant had 2 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 3 years of schooling.
15 applicants had 4 years of schooling.
15 applicants had 5 years of schooling.
23 applicants had 6 years of schooling.
24 applicants had 7 years of schooling.
15 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
12 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
7 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
4 applicants had 11 years of schooling.
28 applicants had 12 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 13 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 14 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 15 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 16 years of schooling.

Parish--------------Iberville

1 applicant had 2 years of schooling.
4 applicants had 3 years of schooling.
8 applicants had 4 years of schooling.
7 applicants had 5 years of schooling.
9 applicants had 6 years of schooling.
15 applicants had 7 years of schooling.
8 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
7 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
9 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
9 applicants had 11 years of schooling.
26 applicants had 12 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 13 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 14 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 16 years of schooling.

Parish-------------East Feliciana

8 applicants had 4 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 5 years of schooling.
36 applicants had 6 years of schooling.
11 applicants had 7 years of schooling.
33 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
16 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
15 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
26 applicants had 11 years of schooling.
44 applicants had 12 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 13 years of schooling.
4 applicants had 14 years of schooling.
10 applicants had 16 years of schooling.
4 applicants had 19 years of schooling.

Parish------------Tangipahoa

2 applicants had 4 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 5 years of schooling.
5 applicants had 6 years of schooling.
4 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
5 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 11 years of schooling.
13 applicants had 12 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 13 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 14 years of schooling.
1 applicant had 15 years of schooling.

Parish----------West Baton Rouge

1 applicant had 4 years of schooling.
2 applicant had 5 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 6 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 7 years of schooling.
6 applicants had 8 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 9 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 10 years of schooling.
2 applicants had 11 years of schooling.
3 applicants had 12 years of schooling.

Pointe Coupee--------25 applicants
St. Helena----------155 "
Iberville---------107 applicants
East Feliciana-----203 "
TangipahoaO---------46 applicants
West BAton Rouge-----26 applicants

Total 562 applicants

September 16, 1963

Ronnie Moore
747 Flicker St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed are two checks -- one for $75.00 and one for $150.00. We will let you know if we can increase the amount used for Louisiana from the VEP fund, but we will have to contact them first.

Keep in touch, and good luck.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

Dear Jim,

I am sending you under separate cover the names of persons assigned to 11 parishes in Louisiana for voter registration. Progress will be indicated in my September field reports.

Under conditions, it is imperative that expenses under VEP to increase. Frankly because we have rare expenses left over from the Summer Project. Operating expenses are naturally higher and as you know better than I do, the nat'l office can't afford to send enough money to take care of the voter registration expenditures for 15 workers for 11 parishes.

Do you best to help us out through VEP funds, if possible. You can help by increasing my weekly VEP expense budget. Okay????

have to find out

Truly yours,

Ronnie'

October 1, 1963

Ronnie Moore
XXXXXXXX
747 Flicker St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Ronnie:

Enclosed is a letter that returned to us at this office, sent out from Clinton. Can you return it to them?

Also, I am sure we have copies in the office, but if you have a "weekly" budget, can you please send us a copy. I am rather confused, as I have here a check for you for $230.00 for "weekly expenses" and if you have these weekly expenses, I shouldn't be sending you large advances for the project. In any case, do you still need so much each week, now that the Task Force is being paid? W'll try to get it straight from Gordon, but please let me know too.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of
Organization

msm

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
October 3, 1963

Dear Marcia,

We are sending the monthly bank statements on our project expenditure. We shall continue to do so each month since the bank has told us that records cannot be sent directly to New York. However, we'll forward statements in the closed envelopes as we are doing now.

We are enclosing a financial report on our expenditures. To avoid past due bills, we shall send you a weekly report on our finances.

We are also enclosing petty cash and regular records of the summer project. Pass all financial data to bookkeeping.

May I point out that in Louisiana we anticipate many legal costs: bond fees, traffic tickets, and other expenses from the state conspiracy to curb CORE.

You mentioned about the subsistence checks for our workers. These checks are to cover only room and board, but budget includes the additional costs for the project.

Well, enough. Take care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie

Ronnie

TO: MARCIA McKENNA

BUDGET

1. Office rent	5.00
2. Gasoline, oil, and general car care with five cars for task force workers, excluding cars used by field secretaries, usually comes to $3.00 per car per day; weekly at $15.00 a day....	105.00
3. Car repairs excluding car used by field secretaries which would be covered by regular personal expense advances, usually come to $10.00 per day, because the cars are second hand, which comes weekly to....	70.00
4. Phone bill is estimated at $100.00 a month judging by our summer records in a modest manner which is calculated weekly at....	25.00
5. Office supplies, stationery, voter registration memo forms, and other clerical essentials plus incidentals, comes to a weekly total of....	50.00
TOTAL:	255.00

NOTE: Our expenditures usually far exceed this proposed budget. Therefore, we try to supplement the budget by soliciting contributions from the local communities. We sincerely hope that additional supplementary funds can be obtained through CORE's VEP participation so we suggest larger VEP expense advances. We asked CORE originally to supplement our budget with $230.00 a week, considering support from the local people and VEP.

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
October 6, 1963

Dear Jim,

Kindly send me some CORE expense forms, VEP expense forms, and VEP field report forms.

Please add the name of Galway Kinnell to our task force workers, and add his name to the payroll. He is a good guy who worked on the summer project. He has been back here in Hammond since September 20, 1963. Please check with Gordon Carey in regard to reasons for this recommendations.

OK until 11/7

Could you send us 25 Freedom Song records, 25 copies of Organizing New CORE Chapters, 10 application forms for CORE chapters, 1,000 Freedom Now buttons, 200 copies of the latest Corelator, 200 of the latest This is CORE, 200 copies of Justice, Right to Vote, 100 copies of CORE Rules for Action, copies of CORE literature not mentioned, and 200 copies of the five dollar bill?

Stockroom
NONSIE 10/16/63

Well, Jim, things are rough. Pray for us. Brendan says hello, Mimi sends her love, Gordon Harris says, "HELP".

Yours in freedom,
The Louisiana Gang and

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie Moore

Speaker
Rochester CORE
FRI.-SAT. next week
John Ernest
V. Pres. CORE

RM/mf

OCT 11 1963

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
Oct 8, 1963

Dear Jim,

just a view of whats happening in Plaquemine.

Ronnie Moore

10185 ave B
Baton Rouge La
Oct 13, 1963

OCT 14 1964

Dear mr Farmer,

I am sure you are not aware of the love affair that is going on between Ronnie & Sharon Burger. The situation has gotten out of hand and I believe that Miss Burger should be removed and Ronnie fired.

I have my self and daughter to think of and I can't give up without a fight So I would like immediate action.

Miss Burger Campany Ronnie to new york their last trip. Along with that he has rented a$52 00 house for her and other of which he lives.

The appearance of this is bad both for him and the organization in that he is a minster & a leader.

Thank you
Mrs Edna Moore

I would like immediate action

October 14, 1964

Mrs. Edna Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mrs. Moore:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 13, and shall look into the matter immediately and take whatever action semms to be called for.

Thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

OCT 17 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your telegram of October 9, 1963, concerning Plaquemine, Louisiana.

This Department is investigating and carefully considering any specific complaints arising from Plaquemine or any other city. The disclosure of a violation of a federal criminal statute will result in appropriate action being taken.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1055P CST OCT 19 63 NSA206
NS BRA215 W NS BRA214 NL PD
TDBR PLAQUEMINE LA 19

Lo VEP

1963 OCT 19 PM 10 58

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY
WASHDC

THREE NEGRO FAMILIES HAVE BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH, ONE BEATEN ACROSS THE FACE WITH BUTT OF A RIFLE AND NUMEROUS GUN SHOT BLASTS WERE FIRED IN WEST FELICIANA PARISH ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS. NEGROES ARE TAKING UP ARMS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. UNLESS NEGRO CITIZENS ARE PROTECTED AND THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEED BLOOD, BOTH BLACK AND WHITE WILL BE SHED.

THE LIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WILL BE ON YOUR HANDS IF YOU FAIL TO TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS TO END THE WHITE BRUTALITIES ON NEGROES AND THEIR HOMES.

NEGROES HAVE VOWED TO SHOOT ON SIGHT ANY WHITE FACE WHICH APPEARS ON THE PROPERTY OF THEIR HOMES AFTER DARK. MOVE NOW

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE RECONSTRUCTION NEGROES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO REGISTER TO VOTE. INACTIVITY FROM YOUR DEPARTMENT WILL AID THE CAUSE OF ~~[illegible]~~ DISEN FRANCHISEMENT IN THIS PARISH

RONNIE MOORE, CORE FIELD SECRETARY.

Dear Marcia,

I am sending you under separate cover a story by me and several news clippings on West Feliciana. Please forward copies of clippings and the story to Wiley when you get it.

Kindly [illegible] send me at once air special the deficit of $39.48 when you see on my expense reports. Please add to my deficit some money for current expenses.

Things are hopping in Louisiana on voter registration. We have 4 persons registered in WF and threats of violence coming from everywhere.

Take care,

Ronnie

P.S. Pray for us, if you believe.

10-30-63
Sent

I am enclosing a check from Mr. Jack R. Mills 5410 Press Drive N.O. LA. Kindly put him on the associate membership list, send him a card & literature

NOV 1 3 1963

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON ~~25~~, D.C. 20202

OCT 21 1963

Mr. Ronald Moore
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

We have looked into the situation concerning closing of the Iberville public high school and the use of Federal aid in support of schools in Iberville, Louisiana.

We understand that the students are now back in school. So far as Federal support is concerned, the Iberville schools did receive funds for last year, but as of this time have not applied for assistance in the current school year.

I was sorry to hear of your difficulties in Iberville, but I hope that the above will answer your questions at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Keppel

Francis Keppel
U.S. Commissioner of Education

CEIVED
NOV 4 11 41 AM 1963
U.S. OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER
EDUCATION

306 Evey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
November 7, 1963

CORE
Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

On November 4, 1963 Calvey Maxwell received a subsistence check for the first time since he returned to Louisiana for participation in the after-summer project.

He was assigned to Tangipahoa Parish for voter registration and chapter development at Hammond. He had his own car and due to rugged rural traveling, car damages became inevitable.

We did not have enough money in our budget to cover all expenditures in the parish by Calvey. As of the close of the project on November 7, Calvey had spent $995.21. We had advanced him $595.00, leaving a balance of $400.21. We did not give him money to cover his expenses home, although we gave him at his departure the sum of $200.00, which leaves a balance of $200.21.

Kindly pay him the balance of $200.21 plus his costs on returning home. He'll explain the situation in further detail.

Well, freedom costs money.

Yours truly,

Ronnie Moore

RM/mf

747 Flicker St.
Baton Rouge, La.
November 8, 1963

Marcia McKenna
CORE,
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Marcia:

Yesterday I sent you by special delivery airmail the fianl selections for task force workers in Louisiana, and I am enclosing, in this letter, a carbon copy of this list.

Ida Calloway and Maureen Murphy have not been selected to remain on the task force in this state. Since you ask me to wait until the 14th for a decision on Corrie Collins I have decided that it would be impractical to try and replace Spiver Gordon for the short period of time, Nov 14--Dec 8, during which he will be away.

Now, I have not sent anyone "back and forth," nor have I even sent anyone "forth" into Mississippi. Lois Chaffee went to Mississippi to stand trial in Jackson on a previous charge, and to return to Tougalloo, I think. She is no longer on the task force, I have not sent her anywhere, and, I no longer have control over her activities.

As for Ed Vickery, he had been considering leaving the CORE task force to work for SNCC in Mississippi, as I mentioned to you in a previous letter. Thus he would no longer have been on our payroll, or connected with the task force. Vickery has, however, decided to remain with the task force in Louisiana for the immediate future at least. He at no time thought he could go wherever he wanted while working for CORE.

I am now in the midst of a few days vacation and rest but, I will be in the area until Nov. 14 when I return to work.

Regards,

Ronnie

Ronnie

Ronnie

November 11, 1963

Ronnie Moore
747 Flicker St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Does Baton Rouge CORE have officers??? If so, can you please send us, or have them send us, a list of the current ones. Thanks.

(Trying to get our lists straight)

Regards,

Marcia

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
November 13, 1963

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Badly ridden and irrepairable cars have left us helpless and without transportation. After spending over $2,000 in car repairs in the past eight months, we have ended up with a no-running Studebaker, a jumping-off-the-road Rambler, a several-block-long-smoke-screen-making 1959 Ford, and a hopping Buick beyond repairs. These cars are good for only wreckage.

After consultation with Martin and others, we have started a car sale with the hope of selling the cars and raising $1,000 or more on a down payment on two new cars. Unless you object, we are going to buy two new 1964 Rambler American 4-door sedans costing about $4,500. (This includes insurance minus a $1,000 down payment, with $3,500 being financed in the name of CORE, with local people in 21 parishes meeting the notes if possible.) We are just raising the down payment, but will not make any purchases without your consent. However, I must point out to you that we are without transportation and it is impossible to carry on a VEP program without cars.

From the brighter side, I have purchased a new car which is being used in voter registration daily. Since November, 1962, I have ruined a 1950 Chevrolet and my recently-traded-in 1956 Buick carrying on canvassing and other voter registration activities for CORE in the line of Freedom duty. It is absolutely imperative for me to get a new car if I am to do an effective job. We wasted both time and money with second-hand cars. I will not ask the National Office to buy the new car for me, but I would appreciate it if you would pay me 7¢ per mile and I'll pay for the gas and oil, but will continue to turn in receipts but will request 7¢

a mile instead of just gas and oil, and All repairs because of my 2year or 24,000 mile warranty.

Jim, I pray that you understand our condition and my personal concern for the success of this program. Kindly okay the mileage rate in my personal case and please give us permission to make the two new purchases with trust in us to raise the rest through local and national contributions.

Yours truly
Ronnie Moore
Ronnie Moore

P.S. The 1959 Ford wagon which CORE paid $1,200 plus the costs of two rebuilt motors after staying in police custody for 28 days is in worse shape than ever before. The motor is shot, but we hope somebody may be impressed and buy the beautiful wagon body.

For down payment:
Estimated collections: minimum - $1,000

Car sale	$550.00	(at the most)
Iberville	250.00	
East Feliciana	100.00	
West Feliciana	50.00	
Tangipahoa	50.00	
St. Helena	50.00	
Pointe Coupee	100.00	
	1,150.00	
Other areas and contacts by several task force workers	500.00	
	1,650.00	(maximum)

Payment Plan - 24 months
2 cars - $254.45 a month

RM/mf

In addition to my original payments on car insurance due to business use of the car, raising my insurance to 100,000 — 300,000 liability coverage it cost me a total of 104.75 plus 55.76 totaling 160.51 (Receipts attached)

1519 Meriam Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
November 13, 1963

To Whom it May Concern:

Several months ago we sought the services of the Congress of Racial Equality in our efforts to gain first class citizenship. This organization willingly obliged us, and in so doing, incurred tremendous expenses which, for the most part, have been borne by their national headquarters.

At this point, they are interested in soliciting minimum donations of $10.00 per business establishment, and $1.00 per individual in an effort to have Iberville Parish fulfill its obligations as far as the purchase of a new automobile is concerned.

We, the undersigned, do urge your wholehearted and immediate compliance.

Yours for freedom,

Berttrand Tyson, MD
Berttrand Tyson, M.D.

W.W. Harleaux
W.W. Harleaux

December 12,1963

Dear Ronnie:

We have been expecting to get a report from you on the political results of the Negro candidates that were running in your area and any other information that would be of interest to us. I would like to urge you again, that field reports are a MUST from the staff at least once a month. Your field reports should reach me by the 10th of each month.

The material that you asked for has been shipped. I am doing my very best concerning the car matter. Until we can come up with some cars for your area, you just have to do the best you can. send us the telephone number of the office.

I shall expect to hear from you immediately.

Yours truly,

Jim

James T. McCain

December 18, 1963

Mr. Ronald Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I just received a letter from Joseph Hamilton indicating that the amplifier cannot be repaired. I believe that the old bill which was received sometime ago was for approximately $188. It appears that we will now have to pay up to that amount.

Please have this bill taken care of promptly, or, if you do not have the funds there, then have a new bill sent to this office marked with your approval. However, I do not believe that the bill can exceed in amount that of the original bill.

What the hell happened with the information you were going to get on the license plates of the Ford and Studebaker? We must learn about this immediately. We are still paying insurance on both cars. If you cannot find out how the license plates were disposed of, then at least get me the license plate numbers so that we can report them stolen or lost here in New York.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

1219 Osage Street
Plaquemine, La.
12/10/63

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Attn: Mr. Gordon Carey
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Carey:

I had previously informed Miss. Mary Hamilton that I could not repair the amplifier, which belongs to the Youth Center here, but had not looked into the inside at its contents. The contents are burned beyound repair, and the amplifier is a total loss.

I have checked with all of the neighboring repair shops as well as some of those of near by communities, and they all agree that it is a total loss.

The board of directors of the Herman Graham Youth Center have been worrying me constantly, especially Mr. Willie Le Febvre, concerning the amplifier. They have informed me that the center is in desperate need of an amplifier, it had been without one since the summer, and this was the biggest drawing card for the center.

I feel that the youth center should be supplied with an amplifier, after all, they made all of thier facilities available to your organization, during times of grave needs.

I hopethat you and your family are in the best of health and wish all of you much happiness and joy as well as good fortune during the coming Yuletide season.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Hamilton

Joseph Hamilton

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

File
La VEP

January 3, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
747 Flicker Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Following is a resume of the information you gave me by telephone this afternoon.

Three people were found dead in an automobile some place outside Woodville, Mississippi on the morning of December 1st. Apparently, they died between midnight and morning, by means still questionable at this point. The people were Elie Jackson, 50, Dennis Jones, 27, and Lula Mae Anderson, age unavailable. Apparently, members of the Sheriff's Department of Wilkenson County discovered the bodies.

The bodies of the two men were taken to the Williams Funeral Home (445-5583) in Natchez. A representative of this funeral home stated that the people died of carbon monoxide poisoning. The funeral home is managed by C. B. Jones (888-4119) in Woodville. This is a Negro establishment.

The body of the lady was taken to Brown's Funeral Home (225-4417) in Gloster, Mississippi. No definitive statement has been made by the management of this establishment as to cause of death.

The sheriff's office reports that the services of Dr. Richard Thiers of the University Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi, were secured to examine the bodies. His report also indicates death by carbon monoxide. The sheriff's office indicates that the case is closed.

Rumors are fife, however, through the community of Woodville, that the victims met with foul play. Up to this time, no one has been found who is willing or able to give testimony contesting the conclusion of the sheriff. CORE's position at this time would seem to be as follows:

BEST COPY AVA

(1) Continue quiet, discreet investigation [illegible] someone who has first-hand knowledge of [illegible] basis of such witness(es) CORE can demand that [illegible] the sheriff's office be reopened. (3) [illegible] you then have solid ground on [illegible] to request [illegible]

Please alert Dave Dennis of these deve[illegible] will wish to take a hand in them. [illegible] the facts of the case may be as stated [illegible] drawn off on a wild-goose chase.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

RH: AS

COPY AVAILABLE

January 8, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.

Dear Ronnie:

By the time you get this letter I hope that the matter of automobiles will be well in hand. We are going to lease new cars either from the National or Avis companies. Hold off on stealing until you get further word from me!

Steve Graves wrote me from Chicago and sent two names of persons he says are interested in working on voter registration. These two person are apparently contacts from the time that Steve was in Louisiana and he says that he met them at a church conference in Ward 4 of St. Helena Parish. The two are: Silas Bell of Gloster, Mississippi, telephone 225-4981 and Flandus McClinton, Route 3, Box 80, Greensburg, Louisiana. Just thought I would pass them on to you for your information.

Best ever,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

P.S. Be sure to savesthe dates of February 8 through 12, for the staff conference. It looks as though it might be held in Jackson now.

GRC:LP

Ward 1 Reg. as of 7/22 - appt'd ward leader
Flandus McClinton no phone.
Rt. 3, Box 80, Greenburg,
ready to set-up Comm., has friends to help

Mississippi:
Silas Bell, Gloster, Miss.
225-4981
willing to start VR!

2 people very interested in V.R.
Met at a church conference in
Ward 4, St. Helena Parish

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
December 27, 1963

DEC 30 1963

Gordon Carey
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Gordon,

I'm enclosing the original bill for the amplifier that you referred to in your recent letter. We definitely cannot pay the original costs of $498.42. However, kindly send a check for $180.00 toward the purchase of a new one. The old amplifier cannot be repaired. Kindly do this immediately.

Now, to the major problem. When in the hell are we going to get those cars? We are working parishes in both the Sixth and Fifth Congressional Districts with one automobile and traveling by bus, borrowed cars, and horseback. If we don't get the cars, we're going to steal cars from all the sheriffs deputies and raid the state police stables for horses.

The pictures in both the November CORElator and the Louisiana Story 1963 are in order. Rev. Carter is properly identified. However, on page 2 of the Louisiana Story 1963, at the bottom of the page, Rudy Lombard is not talking to a potential voter, but to Rev. Montgomery of the Tangipahoa Civic Voters League. This doesn't matter because no one knows the difference but me. Now you know, Gordon; don't tell anyone else.

Well, buddy, enough chit-chat for now. Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie Moore
Ronnie Moore

RM/mf

file Ronnie

make copies (2) McKissick Cumulat

FIELD REPORT

EAST AND WEST FELICIANA

Dec. 30, 1963 - Jan. 12, 1964

I. EAST FELICIANA

VEP: After two months of the registrar's office being closed, registration resumes on Thurs., Jan. 16, 1964, and, as a result, CORE's clinics and voter education projects are picking up speed. The VEP Committee of the local CORE chapter is recontacting the over 250 persons who have already tried to register, but were turned down, in addition to setting up clinics in churches and homes in areas still needing concentrated VEP activity. The chapter receives requests daily from different areas of the parish requesting that clinics be set up there to teach the people how to register.

DIRECT ACTION: Apicket action, in support of a boycott of all white merchants in East Feliciana Parish, was run in early December, which resulted in a highly successful boycott throughout the holiday season, and 20 persons in a jail-in that lasted until just before Christmas. Although CORE workers anticipated that white trickery would lure Negroes back into the stores in early January, the boycott has not waned at all, so that further picketing was deemed unnecessary at the present time.

BOYCOTT: The highly successful boycott has maintained an effectiveness of over 90% ever since it began several months ago. An indication of the effectiveness of the campaign is evident in the trickery employed by the white merchants both before and after Christmas to increase sales. Weekly drawings in town, with monetary rewards of up to $100, have lured a number of Negroes to town, but have not substantially increased sales. The boycott is equally successful in Jackson, where there has been no picketing.

In an effort to keep the boycott-breakers home, task force workers and local CORE members thoroughly canvassed the parish, with special attention to rural areas, and with care being taken to make sure people understood why they should boycott. The local chapter has also reactivated its transportation committee, which now provides rides to Baton Rouge for those in need.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: The East Feliciana Chapter of CORE is now in the process of being recommended for national affiliation. It is the only civil rights organization in the parish, and is conducting both a successful voter registration drive and a selective buying campaign. In tightening up its structure, the chapter is reactivating its committees. The semi-annual elections are in February.

LEGAL AND OTHER HARRASSMENTS: Recent harrassment maneuvers by the local white power structure indicate that they fear and despise not only the task force workers, but local leaders as well.

Efforts to get Ed Vickery out of jail have indicated that this is not at all to the District Attorney's liking. He reluctantly agreed to take Vic's deposition, but arranged that twelve would have to be taken, and these would be stretched out over several months. The Negro community has rallied behind efforts to bond Vic out on property bond, but here again we have been met with various harrassments. Bond signers are required to have a certificate proving that their property is not mortgaged, and this may take half a day to obtain because of the balky Clerk of Court. Property is taken only at its assessed value, and both husband and wife are required to sign. Fear, especially in older persons, also presents a problem.

Job losses continue, although we have won a significant victory with the State Civil Service Commission. Corrie Collins was reinstated with back pay after a hearing before the commission. On the other hand, the School Board of East Feliciana Parish took away Mr. Herbert Bell's bus route, and plans to press charges against him in court for allowing a minor (his son, James Charles) to drive the bus. Laura Spears, a bookmobile assistant on the Negro bookmobile, was dismissed at the end of 1963 for "excessive absence".

Police watchfulness continues. John Manchester, Town Marshall, has moved from the country to a house within two blocks of CORE headquarters, and his daily rounds to check on our activity have increased.

FUTURE PLANS: Since manpower that is willing to stay in jail indefinitely is limited, and since our property bond reserve in East Feliciana Parish is almost exhausted, we do not plan major direct action in the near future. Possible test sit-ins may be conducted at the main building of the library, as well as test picketing in Jackson.

Major emphasis in the near future will be on voter registration and on strengthening the boycott. The local chapter of CORE is beginning a fund raising drive to cover the costs of bonding Vic out on surety bond (supplemented by property bond).

II. WEST FELICIANA

VEP: Weekly clinics resumed at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill on the first Tuesday in January. As in the past, the clinics are attended by over 100 persons.

Initial attempts are being made by the local CORE chapter, under the direction of the task force workers, to increase clinic attendance by canvassing. Weekly canvassing, now a regular activity of the chapter, began in Solitude, then the whole of St. Francisville. Despite continued intimidations and inclement weather, the determined people of West Feliciana Parish continue to come out to learn registration procedures.

Several sessions were held with the 13 registered voters in West Feliciana to prepare them for voting in the first and second Democratic primaries. The 13 voted on both occasions without a single incident.

DIRECT ACTION: Because of the history of terrorism against Negroes in West Feliciana, canvassing, especially in St. Francisville, is direct action. About 20 youngsters have participated in these action projects, all of them carefully trained in non-violence. Surprisingly, there was no trouble in St. Francisville, either from the law or from the local people. Reception from the local people was excellent, con sidering the fear that pervades the Negro community in St. Francisville.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: Task force workers are in the process of helping the local people organize both a civil rights organization and a Community Relief Fund. A nominating committee is now choosing a slate of officers to be presented at the next clinic. The CORE group will have the same structure as East Feliciana CORE.

HARRASSMENTS: There are rumors, as yet unconfirmed, that Princeville Canning Co. may refuse to renew its contracts with those farmers who tried to register. The FBI and Justice Department are being alerted.

FUTURE PLANS: The weekly clinics will continue, as will the canvassing. In the not-so-distant future, we hope to run a series of tests in St. Francisville, to take stock of segregated facilities, providing we can calm the older people's jitters.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

File La VEP

19 Jan 64
Baton Rouge. La.

VEP SUMMARY FIELD REPORT   JANUARY, 1964

Core's Vep activities are/now coordinated in the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts of Louisiana through three main VEP centers located in Monroe, Plaquemine and Clinton. From these focal points we branch out into the surrounding communities and parishes concentrating on canvassing, clinics, chapter development and spurring community interest in VEP. Recent elections and their results are aiding our cause.

The full development of the NVP in Louisiana will soon become a myth of the past unless CORE does something to focus national attention on Louisiana's conspiracy against Negro suffrage.

In East and West Feliciana parishes the doors to the registrars' offices have been closed indefinately pending the outcome of Federal suits. The firing of school bus driver Herbert Bell, Book Mobile librarian Laura Spears and others who have participated in VEP activities are only minute examples of our struggle and the sacrifices involved in it. For some reason or another potato Contracts usually issued on January 2 of each year by Princeville Canning Co. of West Feliciana Parish have not been let to Negroes this year. Several CORE workers have been jailed. Recently, we posted $12,000.00 in property and commercial bond to obtain the release of CORE worker Edgar H. Vickery II and minutes before he was released CORE worker Bill Brown was arrested for "obstructing traffic" as he was standing on the side of "rock muddy" road in Clinton , La.

The only encouraging development has been the decision of the La. State Civil Service Commission to order to rehiring of Corrie Collins, Chairman of the East Feliciana Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, to his former position at the Villa Feliciana Geriatric Hospital. Collins had been dismissed because of his arrest for CORE VEP activities, although the days of work he missed because he was held in jail did not equal his numerous leave days in reserve. These incidents only point out the many aspects of a political conspiracy in Louisiana against the enfranchisement of black taxpayers. However, we are still going to make some gains in Voter Registratio, and we have made a few political changes through past Voter Registration increases in spite of the rigid and rigged procedures.

In Iberville parish by showing an increase from 2,385 in 1962 to over 3,000 Negro voters in 1964 we defeated two leading horseback riding, cattle prod wielding politicians who were long standing incumbents. We ousted veteran Sheriff C.A. Griffon (28 years of tyranny)

O Negro voting potential

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

and State Representative T.J. Jumonville who led the search to lynch James Farmer on 1 Sep 63. Newly elected Sheriff Jewel Ourso has "promised" that he will use his political influence to oust the current Iberville Parish Registrar, Ella Billings, who vowed a year ago,-"Niggers ain't gonna run this parish." This paragraph is not for publication.

Tn new territory we expect to make some progressive steps toward Vo Voter Registration in Tensas, Madison, Ouachita, Jackson, Richland, Ascension, St. Landry and St. Tammany parishes. In North Louisiana we are meeting more mass resistance to social change but we must go where ever people call us. Nevertheless, in some parishes mentioned above , we are meeting with less trouble. For instance, Registrar J.K. Robertson of Tensas Parish has registered 15 out of 15 Negro applicants. T.J. Ellis, District Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons is optimistic.

At the end of this month when we forward additional field reports we'll try to give you a detailed analysis of our program in each parish worked [illegible] Past and present.

Best Regards,

Ronnie Moore
Ronnie Moore

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

NAME Ronnie M. Moore DATE OF BIRTH 12 31 40 (month day year)

DATE EMPLOYED BY CORE May 7, 1962 (month, year) PLACE OF BIRTH New Orleans La (city, state)

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS 10185 Avenue "B" (street and number) Baton Rouge (city), La (state)
PHONE 775-1715

NEXT OF KIN Edna H. Moore RELATIONSHIP TO YOU wife

ADDRESS 9794 Merganzer St. B.R. La. PHONE 775-1715

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED ✓ SINGLE ____ WIFE'S (HUSBAND'S) NAME Edna. Moore

NAMES OF CHILDREN Desimonae F. Moore (SEX: Femle AGES: 1½ years

SOCIAL SECURITY #: 438-62-2471

IN THE SPACE BELOW, PLEASE LIST ANY CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED BEFORE WORKING FOR CORE (for instance if you were a member of a CORE chapter, list the chapter, the time of your membership, your status -- officer, active or associate member; if you were a member of the NAACP or SNCC, do the same. List any particular projects or demonstrations -- include place, reason, results -- that you took part in. Include any activities you think might be of interest to CORE as "background material")

Chairman of Baton Rouge Core

Date form filled out: 2-16-64

March 20, 1964

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find a check for $2,500.00 leaving us about $27.00 in the savings account.

Also enclosed will be our financial report. On Spiver's expense reports, you'll be able to get receipts for costs deducted from my mileage charges.

As to the new cars, I'll try to the best of my ability to keep the mileage in accordance with our national contract. Throughout March during my incarceration my car has been used to keep mileage down the new cars.

Please send me the deficit at once if national can afford it. (Smile) Get that frown off of your face. — an exp. advance too. Boy! what?!

On March 21, we have a local staff meeting and Haley has been invited.

Our field reports for February and March will be combined. Okay? You'll get them at the end of the month.

Enough! Jail was okay.

Yours truly,

Ronnie

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
March 31, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim,

As you know from the pass field report approximately 150 farmers from West Feliciana Parish were denied contracts from Princeville Canning Company, the only canning company in West Feliciana.

We refered these problems to the Department of Justice, consentations with representatives of the Justice Department revealed that it is impossible of proving discrimination because some who attempted to register~~ed~~ and registered were given contracts and some who had nothing to do with the movement were denied contracts. Therefore,our great white fathers did a great job of covering up the ccase to intimidate Negroes with economic pressure.

However we learned the potatoes packed by Princeville Canning Company in ST. Francisville, Louisiana distribute in a wide range market under the consumers name Jack-o-Lanthern Mashed Yams Sweet Potatoes. The home office of Princeville Canning Company in St. Francisville , Louisiana is in Princeville, Ill. We also learned that the Princeville Canning Company in Princeville, Ill.,cann corn under the canning company name Royal Prince Cream style Golden Sweet Corn.

Needless to say that in this latter I am suggesting that the National Office began at once negotiations with the home office of Princeville Canning Company. In order to force the Company to except the contracts that were denied .

If negotations should fail , it is futher suggested that CORE should place a Nation wide Boycott against the above named Company.

Best regafds

Ronnie Moore

cc: Richard Haley

5

APR 15 1964

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
April 10, 1964

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim,

Please bring Loria Davis' salary up to regular Task Force subsistance wage.

Type - write up memo for following.

Kindly hire Lawrence A. Mitchell and Henry Brown as Task Force workers to replace Joyce who didn't come down from North Carolina and Bill Brown who left for Arizona. These replacements are imperative if we are to cover the parishes as outlined. Please give them retroactive pay to March 25, 1964. Please send checks for them at once if you can.

Rev. J.W. Davis and Dr. Berttrand O. Tyson solicited free food in Los Angeles for the poor people of Plaquemine. The food arrived and the two named leaders want to sell it. We have been excluded from any "part" in determining what should be done with the food. Harleaux and others are with us in opposing selling the food because such would be deceitful, unethical, and illegal. Selling it is just talk now, but the food has been here over four days and nothing has been done toward distributing it.

Well, enough. Take care.

Best regards,
Ronnie M. Moore
Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. Send a copy of the parish assignments to Wiley.

RM/mf

Copy to Wiley
4-15-64

PARISH ASSIGNMENTS

Congr. Districts	Parishes	Workers	Remarks
5th	East Carroll West Carroll Union Ouachita Morehouse Lincoln Jackson Richland others in dist.	Mike Lesser Tom Valentine Henry Brown Claudia Edwards	one car in use
6th	East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Helena Pointe Coupee Iberville Tangipahoa others in dist.	Mimi Feingold Spiver Gordon Howard Messing Loria Davis	one car in use
managing office and coordinating project, etc.	ALL	Ronnie Moore Lawrence Mitchell	one car in use

NOTE: Although we are concentrating on promoting VR activities in the parishes named, we are also laying groundwork for our summer project covering all 24 parishes in the two named congressional districts.

SUMMER PROJECT - DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Freedom Registration	Mimi Feingold Loria Davis
Freedom Election	Michael Lesser Howard Messing Claudia Edwards
Fund Raising	Howard Messing Lawrence Mitchell Ronnie M. Moore
Stand-ins	Claudia Edwards Tom Valentine Ronnie Moore
Office Manager	Lawrence Mitchell
Transportation	Spiver Gordon Henry Brown
Training Session	Ronnie Moore Michael Lesser Spiver Gordon Howard Messing

TASK AT HAND: Scouting parishes of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts.

COPY

MEMO

TO: All CORE Chapters

DATE: April 14, 1965

FROM: CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: Summer Project Workers

URGENT

You recently received a memo from this office concerning our need for assistance in recruiting workers for the upcoming summer projects in the South. We hope you have begun some kind of program in this direction.

We have just received word from Ronnie Moore, state project director for Louisiana, that 259 additional volunteers are needed in this state for the summer. June is but a month and a half away, so immediate and maximum efforts must be made to find them.

Enclosed is a copy of our report on summer programming to the last NAC meeting, April 9-11, which should supply you with the information needed to interest potential workers. One of the major things that we need at this point is publicity on the projects; we would appreciate it if you would try to have these program summaries printed in your local and college papers, as well as your own newsletter, if you have one. Emphasis might be put on the current crisis in Bogalusa, as an example of the forces CORE is attempting to contend with in the South.

We thank you for anything you are able to do.

Dear Jim,

Michael Clurman will be okay for the Task Force.

Is it possible for you to recruit Danny Mitchell to be on the task force and send him to Louisiana as soon as possible for the Summer.

Has Judy Coleman applied for the Summer project? If so, send her to Louisiana.

Please do your best to get 48 workers for La. atleast 30 negroes — 15 men and 15 women or any combination and 18 whites — 10 men and 8 women Try to have workers in Plaquemine, La for noon, June 10, 1964.

Take care. Where is our budget check? Yes, I know. Where is mike's check for car expenses? He needs his money. Yes, I know. Where is my deficit check? Yes, I Know. Get us the money when it comes. Oh! Oh! You are right, When it comes in, yes, yes.

Best Regards,
Ronnie.

May 11, 1964

Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Ronnie:

Enclosed is a tentative list of task force workers for the Louisiana Project. Can you call me immediately, and let me know

1) whether Frank Battieste is okay, for summer only OK
2) whether Bobby Brown is okay, I need a reference — NO
3) whether Joseph Hamilton is okay, " " OK
4) whether Charles Tate is okay, " ", and is he White? (he put down C, but I wouldn't think you'd have any Caucausians applying from Plaquemine.) Negro — OK
5) whether Thomas Richardson is okay, I need a reference — OK working now as volunteer

Also, please note that you have Charles Brass, Bennie Brass, Sarah McCoy, Emma Moorehead, coming from Monroe, upon Mike's recommendation.

You'll see that Danny has been accepted. His application says he is available from June 1st, and I'll write him and tell him that you want him as soon as possible.

Also, and this is very important. So far, we have a total of 15 Negroes, and almost all of them are from Louisiana. I am trying very hard to take only experienced people, that I know are sharp, and will have a lot to offer, and will learn a lot (developing leadership, they call it). However, as for Negroes, I have very few, so if there are people in the communities that want to work for the summer and are good, please send in their applications immediately. Also, can you speak to Haley about getting people from New Orleans. I'll call him too.

Please call me.

Oh -- in case you were expecting Rudy -- he will be working in Mississippi, with Dave, since he's not available until the end of June anyway, and we fell we need strong CORE people in Mississippi. McCain will be working with you, at least for the training session, as I guess you know.

Regards,

Marcia

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 13, 1964

To: James T. McCain
Richard Haley
Wiley Branton

From: Ronnie M. Moore

Re: Voter registration in Louisiana

Practical aspects of 21 parish decision from Federal judiciary:

1. Registrars are still turning Negroes down in large numbers based on the "technical error" technique used traditionally to disqualify Negroes on the application form instead of the Constitutional tests which no longer can be used according to the Federal decree. Therefore, to register Negro potential voters is just as difficult without the test being in use.

2. Intimidations as in the past are still occurring.

Closed registration books:

1. Ouachita Parish - Election
2. East Feliciana Parish - since Nov. 7, 1963 due to Federal action
3. West Feliciana Parish - same as for East Feliciana

Work at hand:

1. Scouting all parishes in the 5th and 6th Congressional District for summer project.

2. Coordinating voter registration efforts in the 26 parishes. May should be a fruitful month.

3. Laying groundwork for bringing in 50 workers to do voter registration in the 26 parishes.

4. Setting up a 26 parish Leadership Conference - June 8, 1964

Sent all materials requested
Jaye
6-3-64

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

May 19, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

RE: VEP 3-5

Dear Mr. Moore:

Some time ago, I wrote you several letters regarding the serious gap in your reporting on the parishes in which you were conducting voter registration campaigns. Needless to say, you never answered any of those letters. Miss Hamilton did send us, in April, reports on St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes. It is difficult for us in the Atlanta office to know what is going on if you do not tell us. For this reason, I am asking that you let me know what transpired in each of the parishes listed below prior to March 31, 1962. The date in parenthesis indicates the period of last report from you.

East Baton Rouge	(12/15)	Tangipahoa	(1/19)
East Feliciana	(1/31)	St. Tammany	(1/19)
Iberville	(1/31)	Ascension	(12/15)
Pointe Coupee	(1/19)	Ouachita	(1/31)
St. Helena	(1/19)	W. Baton Rouge	(9/30)
West Feliciana	(12/7)	Tensas	(1/31)

The following are parishes on which we never received reports, although, according to our records, they were assigned to you for registration activities:

Avoyelles
Madison
Bienville
East Carroll
Rapides
St. Landry
Winn
Webster
West Carroll
Washington

We have received no reports of activities in the parishes assigned to you in a grant made in April. It is our understanding that your various task forces have been engaged in intensive surveys of their assignments. May we have benefit of what they have found, as well as any registration results in these parishes? As you know, we are particularly interested in the twenty-one parishes covered by the recent Justice Department decree. I am enclosing, again, the suggested outline for reporting. Under separate cover, we are forwarding forms to be used in statistical reporting, on a monthly basis, for each parish in your assignment.

Please send us the names and addresses of each of the persons in your voter registration task force.

Let us hear from you immediately.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

cc: Marvin Rich

Encl: 1

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.
June 18, 1964

Mr. Shelley Appleton, Treasurer
CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund
Room 902
1 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Appleton:

The staff and supporters of CORE's Louisiana Summer Voter Education Project would like to express their appreciation for the financial and moral backing of your organization. With your initial check at our disposal, we now have assigned our 35 workers to conduct extensive voter registration campaigns in five La. parishes namely: Ouachita, Jackson, Tangipahoa, St. Helena, and Iberville for the period ending when the voter registration books will close on June 24, 1964.

From June 24 to July 24, 1964 we plan to work in 17 parishes conducting voter registration clinics, canvassing programs, voter registration rallies, etc. in order to have as many applicants as possible trained to apply before their respective registrars when the voter registration books reopen for three days--July 27,28, and 29. I am enclosing a list of parishes where we shall be working, a format of staff assignments, our immediate program and budget, and a proposed 30 day budget.

We have set up bookkeeping procedures in line with those previously outlined by the Voter Education Project. We plan to forward to you every two weeks both financial and field reports commencing June 25, 1964.

Since we plan to begin working in the 17 parishes on the 25th of June we would like to have on hand at least one half of the proposed budget, $3,400.00 and the other half upon request possibly around July 12, 1964.

We will feel confident that the work in parishes outlined will net substantial voter registration gains for the people of La. not only during our project but also after the project when the books reopen in September which is the last month for registration before the Presidential election.

Thanks once again.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Sec. for CORE

RMM/jw
cc:Mr. Marvin Rich,
Mr. James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

REPORT FOR PERIOD: JUNE 15-25, 1964

I. Parishes to be Worked:
- A. Tangipahoa
- B. St. Helena
- C. Ouachita and North Louisiana
  - 1. Jackson
  - 2. Madison (if possible)
- D. Iberville

II. Essentials:
- A. Five Cars
- B. 34 workers

III. Assignment of Staff:

A. Iberville:
Spiver Gordon, group leader
Lawrence Mitchell, office manager
Joe Weiner, (to assist in office at times)
Tom Valentine
Kenny Johnson
Robert Hurwitt
Jim Van Metre
Ronnie Siegal
Henry Edwards
Peggy Ewen
Joanne Darken
Edsel Brown

B. Ouachita & Jackson:
Mike Lesser, group leader
Danny Mitchell, group leader
Claudia Edwards, office clerk
Catherine Patterson
Frederick Brooks
William Yates
Charles Fenton
Dave Kramer
Peter Teachout
Willie Mellion
Ruthie Wells

C. St. Helena:
Loria Davis, group leader
Henry Brown
Robert Mac Phail
Sharon Burger
James Tredinnick
Bob Weaver

D. Tangipahoa:
Mimi Feingold, group leader
Howard Messing
Judy Rollins
Catherine Cortez
Janet Weiner
Jeff Schwarz

IV. Budget:

A. 3 cars Rented at $200 each for 30days	$600.00
B. Gasoline 5 cars at $5.00 for each car daily, $25.00 a day for 10 days	250.00
C. Food, $1.50 per day per worker, $51.00 a day for ten days	510.00
D. Housing for ten days at same rate as food	510.00
TOTAL	$1,870.00

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

FORMAT OF STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

6th Congressional District

Staff	Parish	Objectives & Responsibilities	Transportati
40	Iberville (Headquarters)	Training & Mass Voter Registration, Leadership Conference	many
5	Iberville & Ascension	Office Management, Voter Registration, Community Relations Emphasis in Iberville, Coordination of Project	2
4	Tangipahoa, St. Tammany Washington Livingston	Voter Registration, Community Organization Emphasis in Tangipahoa, Stand-ins	1
2	Pointe Coupee	Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	1
5	East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Helena	Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	2

5th Congressional District

Staff	Parish	Objectives & Responsibilities	Transportati
5	Ouachita	North Louisiana Office, Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	1
5	Madison	Voter Registration, Community Organization	1
5	Jackson	Voter Registration, Community Organization	1
4	Richland, Franklin, Union, Morehouse	Voter Registration, Exploration, Community Organization	1
		Total	10

LOUISIANA TASK FORCE
SUMMER 1964

Name	race	Address	
1. Frederick Brooks,	N	2714 Jefferson St.	Nashville, Tenn.
2. Catherine Cortez,	N	3555 Oxford Ave.	Bronx, N.Y.
3. Judith Rollins,	N	40 Maywood Street	Boston, Mass.
4. Cathy Patterson,	N	1107 Coosa Street	Birmingham, Ala.
5. Sharon Burger,	W	527 Calhoun	Mishawaka, Ind.
6. Peggy Ewan,	W	1524 Lazy Lane	Clinton, Iowa
7. Joanne Darken,	W	207 N. Mills	Madison, Wisconsin
8. Ronnie Sigal,	W	3713 Abbott South	Minneapolis, Minn.
9. Charles Fenton,	W	361 10th Ave.	San Francisco, Cal
10. Robert Hurwitt,	W	126 Carthage Rd.	Scarsdale, N.Y.
11. David Kramer,	W	1343 Mason St.	Dearbor, Mich.
12. Robert McPhall,	W	1668 Page Street	San Francisco, Cal
13. Jeffery Schwartz,	W	830 Euclaire Ave.	Columbus, Ohio
14. James Tredinnick,	W	302 Blackman St.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
15. Robert Weaver,	W	2646 Bellevue	Cincinnati, Ohio
16. William J. Yates,	W	37 Mount Vernon St.	Cambridge, Mass.
17. James M. Van Matre,	W	181 S. E. 31st Ave.	Boynton Beach, Fla
18. Janet Weiner,	W	1003 E. 53rd St.	Chicago, Ill.
19. Joe Weiner,	W	1003 E. 53rd St.	Chicago, Ill.
20. Ruttie Wells,	N		New Orleans, La.
21. Peter Teschout,	W	56 Clarendln Ave.	Mont Pelier, Ver.
22. Kenny Johnson,	N		Plaquemine, La.
23. Willie Mellieon,	N		Plaquemine, La.
24. Henry Edwards,	N		Plaquemine, La.
25. Edsel Brown,	N		Plaquemine, La.

REGULAR LOUISIANA [redacted] TASK FORCE WORKERS

Name race

1. Mike Lesser, W
21. Mimi Feingold, W
3. Howard Messing, W
4. Tom Valentine, N
5. Loris Davis, N
6. Claudia Edwards, N
7. Lawrence A. Mitchell, N
8. Henry Brown, N
9. Spiver Gordon, N
10. Danny Mitchell, N

LIST OF PARISHES--------17

Iberville
Ascension
Tangipahoa
St. Tammany
Washington
Livingston
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
St. Helena
Ouachita
Madison
Jackson
Richland
Franklin
Union
Morehouse
West Feliciana

LOUISIANA TASK FORCE

30 DAY BUDGET

35 [redacted] workers -- June 24 to July 24, 1964

I. Rent, Five more Cars at $200 each for 30 days.	$1,000.00
II. Gas, 10 cars at $500/day	1,500.00
III. Food, 35 persons at $1.50/day total cost, $52.50/day	1,575.00
IV. Rent, 35 persons at $1.50/day	1,575.00
V. Stationery & Materials	650.00
VI. Misc.	500.00
TOTAL	$6,800.00

COPY

1. How many people are here? 38

2. How many states represented? 14

3. How many whites? 16

4. How many Negroes? 9

5. How long in Iberville? Persons have been here since June 10, and will leave Thursday June 18, 1964, for parishes.

6. How many are expected to get registered in the next ten days over 5 parishes? (approximately 300-500)

7. [illegible] What are the results so far? Few persons registered in Iberville.

8. What is the general result expected in regards to voter registration? Only 13 days of actual registration in whole project.

9. Should stage a social-drama to get pictures.

10. Take pictures of actual convassing in parishes.

11. A statement should be made in regards to what went on in the orientation. (See separate list)

12. Get the name of the Home Newspaper from each worker. (see separate list)

13. Community response in Iberville [illegible] in[illegible] regards to canvassing.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

LOUISIANA SUMMER TASK FORCE
BUDGET
JULY 25, 1964 ---- AUGUST 9, 1964

1. Office Rent	$ 24.00
2. 8 Cars for rent for one month	1,600.00
3. Food for 40 persons at $1.50 per person at $60.00 a day for 15 days.	900.00
4. Housing for 40 persons at $1.50 per person, at $60.00 a day for 15 days.	900.00
5. Gasoline for 10 cars at $5.00 per day per car for 15 days at $50.00 a day.	750.00
6. Office supplies, stationery, legal costs, bond, and incidentals	500.00
7. Return home money for 20 participants.	1,200.00
TOTAL	$5,874.00

This is the final financial request for the Louisiana Summer Project. Due to our financial obligations, please have the indicated sum in our hands not later than July 23, 1964.

Field reports and financial records will be mailed to you not later than August 3, 1964.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

August 3, 1964

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I have made reservations for you on Eastern flight #382 leaving BatonnRouge 7:51 a.m. Thursday arriving New Orleans 8:19 a.m., leaving New Orleans 9:00 am, arriving New York 1:35 p.m Thurs. Afternoon. The ticket has been prepaid -- just pick it up at Eastern Desk at airport.

Arrangements have been made for you to stay at Val Coleman's apartment here in N.Y.

Enclosed is $100.00 expense advance.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

August 18, 1964

Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.

Dear Ronnie:

We have entered all of the task force names you gave given us in your letter.

Jim said that it is impossible for us to raise Lawrence mitchell's salary to $50.00 a week or to keep Mimi and Danny on until mid-September because of "lack of funds." Sorry.

Sincerely,

Maxime Skurka

August 15, 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

The following persons are recommended to be permanent task force w orkers for Louisiana: Frederick Brooks, William Yates, Judith Rollins, Verla Bell, Sharon Burger, Dave Kramer, Joe Weiner, Janet Weiner, Kenneth Johnson, Catherine Cortez, Joe Louis, Claudia Edwards, Lawrence A. Mitchell, Jr., Henry Brown, Loria Davis, and Miriam Bernard. Please place them on the payroll retroactive Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1964.

In regard to Lawrence Mitchell who is already a task force worker, I would like to request that he be paid $50.00 per week, because he is exceptionally gifted and his stay with us depends on such a raise. Do your best.

Until mid-September I would like to keep Danny Mitchell and Mimi Feingold on the payroll. Furthermore, I hope that you and National a re considering having more workers for Louisiana for November 1964 for follow up workand expansion. W e have some good volunteers who are desirous of joining staff;

Work on the educational center at once. Discuss the proposal and send me your evaluation, and constructive criticisms, and recommendations.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM/lam

I am at present discussing with Haley the La. program in re: mass recruitment of workers, financial resources, and expansion into all 8 Congressional districts.

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine , Louisiana
August 27, 1964

CORE
Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

We are at present carrying on the previously outlined activities of voter registration and community organization in ten (10) parishes of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts. We hope to expand by October 1, 1964. Details of the expansion are being evaluated by Richard Haley and the proposal will be sent to you from the Southern Regional Office by mid September.

I would like for you to give immediate consideration and promptly act on the following:

1. Get Carl Rachlin to pay F. A. Morgan Bonding Co. The bill has been submitted and it is past due.
2. Get my telephone credit card number changed.

As Haley and I agreed, Spiver Gordon will leave for North Louisiana on September 9, 1964 to firect the present forces at Monroe and to lay the groundwork for expansion in the Fifth, Fourth, and Eighth Congressional Districts, including Shreveport, Tallulah, Alexandria, and other Northwestern cities of Louisiana.

To expand geographically and to expand in scope of program, it becomes imperative that we find a larger office to carry on in a more comprehensive manner the functions of programming, researching, community organization, coordination, staff supervision, and general communications. We are trying to locate a large enough building to achieve the forestated ends.

Now, Jim, let me discuss our project budget for September. First of all, we had bills left over from the summer project. Secondly, from Augustll - August 26, we had to pay for the expenses of 17 workers as we did during the summer, because the task force did n ot receive any checks until August 26, 1964. Finally, our rental contract terminates September 10, 1964. Needless to say, by this date we'll be broke. Our financial recordshave been sent to you via Marvin Rich. More records will follow. For September 1 - 30, 1964, we'll need to caryy on our present program the following:

1.	Car Rental (Beginning 9/10/64)	$600.00
2.	Office Rent	$ 50.00
3.	Pelican Office Supply Co (For past due bill and purchase of additional supplies)	$250.00
4.	Staff Expenses - to cover additional lodging, extra travel, minor bond costs, traffic violation, care of Clinton car	$250.00
5.	Mrs. Gladys Jackson (Past due bill)	$157.50
6.	Miscellaneous	$100.00
		$1,407.50

We want our expanded program to begin October 1, 1964, and by then you should have fully evaluated the proposal from the Southern Regional Office and some decision of implementation should have been reached.

Enclosed you'll find my credit card, project field reports, and assignment of workers.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P.S. If you have any questions, write me. Don't call. The National phone bill is too high.

Send enclosed information marked SEDF and VEP to each respective agency. Ronnie

Let Marvin review the SEDF data first. Okay?

FORMAT

Septemb

Congressional Districts	Parishes	Sta
6	Iberville Ascension	Lawre Joe Jane Kenn
6	Pointee Coupee East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Helena Tangipahoa	Ve S Lo
5	Ouachita	C Da Ma He B
5	Jackson Madison	 Ca J
All	All	
All	All	

FORMAT OF STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

September 1-30, 1964

Staff	Transportation	Comments
Lawrence Mitchell Joe Weiner Janey Weiner Kenny Johnson	1	Office Supervisor Voter Registration Community Organization Legal Action Research
Verla Bell Sharon Burger Loria Davis	1	Voter Registration Community Organization Legal Action Special Problems
Claudia Edwards Dave Kramer Marian Bernard Henry Brown Bill Yates	1	Community Organization Voter Registration Special Problems Legal Action
Fred Brooks Catherine Cortez Judith Rollins	1	Voter Registration Community Organization Special Problems Legal Action
Spiver Gordon		North Louisiana
Ronnie Moore		State Project

copy

14-

VOTER REGISTRATIO IN LOUISIANA

On XXX July 27, 28, 29, 1964, Voter Registration Books were closed in East and West Feliciana Parishes.

From August 1 - 31, 1964, Voter Registration Books were closed in Washington, Ascension, Iberville, Ouachita, and Tangipahoa Parishes.

Books will open throughout the state during the month of September.

We plan to work not only the parishes indicated on the Staff Assignment sheets, but to also service other parishes upon request of the local leaders therein.

In June we registered 317. The following are the results for July and August:

July 27, 28, 29, 1964:	
Ouachita	83
St. Helena	28
Tangipahoa	22
Jackson	38
Ascension	80
Iberville	109
Washington	75
Pointe Coupee	35
	470

August 1 - 31, 1964:	
Jackson	110
East Feliciana	26
West Feliciana	45
St. Helena	32
Pointe Coupee	70
	283

Large vo ter registration gains are impossible under Louisiana's present system of qualifying pot ential Negro voters. Biased registrars apply double standards using race as a factor tp pass or disqualify voters. Besides discrimination, voter registration workers and applicants are faced daily with problems of private and public intimidations and find themselves constant victims of economic,and politiical reprisals. Only prompt and firm Federal action can change the picture.

Enclosed field reports clearly depict our struggle.

Complaints on discrimination in applying Louisiana Voter RegistrationXlaws and on defiance of the voting section of the new Civil Rights Law are filed daily with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. No action of a strong affirmative nature is ever taken.

However, we shall push on, and on and on.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: ~~[illegible]~~ Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies Fifth Congressional District - Ouachita Parish

Towns of Monroe and West Monroe
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 900

Number instructed at home 300

Number instructed at clinics 500

Number instructed other places — a. Specify places —

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 200

Number successfully registered by this project this week 83

Number denied registration in this project this week 117

A. Reason for denial Errors on application forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means —

Number refusing to participate up to 80% of the unregistered voters depending on the towns

Reason for refusing to participate Ignorance, Fear of whites, Uncle Tomism, etc.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 6 staff workers plus volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies Sixth Congressional District - Washington Parish

Towns Bogalusa and Franklinton
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 600

Number instructed at home 200

Number instructed at clinics 300

Number instructed other places — a. Specify places —

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 175

Number successfully registered by this project this week 75

Number denied registration in this project this week 100

A. Reason for denial Insufficient identification, errors on affidavit and application form, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means —

Number refusing to participate 85% of the unregistered voters, depending on the town

Reason for refusing to participate Illiteracy, ignorance, fear, etc.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27 to July 29

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street	Plaquemine	(Iberville)	Louisiana
Street Address	City	County	State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - Ascension Parish - Donaldsonville

Ward, Beat, etc. ______ Precinct, election district, etc. ______

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 700

Number instructed at home 175

Number instructed at clinics 500

Number instructed other places ______ a. Specify places none

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 200

Number successfully registered by this project this week 80

Number denied registration in this project this week 120

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means none

A. Specify means none

Number refusing to participate 35% of the unregistered voters depending on the town.

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, Uncle Tom-ism and Aunt Jane-ism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start ______

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff persons

Remarks Volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27 to July 29

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street | Plaquemine | (Iberville) | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - Iberville Parish - Towns of Plaquemine , Rosedale, Grosse Te te, Maringouin, St Gabriel and Carville

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 862

Number instructed at home 103

Number instructed at clinics 549

Number instructed other places a. Specify places none

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 229

Number successfully registered by this project this week 109

Number denied registration in this project this week 120

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit form, insufficient identification, etc .

Number contacted by other means none

A. Specify means None

Number refusing to participate 15- 35% of the unregistered depending on the town.

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, Uncle Tom-ism and X Aunt Jane- ism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 5 s taff persons

Remarks Volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Commitee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies Fifth Congressional District - Jackson Parish

Towns of Jonesboro, Clay (primarily)
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 482

Number instructed at home 60

Number instructed at clinics 291

Number instructed other places —— a. Specify places ——

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 78

Number successfully registered by this project this week 38

Number denied registration in this project this week 40

A. Reason for denial Errors on the application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means None

Number refusing to participate 1% - 49% of the unregistered voters, depending on the towns

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, Uncle Tom-ism and Aunt Jane-ism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff persons

Remarks Volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivy Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies Sixth Congressional District - Pointe Coupee Parish

Several towns; Batchelor, Lettsworth, Torras, Innis, New Roads, etc.

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 585

Number instructed at home 96

Number instructed at clinics 413

Number instructed other places ---- a. Specify places ----

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 177

Number successfully registered by this project this week 35

Number denied registration in this project this week 147

A. Reason for denial Errors on the application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means None

Number refusing to participate 15 - 90% of the unregistered voters, depending on the towns

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, and Uncle Tom-ism and Aunt-Jane-ism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff perso ns plus volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, to July 29,

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivy Street Plaquemine (Iberville) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District, Tangipahoa Parish - Towns of Hammond, Amite and Ponchatoula

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 695

Number instructed at home 80

Number instructed at clinics 375

Number instructed other places a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 92

Number successfully registered by this project this week 22

Number denied registration in this project this week 70

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means None

Number refusing to participate 1% - 55% of the unregistered voters depending on the town.

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, Uncle Tom-ism and Aunt Jemimaism.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers Volunteers

Remarks

September 4, 1964

FUTURE CORE PROGRAM IN LOUISIANA

I. Achievement of 150,000 additional registered Negro voters by December 1965. To be accomplished by:
   A. campaigns utilizing voters' leagues in 43 parishes;
   B. pressing for federal action against obstructionistregistrars;
   C. political organizing to promote candidacy and election of governmental offices at all levels, and to membership in parish and state Democratic party committees.

II. Freedom Schools and Community Centers in locations yet to be determined.

III. Formation of CORE chapters in additon to St. Francisville, Clinton and Monroe. Potential towns are Plaquemine, Hammond, Bogalusa, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, New Roads, Jonesboro, Shreveport and Alexandria.

IV. Implementation of Civil Rights of 1964 through tests and lawsuits.

V. Attack on discrimination in federally-assisted programs. This is one reason for the urgency in setting up a research department in the Southern Office.

VI. Legal action to end discrimination in public facilities (to be at least partially financed by the local community.)

VII. Community organization developing around community problems, involving sustained community action and emphasizing development of indigenous leadership.

NOTE: This proposed program was drawn up by Ronnie Moore, with assistance from members of the Louisiana staff. Emphasis was placed on effectiveness, without making budget considerations a principal factor in planning. This is neither naive, nor inconsiderate of other aspects of CORE programming. Rather, it makes allowance for suggestions and restrictions that will be introduced by national office, viewing this program in its relation to the national program.

I have reviewed and edited the original draft presented by Ronnie. I am in agreement with this. However, I would point out that there needs to be further explanation of specific items (such as those marked, "to be outline in detail"), and there may be a further clarigying statement on project budget.

I would urge national office to explore this proposal, and communicate to us your reactions as soon as possible. We would like to be able to send copies to NAC members before September 26, but not until after having received comment from the National Director.

RH

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

We must take on ourselves the responsibility of meeting the needs of the whole community. Thus our expansion must not only be geographic but also one of scope and depth of program. Such a program will branch out variously into economic, political, educational and legal actions and projects.

I. Political
  A. Voter Registration
  B. Community Organization emphasizing formation of voters leagues at community, parish and district levels.
  C. Election
    1. sponsoring Negro candidates for party leadership position
    2. sponsoring Negro candidates for political office
  D. Challenges based on exclusion of Negroes from voting rolls
    1. of party elections
    2. of elections to political office, including Congress

II. Economic
  A. Statistics on no. of jobs, kinds of jobs
  B. Discrimination in employment and labor unions
  C. Unemployment
  D. Special problems
    1. Federal surplus food distribution program
    2. Sweet potato market in St. Francisville area
    3. Other Federal programs on job training, farm subsidy, etc.

III. Social
  A. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations through testing, legal action and negotiation. (The negotiation with national concerns.)
  B. Direct action

IV. Educational
  A. Community Centers: to be outlined in detail
  B. Freedom Schools: to be outlined in detail
    1. Young people
    2. Adults--literacy; leadership training
  C. Leadership conferences at college and community levels

V. Legal Action: suits and injunctions
  A. segregated public facilities and accommodations
  B. public and private conspiracies
    1. intimidation by law enforcement officials and parish or state authorities
    2. private acts of harassment
    3. school desegregation

In order to begin work in the areas mentioned above, we must first of all survey each parish through personal conferences and research; secondly, outline a long-range program on a parish-by-parish basis to meet the community needs, and thirdly determine from our survey the minimum needs in manpower and fanancial resources. In short, our program will emphasize community demands rather than a program priority of our own.

PLANS OF STATE EXPANSION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

September 1964 - December 1964

1.	Eduactional center at St. Francisville	February 1965
2.	Shreveport program	May 1965
3.	Perez challenge	June 1965
4.	Expansion into 2-3-7 congressional districts of Louisiana	August 1965
5.	Statewide political action conferences of college people and community leaders	December 1965

Essentials for carrying out the above endeavors will be discussed separately.

LOUISIANA PROGRAM BUDGET

October 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965

I.	Weekly Operating Expenses	
A.	Rent for sub-offices: Shreveport and Monroe	25.00
B.	Office supplies, voter registration materials	50.00
C.	Gas for 8 cars at $5.00 per day ($40.00 weekly) (does not include cars rented from National Car Rental))	320.00
D.	Miscellaneous expenses: extra travel and lodging, traffic violations and minor bond costs, etc.	100.00
E.	Communication: postage, telegraph, telephone	50.00
	Weekly Total	545.00
	Oct.-May Total	17,985.00 ST
II.	Subsistence allowance for 31 workers @ $25 weekly	775.00
	Oct.-May Total	25,575.00 ST
III.	Full operating budget Oct.-May Total	43,560.00 T

It is to be pointed out that 58.7% (almost 60%) is allocated to the subsistence allowance for Task Force. The strain on national office as a source of funds can therefore be appreciably reduced if CORE chapters respond realistically to the Adopt-A-Rights Worker program.

7 cars at $125.00 per car per month totaling $875.00 a month for car rental.

Louisiana

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
September 14, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
Assistant to National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

SEP 17 1964

Dear Gordon:

Within the next day or so we shall send the detailed report on the West Feliciana potato situation re: boycott against Princeville and sweet potato co-op plans.

However, at present I would appreciate it if you would get the enclosed auto bill of sale notorized, get Carl Rachlin to draft up a statement of power of attorney for me to sigh as an agent of CORE in reference to the car in question, and send me $100.00 to pay for 3% sales tax in Louisiana, title transfer, and license tags, Do this at once so we can drive the station wagon.

Secondly, send me in writing permission to lease x number of cars. Read the Louisiana program before determinging the quanity of x.

I am enclosing a carbon copy of a letter recently sent to Jim McCain. Kindly hold a conference with McCain and Rich relative to the Louisiana program; scope, depth, and implementation, and also discuss the enclosed letter. Act now, please. Jim and Rich have copies of a format for staff and programming in Louisiana which should be discussed. Take care, but NOW.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
September 14, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York.

COPY

Dear Jim:

Besides the fact that we are waiting patiently to get about $800.00 to pay for the gas, food, office supply, and other bills across the state; we must bring the following things to your attention:

1.) Checks for Fred Brooks, Marian Bernard, and William Yates have not been received as yet.

2.) The bill of $1,270.00 must be paid to F. A. Morgan Bonding Company. I am sending a copy of the bill via air mail special delivery to Carl Rachlin under separate cover.

3.) If you are going to lease cars for Louisiana, National must give me final word as to the number of cars by September 29, 1964. The lease agreement by Chrysler Corporation through Econocar of Baton Rouge offers the following:

- a.) No Mileage limitation
- b.) Coverage - $250,000 public liability
  $500,000 per accident
  $50,000 property damage
  $100 deductible collision insurance
- c.) Cost - $125.00 per car per month

Please give the above your immediate attention. Before we go on, I would like to point out that if we are going to register anybody we need the cash requested above.

Haley has sent you a copy of the revised Louisiana program scheduled to commence October 1, 1964. It is imperative that you evaluate the depth, scope, and practical aspects of implementing the program. We need your evaluation in order for us to know where we are going and how we are going to get there. I am enclosing another copy of the program with a format for operation. Marvin Rich should come to Louisiana in order for us to get a picture of how far CORE can go financially in covering the costs of the broad program scope suggested.

We are also at present gathering facts and formulating plans for a community center project at St. Francisville. We are outlining and discussing functions, floor planning, its physical structure, getting a blueprint drawn, and getting estimates on the cost of building. This should be completed soon and a memo will be passed on to you and Bob Wechsler at the appropriate time.

As to the Princeville situation, we are doing the following:

1.) Getting statements from Hurwitt, Brooks, and Mr. Nathaniel Smith.

2.) Securing a copy of the letter which Princeville Canning Co. sent out inviting farmers without contracts to come and sell their potatoes.

3.) Interviewing persons on Princeville's history in regard to Negro farmers and the company's monopolistic set up since the original companies faded out.

In this situation, I think that we can maintain our position and send out a letter calling off the boycott because of Princeville's change of attitude. Wait on such action until you getour detailed report on Princeville under separate cover.

Part II of the program is that we should take this situation and make it a landmark in developing economic independence for Negro farmers by setting up a potato market through United Merchants Exchange of Chicago, Mr. William Bey, President. A proposal relative to forming a sweet potato coop will be sent to you shortly. We are working with Mr. Bey who is now in Louisiana.

At present, we are doing two things:
1.) Trying to get as many people registered as possible.
2.) Setting up a state office equipped to meet the needs of staff and imperative services of the communities.

We must leave Plaquemine to get sufficient office space for our expanded program operations, and we have moved to Baton Rouge and we plan to carry on voter registration, public accommodation testing, and chapter development in East Baton Rouge parish. If possible, we may later move our state office to Alexandria. However, Baton Rouge is good for communication purposes. With new things besides going to jail, we may gain community support if not from the old folks in Baton Rouge, definately from the young and student segments of the community.

Nevertheless, we plan to keep the office space in Plaquemine with the cost being paid by the Iberville Industrial Voters League and West Ascension Parish chapter of CORE to carry on political organization, voter registration, political action, direct action, legal action, and a freedom school for formation of a movement library, indoctrination of movement ideologies, and teaching of Negro history.

At present we have recruited volunteers in most communities where we have worked. If you should grant me the requested thirty-one (31) workers, these volunteers can be hired.

I hope by now you know where we stand in the valley of indecision--daily watching at the gate and thirsting impatiently for your endorsement and final approval.

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie M. Moore

cc: Gordon Carey
Richard Haley
Marvin Rich

COPY

Louise Street Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
September 29, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

As you well know, Spiver Gordon has been promoted, Joe Lewis did not come down as scheduled, and Lawrence Mitchell is no longer with us. Janet Weiner and Joe Weiner must leave indefinitely due to illness. They will be leaving on October 10, 1964, and checks should be stopped on October 7, 1964, not before. Therefore, I recommend that the following five (5) persons be placed on the Louisiana Task Force as replacements: Joyce Johnson, Alvin Culpepper, Frank Battiste, Christine Wright, and Robert Weaver. Enclosed you will find a format of staff assignments and responsibilities utilizing seventeen (17) Louisiana Task Force workers, including the replacements, and seven (7) automobiles. The automobiles include two (2) already leased from National Car Rental, one (1) purchased by National CORE and the people of Clinton, and four (4) that Gordon Carey says we're going to lease by October 15, 1964. Joyce, Alvin, Frank, Christine, and Robert have been working as volunteers for the past three or four months, and they should be hired with date of employment retroactive to September 23, 1964.

I'm also enclosing a revised version of the budget submitted in the Louisiana program by Richard Haley. The new budget is based on seventeen (17) instead of thirty-one (31) workers and seven (7) instead of ten (10) cars. However, I'd like to point out that as soon as we can increase staff further and secure additional facilities we should expand if we seriously intend to implement the six (6) point program already submitted by the Louisiana staff and endorsed by the Southern Regional Director. Additional information on voter registration, political organization, political action, educational centers, Freedom Schools, desegregation of public facilities and accommodations by testing and law suits, affirmative civil law suits against the conspirators and perpetrators of public and private intimidations against persons involved in civil rights activities, chapter development, and economic projects will follow.

Field reports and voter registration statistics will be sent to you by October 5, 1964. Our highest registration gain in the history of the Louisiana campaign has already been attained in the month of September. I expect to start receiving the submitted budget as of October 1, 1964 and the initial car lease fee of $500.00 not later than October 5, 1964. Financial records for September are being sent to you under separate cover.

We in Louisiana plan to follow the trends of the Mississippi program as far as the limited means of CORE can permit and as far as supplementary help can foster our cause. Your comments on staff, program, and facilities of the Louisiana movement will be greatly appreciated.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/sb

cc: Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Marvin Rich

By October 3, 1964 we shall have registered over 1,000 persons.

Excellent! Excellent!

That is, for Louisiana.

Ronnie

Field Reports to follow.

BUDGET

October 1, 1964 - May 31, 1964

17 workers and 5 cars, excluding 2 cars leased from National Car Rental and being supplied gas by use of credit cards

I.	Car Rental Cost for Four Cars leased from Econo-Car Rental of Chrysler Corporation at $125.00 each totaling per month	$500.00
II.	Weekly Budget	
A.	Rent for State office and sub offices at Monroe and Shreveport	$ 25.00
B.	Office supplies and voter registration material	$ 50.00
C.	Gas for 5 cars including the Clinton car at $5.00 per day per car for gasoline (totaling $25.00 per day)	$175.00
D.	Miscellaneous expenses: extra travel and lodging, traffic violations, minor bond costs, etc.	$100.00
E.	Communications, postage, telegraph, telephone	$50.00
	WEEKLY	$400.00
III.	Subsistence allowance for 17 workers $25.00 per worker per week	$425.00 /week

TOTAL CALCULATIONS FOR OCTOBER TO MAY (8 Months)

I.	Car Rental at $500.00 per month excluding rental fees and gas costs for cars rented from National Car Rental	$4,000.00
II.	Operating Budget at $400.00 per week for 39 weeks	$15,600.00
III.	Subsistence for 17 workers at a total cost of $425.00	$16,575.00

Total Calculations for October to May $36,175.00

As indicated by Haley, 58.7% (almost 60%) is allocated to the subsistence of workers, and much of this will be taken care of by funds raised from the Mississippi-Louisiana Recruitment Program.

Budgets on freedom schools, educational centers, economic projects, and testing programs to follow when additional expenses ane imperative. All affors will be put forward to sponsor above endeavors out of the operating budget. However, to do such will not be easy.

We shall count on the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee to continue assisting our program by filing affirmative and/or defensive law suits.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Although the functions of the Southern Regional Office have never been defined by Southern Staff and/or National CORE, I shall endeavor to state my opinion as to the functions of the said office.

First of all, the SRO should serve as laison between National CORE and staff and chapters of the South.

Secondly, SRO should be able to interpret desires of Southern Staff and chapters and relate to involved bodies the limitations of National CORE in meeting such desires.

Thirdly, SRO should push for Southern Regional Programs, do research in reference to such programs, raise funds from the involved region to support such programs, and to coordinate regional personnel and staff to implement the programs.

Fourthly, SRO should promote chapter development, service old and infant chapters, and direct chapters and staff training institutes.

Fiftly, to coordinate Southern Regional Projects among staff and chapters and to direct recruitment programs to support such programs.

Sixtly, to promote public and community relations for Southern Region.

These functions along with additions, revisions, and modifications from other Southern Staff members and National CORE should be outlined for the SRO. The failure of CORE to outline such responsibilities has in the past caused the SRO to move at a snails pace of development.

Nevertheless, it is my opinion that above functions have been reasonably carried out in a competent fashion by Richard Haley in light of the conditions of indecision and indifferance of National CORE and Southern Staff toward defining the functions which I now suggest for consideration of the parties involved

Whereas SRO as outlined in my above suggestions may well fit into CORE's structure because of our national responsibility to chapters outside of the Southern Region, the program which Dave Dennis proposes and which we in Louisiana fully endorse will necessitate a SRO with functions broader in scope than CORE or any other Civil Rights organisation can provide as long as such a sponsoring group will have to meet responsibilities to several regions and programs outside of the South. This is said in light of National CORE'S limited resources.

If our southwide nine state political program is to developed by National CORE alone then a new look at the functions which I initally suggested in this memo must be revamped, and broadened in scope and depth.

COPY

Nevertheless, I suggest that such a program should be pushed by several National groups and from a SRO staffed by representatives from several groups. A southwide "Freedom Democratic Party Movement" is too big for any one civil rights group.

For contrary to what we would like to believe, the "Freedom Movement" is not CORE and CORE is not the "Freedom Movement." The movement is bigger and broader than any one group and therefore, no one group could ever support in any one shape, form, or fashion.

COPY

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 3, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Orgainization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

On or around September 1, 1964, I sent to you a report entitled Voter Registration in Louisiana, with July VEP statistical reports attached to it. It was sent with the August reports in a package with copies of everything for you, SEDF, and VEP. Please check your reports.

I am sending a duplicate report for your convenience. In the future, don't lose my reports. (Smile)

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/sb I am enclosing the September field reports and voter registration complaints for your files.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

October 4, 1964 - November 3, 1964

I Freedom schools

Monroe
Greensburg
Clinton
Jonesboro
St. Francisville
Donaldsonville
Baton Rouge
(other localities as CORE establishes itself)

II Educational centers

St. Francisville
(others as facilities become available)

III Economic projects

A. Urban

In Monroe and Baton Rouge, CORE intends to increase opportunity and equality in Negro employment in ghetto and downtown businesses, in some larger firms such as Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and in bus companies through an approach aimed not only at the particular business but at involving the community at large. CORE will open communication with and use to the fullest extent the local, state, and national organized labor structures, management hierarchies, and the publicity resources of newspapers, churches, industry organs, etc. The approach is community-wide to mitigate the countering effect of the fear of lower class whites of Negro economic competition.

B. Rural

To attack rural economic problems, CORE intends to use the existing (in law but for Negroes not in practice) Federal, state and local political-agricultural structures, e.g., the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Committees; to encourage and aid in the formation of cooperatives and leagues; to disseminate knowledge of Federal and state programs and to encourage their application; to make available to leading farmers (to teach others) the results of agricultural research. The emphasis is on organized cooperation because of the existing means for it and because only in numbers have the Negro farmers any strength.

IV Testing of Civil Rights Bill: public accommodations, public facilities

Baton Rouge
New Roads
Monroe
Hammond

V Expansion into 4th and 8th Congressional Districts

Loci: Shreveport
Alexandria

VI Voter registration Techniques of canvassing + clinics and political organization

East Baton Rouge
Iberville
Ascension
St. Helena
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
West Feliciana
Ouachita
Jackson
Caddo
Rapides
Washington
Livingston
St. Tammany
Tangipahoa

VII Establish Freedom Democratic Party structure

A (pilot program) Baton Rouge
Monroe

B (second stage) New Orleans

C Shreveport
Alexandria

VIII Louisiana Troupe of Free Southern Theatre

Monroe
Baton Rouge

IX Louisiana Student Union

A College

Southern University
Grambling College
Northeast State College
Delta Vocational

B High School

Monroe

X Recruitment

A Statewide

B Northern

XI Fund raising

A Louisiana

Unions
Churches

Fraternal organizations
Civic organizations

B. Northern appeals

XII Research

A. Louisiana socio-economic-political structure

October 5, 1964

Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Jim tells me that he cannot authorize you to travel to N.Y. or any where else without an OK from Richard Haley. Get in touch with him first.

I will send out today 400 copies of Calendar of Coercian. Sorry you didn't receive any.

Regards,

Maxine Skurka

Refer to Haley

OCT 5 1964

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
September 30, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have been invited to speak at the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee Conference on October 10, 1964, in New York. The letter states that LCDC will provide my expenses, but I do not have money now to make the trip. Should I request my expenses in advance from them; or could you advance the money, to be reimbursed at a later date by LCDC?

Also, I recently came across the pamphlet "Calendar of Coercion," which deals primarily with Louisiana. We have none of these pamphlets on hand, and I would appreciate it if you would send us four hundred (400) copies.

By now you should have received the revised version of the Louisiana Program, so I expect to be hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/sb

OCT 13 1964

October 7, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have sent the financial reports and the field reports for the month of September, and you should now made a copy of the July report. Please forward to the Voters Education Project reports for July, August, and September, if you haven't done it yet. I am enclosing a copy of the Staff Meeting, October 3, 1964. In the minutes you will see plans for Louisiana of this insuiting year.

I hope by now Haley has decided on the budget, it is now in the mail. We are still operating the office and the bills are mounting, since October 1, 1964

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Staff Meeting
October 3, 1964

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Ronnie Moore, Presiding
Judy Rollins, Recording

I. Collection of Fied Reports
  A. Those submitted:
    1. Ouachita: by Claudia Edwards
      a. registered 195 people
      b. new techinque: teaching at courthouse
      c. Voters' League meeting held September 29, 1964 have chosen nominating committee next meeting on October 15, 1964.
      d. CORE Chapter attendance falling off; attributed to the opening of school. Ouacheta CORE needs adults.
      e. Problem of re-segregation; specifically at Walgreen's where manager said "We served 300 niggers and we ain't serving no more!"
      f. Olin Mateson again white washed to President's Committee.
      g. All expenses will be hereafter be handle by Spiver.
    2. Iberville and Ascension: by Kenny Johnson
      a. registered 104 people
      b. Donaldsonville CORE Chapter active and has great potential (visited by Ronnie Moore with Kenny Johnson on September 30, 1964).
    3. Jackson Parish: by Fred Brooks
      a. registered 71 people
      b. Voter Registration canvassing in areas surrounding Jonesboro
      c. Continental can will be handled by Danny Mitchell. We are preparing an employment breakdown for him now.
         Numerous complaints have already been forwarded to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.
      d. Brooks turned in expense report (with receipts).

    4. East Baton Rouge: by Judy Rollins
      a. registered 476 people (many civic-minded organizations conducting voter registration campaigns.)
      b. Political organization will be stressed for the month of October.
      c. Testing of Baton Rouge restaurants and public facilities on interstate highways in vicinity planned.
  B. Reports Not Submitted
    1. East Feliciana, Verla Bell responsible
    2. 6th District Parishes)West Feliciana, Pt. Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Washington) visited by East Baton Rouge staff Reports will be submitted by Loria Davis and Sharon Burger.

- II. Ronnie Moore
  - A. Budget
    - 1. New Staff Members hired:
      - a. Joyce Johnson
      - b. Al Culpepper
      - c. Christine Wright
      - d. Frank Battieste
    - 2. Operating Expenses
      - a. car rental: $500.00 per month
      - b. state office $25.00 per week
      - c. supplies
      - d. gas for 5 cars: $175.00 per week
      - e. communication: $200.00 per month
      - f. miscellaneous: $400.00 per month
      - g. 17 workers: $425.00 per week
      - -Conclusion: 8 months operating cost $36,175
  - B. October Program
    - 1. Freedom schools
      - a. most desirable places
        - 1. Monroe
        - 2. Clinton
        - 3. St. Franisville
        - 4. Donaldsonville
        - 5. Greensburg
      - b. direction: Dave Kramer
        - 1. forwarded information and questions to him
        - 2. community involvement is essential
        - 3. Dave has storage space for books in Monroe
    - 2. Educational Center-St. Francisville
      - a. Place (1 acre) will be donated by people of St. Francisville.
      - b. Program
        - 1. librarian, full time
        - 2. Vocational Counselor
        - 3. Research and Guidance
        - 4. Voter Registration, full time
        - 5. Food (surplus)
        - 6. Adult Education:
          - (a) dietetics
          - (b) hygene
          - (c) three r's
          - (d) sex education
        - 7. freedom schools
        - 8. medical care first aid drugs
        - 9. recreational program
        - 10. cultural center and assembly hall
    - 3. Economic Projects
      - A. Urban (Monroe and Baton Rouge)
        - 1. Negro Employment
        - 2. Bus companies
        - 3. Use organized labor structures
        - 4. Testing of Civil Rights Bill

        a. No testing unless approval by Ronnie
        b. Special targets:
            (1) Baton Rouge
            (2) New Roads
            (3) Monroe
            (4) Shreveport
            (5) Alexandria
            (6) Hammond
    5. Expansion to 4th and 8th Congressional Districts
        a. Shreveport headquarters
        b. Alexandria
    6. Voter Registration
        a. Canvassing
        b. Clinics
        c. Political Organizations begin especially in Baton Rouge and Monroe
    7. Free Southern Theatre
        a. contact Mississippi get more information
        b. possibly for Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe
        c. Judy Rollins responsible
    8. Student Union Program
        a. Possibly campus organization affiliated with CORE
C. Recrictment
    1. Staff is requested to send list (with comments) of all local volunteers
D. Fund Raising
    1. Send us lists of: churches, teachers, fraternal group, social groups.
    2. If money is donated, use in local area, send some to State Office if possible. But be sure to kepp clear accurate records of all income.
E. Field Reports, etc.
    1. Ronnie set specific deadlines for all reports; please see attached memo.
F. 1968
    1. Ronnie discussed the direction of CORE in Louisiana state politics
    2. We are investigating
        a. running Negro candidates
        b. Annexation and Incorporation
        c. State wide political organization.

Discussion on whether or not FRD not conclusive training session for staff will be held sometime within the next two months. Dave Kramer, contact Mississippi training session leaders for information.

Next staff meeting will be on November 3, 1964.

Staff meeting began at 10:30 a.m.; adjourned at approximately 5 p.m.

POST THIS MEMO

To: Louisiana Staff
From: Ronnie M. Moore
Re: Responsibilities and Procedural Requirements

These responsibilities were discussed at our last staff meeting, I herein reiterate to emphasize their importance to each member of the staff:

I. I want personal reports periodically from each staff member on our program, present and future, in your respective parish, in your district, and, if possible in the state and/or the Southern region. I expect not only criticism, but ideas and creativity; the first report must be in the state office by October 20, 1964.

II. Send at once name, address, phone number, and evaluation from each staff member of all local volunteers working in your area.

III. Community Survey forms soon will be forwarded to you; complete and return them to State Office as soon as possible.

IV. Expense reports should be maild by Saturdays, in order that they are received at the State Office by Monday of each week.

V. Four (4) copies of narrative field report and two (2) copies of Project report (the one prepared by Haley) are to be in State Office on the 1st and 15th of each month.

VI. Five (5) copies of the VEP statistical report must be in State Office on the 1st of each month.

VII. Onethe 1st of each month, also, I want a "schedule of work" in triplicate covering objectives and methods in the fields of Voter Registration, Political Organization, Chapter Development, Testing, fund raising, freedom schools, etc. for the upcoming month.

VIII. Each member of the staff is expected to pay for all board and $5.00 per week for lodging: "Lodging" includes rent, gas, and electric bills, Therefore, CORE will supplement your payment of lodging only when the sum of rent, gas and electricity exceeds $20.00 per month for each staff member.

IX. Please remember:

- A. Complaints are to be sent directly from the field to the Justice Department. At the same time, forward two (2) carbon copies to State Office
- B. Document all incidents of private and/or public intimidations; sent two (2) copies to State Office.
- C. Send carbon copies of all your correspondence to State Office.

October 19, 1964

Ronnie Moore
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

We now have received everything we need from Ascension & West Feliciana CORE chapters to affiliate them except a detailed report and recommendation from you.

If I receive these soon I will bring these two chapters up for affiliation at the next Steering Committee of NAC meeting.

I'm not frowning -- I sent the telephone bill to Richard Haley where it belongs.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: R. Haley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

OCT 19 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
State Office CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 15, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am recommending affiliation of the West Ascension CORE Chapter on Racial Equality in Donaldsonville, Louisiana. I am enclosing a copy of a [redacted] constitution, application for affiliation, and a personal money order of $10.00 for the affiliation fee.

Sometime back, I recommended the West Feliciana CORE Chapter for affiliation, and sent you a fee sample constitution, affiliation fee, and application for affiliation. What additional steps are needed to get affiliation for the West Feliciana CORE Chapter?

I am also enclosing a telephone bill for the CORE office in Baton Rouge, please pay this bill because we show don't have any cash. Stop frowning, I will not send anymore bills up.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

cc. Richard Haley

Enclosures

DEC 7 1964

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 4, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

We received a check from National CORE for $677.00 and now our debts are a little less.

CORE's financial situation is indeed desperate. Serious consideration on retrenchment now and future expansion of staff and program must be based on our present financial experiences.

We in Louisiana are taking the following steps to maintain our program and to help bail CORE out of its national economic delemma.

(1) Eliminating our volunteer program.

(2) As of December 2, 1964, task force workers in Louisiana have agreed to lend National CORE $4.89 out of their checks of $44.89 every two weeks until March 11, 1965. This money isto be sent to Louisiana for project operating expenses like office rent, car note, phone, and office supplies every two weeks. $4.89 x 17 workers= $83.13 project expense check for Louisiana every two weeks. By the date mentioned above workers will have received six more pay checks. Therefore, National CORE will owe each worker by that date $29.34 totaling $498.78 for the staff. (Interest free loan).

(3) Needless to say, we are cutting down on telephone calls, travel, etc.

In spite of these limited means of implementation; voter registration, freedom schools, community centers, testing the civil rights bill, direct action, economic projects, etc., will go on in Louisiana.

By the way, Sir, please send us some cash post haste to pay the following bills.

Office Rent		$ 65.00
Car Note		71.71
Office Supplies and Equipment:		
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge	$584.81	
Standard Office Supply, Baton Rouge	61.98	
Royal Furniture Company, Baton Rouge	53.32	700.11
Automotive:		
Moran Motor Company, Baton Rouge	36.88	
Robinson Brothers, Inc. Baton Rouge	33.37	
Bold Two-Stop Service, Jonesboro	4.00	
Long's Skelly Service Station, Monroe	9.37	
		83.62
Staff Expense Reports:		
Fred Brooks	82.72	
Spiver Gordon	5.97	
Ronnie Moore	42.47	
		131.16
Miscellaneous:		
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund Clinton, La.	250.00	
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine	97.50	
A & A Print Shop, Monroe	11.70	
Admiral Blueprints, Inc., Baton Rouge	6.95	
Western Union, Baton Rouge	3.04	
Ideal Drug Store, Baton Rouge	41.82	
		381.01
	TOTAL	$1,426.90

Even if you accept the suggested loan from our subsistent wages, the above bills must be paid now. These bills are on demand and past due. A contribution toward payment of these bills will be greatly appreciated. Please accept our offer.

You haveour deepest sympathy during CORE's hours of financial turmoil.

Yours For Freedom,

Louisiana Task Force

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. - James Farmer
James McCain
Marvin Rich

December 8, 1964

Ronnie Moore
1501½ E. Blvd.
Butler Bldg., Rm. 207
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I am very sorry but we cannot replace anyonew[illegible]rederick Brooks. We told you that we must retrench previously, and Fred Brooks cannot be the only one layed off. Please carry out this program or we will have to do the retrenching from this office. I understand that is is hard to do but our financial situation is not getting any better.

As far as staff lending money to CORE in Louisiana, Haley will have to make the decision, but I don't think it is a good idea. I'm afraid they will never see the money if they lend it to us.

Hope all else is well.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

P.S. Marvin tells me he discussed the whole thing with you when he was down suth

cc: Richard Haley

December 14, 1964

Ronnie Moore
CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I am very sorry but it is absolutely impossible for us to put Charles Fenton on staff at this time. I wish there were something I could do but I'm afraid there isnt.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 10, 1964

DEC 14 1964

Mr. James McCain
National Office
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Louisiana Task Force workers, with the approval of Richard Haley, have agreed to lend CORE money. This money will be repaid out of expense advances received by the project.

In view of CORE's compromising financial condition, I have taken certain steps to relieve the situation down here. The volunteers which were supported from project money have been eliminated. In addition to Fred Brooks who terminated his employment. Three other staff people will be leaving. So as you can see, retrenchment has been in operation to a great degree down here.

Charles Fenton is a very good worker with very distinct talents in the field. He was with us this summer up to now he has been working as a volunteer. He is from California and it would be impracticle to send him home. In view of the fact that 4 members of the paid staff are leaving, possibly more in the near future, and the two volunteers have likewise been eliminated; I ask you to reconsider your decision not to replace Fred Brooks with Charles Fenton.

These things are in addition to once more attempting to become more economical in our expentitures. I am sure you can understand the position we are in, for we are on the end which feels this financial crisis.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie

Ronnie M. Moore
Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj

DEC 21 1964

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 15, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

CORE workers in Louisiana will be on Christmas leaves from Friday, December 18, 1964 to Monday, January 4, 1965.

Cathy Cortes
Al Culpepper
Loria Davis
Henry Brown
Joyce Johnson
Dave Kramer
Verla Bell
Judith Rollins
Sharon Burger
Frank Battiste
Claudia Edwards
Marian Bernard
Bill Yates
Christine Wright
Kenny Johnson

Charles Fenton will continue to work in Jonesboro, Louisiana. Oretha Castle and Ronnie Moore will be at their respective offices during most of the above period, excluding Christmas Eve, Christmas, New Years' Eve, and New Years' Day and possibly a day or two before and/or after each specified holiday.

Several workers will be available for call duty and some will be working when necessary.

On January 4, 1965 there will be a staff meeting in the state office at 10 a.m. All staff members are to be present and on time.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Peace On Earth and Good will
toward man,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. - Mr. James Mc Cain

January 7, 1964

Ronnie Moore
1501½ E. Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

At the end of November we sent to Alexandria, at the request of Judy Rollins, a large supply of CORE material. Judy asked that I not put CORE on the packages at all -- just that I send it to her, c/o General delivery. Because there were three (or four) large packages we shipped them Greyhound. About three weeks after I sent them, Judy wrote and told me they never arrived. I have been tracing them (or at least Greyhound in NY. has been trying to trace them) since then. NO luck. I have written to Judy since then but have had no reply. As I have to now file a formal claim will you find out if the packages turned up and let me know? Also, since there was certainly enough material in these packages to supply your areas in Louisiana for a while I will hold off sending your requested material until I hear from you.

Hope you had a happy Christmas and a cheerie new year!

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JAN 7

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 2, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Kindly send the following at once:

500 copies of "Justice"

500 copies of "Louisiana Story - ~~1963~~" Summer '64

500 copies of "It Happened in Baton Rouge"

500 copies of "Right to Vote"

2,500 CORE letterheads

1,000 CORE envelopes

1,000 "I Am Registered" buttons

1,000 "Freedom Now" buttons

1,000 equality buttons (=)

~~1,000~~ 100 CORE caps

Copies of other CORE literature as well as posters on CORE and voter registration are also needed. Please send post haste.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore
Ronnie M. Moore

RM/sb

167

January 14, 1965

Ronnie Moore
1501½ E. Boulevard
Louise Street P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

If East Ascension CORE is the same as West Ascension CORE we do have your recommendation. Since Charles Augusta is one of the officers of West Ascension CORE, I assume they are the same. "Anyway" we have their folder among those that will be brought up for affiliation at this weekends Steering Committee meeting. OK?

I am still holding your order until I have word from you as to that reportedly lost package of CORE material sent to Alexandria. Hope to hear from you soon.

Jim sends regards -- He just returned from months vacation & work in Sumter.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 5, 1965

JAN 11 1965

Mr. James McCain
National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Several months ago, I sent you affiliation papers and my personal recommendation for East Ascension Parish CORE group. No word from your department has been received as to Steering Committee or National Action Council receiving or rejecting the application.

Please act promptly on this matter.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc.- Charles Augusta
Donaldsonville, Louisiana

167

FIELD REPORT

Project Jurisdiction: State of Louisiana
Author of-Report: Ronnie M. Moore, Senior Field Secretary
Date of Report: January 19, 1965
Period covered by report: September, 1964 - January, 1965

I. Program

Objectives: The Louisiana project is primarily centered around voter registration with emphasis on politically oriented community organization. Communities are being organized through freedom schools, voter registration drives, clothing distribution, implementation of the new civil rights law, attainment of fair hiring and labor union practices and through general endeavors to meet the immediate needs of the community involved.

Permanent organization is the product of a program that is meaningful not only to our staff, but to the people. We are organizing people around their every day needs and at the same time we are attempting to direct such organization toward a long range goal of political recognition and representation.

Activities: Our activities for the above period included the following:

1. Voter registration campaigns in fourteen (14) parishes of the fifth, sixth, eighth, and second congressional districts of Louisiana. The voter registration increase was approximately 1,200 from September to November 4, 1964; little progress has been made since then.

2. Testing the compliance of public accommodations and public facilities with the 1964 Civil Rights Act in Jackson, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, Rapides and East Feliciana Parishes.

3. Establishment of freedom schools at Jonesboro, Clinton and Plaquemine.

4. Servicing CORE chapters at St. Francisville, Clinton and Donaldsonville.

5. Protest of labor union discrimination and discriminatory practices at Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation at West Monroe. The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held hearings and are investigating complaints from our plaintiffs.

6. Drafted (now revising) plans for a community center in West Feliciana Parish.

7. Attempts were made to organize farmers at St. Francisville for ASC, FHA and anti-poverty bill participation.

8. Began taking a community survey in Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and Iberville Parishes. This survey should reveal the basic needs of these communities. Precinct meetings will be called to discuss such needs, and precincts will be organized around the needs. The organization should, when possible, be directed toward political activity.

Note: The proposed Summer Project of 1965 is broad enough both geographically and programatically to lay a firm foundation of community organization which can be easily directed toward effective educational, economic and political aims.

II. Staff

Name:	**Age**:	**Position**:	
Oretha Castle		Field Secretary Covering 4th and 5th Congressional Districts	
Henry Brown	27	Task Force Worker	
Sharon Burger	22	"	
Alvin Culpepper	20	"	
Cathy Culpepper	19	"	
Claudia Edwards	22	"	
Charles Fenton	24	"	(volunteer)
Joyce Johnson	22	"	
Kenny Johnson	17	"	
Steve Miller	19	"	(volunteer)
Judy Rollins	24	"	
Ronnie Sigal (Miss)	22	"	(volunteer)
Christine Wright	24	"	
Bill Yates	36	"	

All Task Force Workers work in the field; specific duties depend on the community or area to which they are assigned.

III. Facilities

Offices: State office - Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(504) 342-8388

North Louisiana office - Oretha Castle
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
(318) 325-7610

Alexandria office - Judy Rollins
1406 Ninth Street
Alexandria, Louisiana
(318) 442-7642

Residential headquarters are set up in Jackson and East Feliciana Parishes:

Charles Fenton
General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana
(318) 7316

Bill Yates
General Delivery
Clinton, Louisiana
(504) 683-5401

Autos:

Two (2) 1964 Chevrolets leased by CORE from National Car Rental Monroe (one to go Shreveport)

One (1) 1964 Comet owned by Louisiana Project (resumption of $71.71 monthly payments) Alexandria

One (1) 1964 Ford station wagon owned by Louisiana Project (purchased by community of Clinton and National CORE) to go to Jonesboro

One (1) 1965 Plymouth owned by volunteer worker Steve Miller of Antioch College (gas, maintenence, etc. paid by owner) Clinton

One (1) 1964 Valiant owned by volunteer worker Ronnie Segal (gas and maintenance paid by CORE) Baton Rouge

Major items of equipment:

Four (4) typewriters owned by CORE

Two (2) file cabinets owned by CORE

Two (2) tape recorders owned by CORE

One (1) record player owned by CORE

Two (2) mimeograph machines owned by CORE

10,000 volumes (freedom school and library storage room)

1,000 volumes (stationed at freedom schools)

IV. Budget

Please see attached supplement

V. Evaluation

The desegregation of public accommodations at Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Plaquemine may be listed as a major accomplishment. Other accomplishments include the desegregation of the library at Jonesboro, a school desegregation attempt at Alexandria, and getting plaintiffs to testify before the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

One of our failures is that we have not developed approaches in our voter registration program in order to keep the people interested and active. We have not been able to properly train staff and therefore we have not been able to really organize communities as we should. Progress is being made in this area, however.

The racial ratio of staff is out of proportion. We have five (5) whites and eight (8) Negroes on the task force. More Negro staff members are needed. Staff needs training in community organization and in general in order to cultivate creative thinking and programmatic implementation.

I readily agree that the year round project approach to the problems of various communities may not produce CORE chapters designed for the purpose of extending the structure of National CORE. Community units set up by the project may not be labeled CORE, but their objectives and accomplishments are those of CORE.

If we in Louisiana are in the field to organize communities to fight on their own, then the organizational vehicle must be flexible in label, structure and immediate goals but directed toward the same long range goal.

VI. Recommendations and Remarks

Recommendations for Louisiana are as follows:

1. Regional training workshops for staff and chapters

2. More staff in Louisiana in order to insure the setting up of Congressional and party challenges in 1966 and 1968.

3. More staff for the 1965 Summer Project than is indicated in the prospectus.

4. Immediate payment of bills on demand.

This report is general, but I hope it serves a few of the purposes for which it was requested. I will be glad to write supplementary statements to answer any specific questions.

BUDGET

Amounts spent in November and December, 1964:

	Nov.	Dec.
Rent		
Baton Rouge office	$60.00	$65.00
Jonesboro residential headquarters	25.00	25.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	57.11	62.25
Monroe office	18.70	41.69
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	9.87	7.60
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
Auto Operation		
Repairs	55.55	14.94
(Due to financial situation of project, credit cards were used for gas and minor repairs in November and December. Estimate maximum of $5.00 per day for four (4) cars - two (2) leased from National Car Rental and two (2) owned by Louisiana Project)	600.00	620.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies	208.04	27.48
Other expenses		
Utilities at Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	18.39	14.57
Total	$1,124.37	$950.24

BUDGET cont.

Estimates for January and February, 1965:

Rent	Jan.	Feb.
Baton Rouge office	$48.00	$40.00
Jonesboro	20.00	20.00
Rapides (Alexandria)	20.00	20.00
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	20.00	20.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	50.00	50.00
Monroe	50.00	50.00
Jonesboro	25.00	25.00
Alexandria	25.00	25.00
Clinton	25.00	25.00
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
2 Leased cars (National Car) Auto operation (excluding car owned by Steve Miller)	250.00	250.00
Gas - $5.00 per day for five (5) cars	815.00	770.00
Maintenance	125.00	125.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies and postage	75.00	75.00
Other expenses		
Miscellaneous	100.00	100.00
Total.......................................	$1669.71	$1616.71

BILLS ON DEMAND

January 19, 1965

Office rent:			
Baton Rouge office.	$ 65.00		**Dec. 12
Baton Rouge office.	65.00		**Jan. 12
		$130.00	
Office supplies and equipment:			
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge	$659.81		*Nov. 27
Standard Office Supply, Monroe.......	89.46		*Dec. 28
"Royal Furniture Co., Baton Rouge......	53.32		*Nov. 1
		$802.59	
Automotive:			
Payment on Comet...................	$ 71.71		**Jan. 30
Robinson Bros. Inc., Baton Rouge....	48.31		*Dec. 28
Moran Motor Co., Baton Rouge........	36.88		*Nov. 20
Bolds Two-Stop Service, Jonesboro...	4.00		*Nov. 2
Long's Service Station, Monroe......	9.37		*Sept. 3
Rose Oil Company..................	15.28		*Dec. 20
		$185.55	
Workers:			
Gulf States Utilities...............	$ 19.23		*Jan. 15
Spiver Gordon......................	5.97		
Ronnie Moore	42.47		
Ronnie Moore.......................	20.45		
Christine Wright...................	10.49		
Sharon Burger......................	10.10		
		$108.71	
Miscellaneous:			
A & A Print Shop, Monroe...........	$ 11.70		*Nov. 30
Admiral Blueprints, Inc., Baton Rouge	6.95		*Nov. 6
Western Union, Baton Rouge..........	3.04		*October
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund..	250.00		***Nov. 28
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine.....	97.50		***Oct, 26
		$369.19	
Total..			$1,596.04

* last billing date
** date payment due
***date last payment made

Chronology on Jonesboro

Jackson Parish

July 7, 1964 - Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were driving from Jonesboro to Monroe when three cars of whites tried to detain them on the highway. Moore was driving and was able to get away from the three cars by making a u-turn and slightly knocked against one of the other cars. Then there was a chase back to Jonesboro at 105 mph. Moore and Lesser got to where the CORE workers were staying at Jonesboro. The three cars passed back and forth in front of the house. The Chief of Police was called along with the Sheriff but they did not respond until the FBI was contacted through Marvin Rich in New York. Then the Sheriff's deputies arrived along with the Chief of Police. The next day in Monroe, James O. Smith filed a warrant for Moore's arrest on the charge of reckless driving and hit-and-run. Moore later filed the same against James O. Smith.

July 10, 1964 - While canvassing Talbot Street in Jonesboro, threats of intimidation from the Sheriff's deputy and construction workers who told CORE workers to abandon work on voter registration in that area.

July 11, 1964 - Cathy Patterson, Robert Weaver, Bill Yates, Calvin Williams, Fred Brooks, and a local worker Doris Davis were apprehended by three Jackson Parish Deputies, one Lincoln Parish Chief Deputy, and one Louisiana State Trooper on U. S. Highway 167 and held for approximately two hours. They were made to pose for pictures taken by one of the officers, while standing outside of their car which was impounded by Jackson Parish Sheriff, although the incidents occurred in Lincoln Parish. The group received threats from these authorities when they refused to cooperate. Workers, Yates and Miss Davis were held under arrest by Jackson Parish authorities pending investigation of their identification, but were released without charge.

July 13, 1964 - Three white youths stopped at the Freedom House and engaged in a conversation with CORE workers and policemen. Upon becoming rude they were asked to leave, but only after they had made threats on the lives of the occupants of the Freedom House and Robert Weaver in particular.

July 30, 1964 - The KKK members burned crosses throughout Jackson Parish and nearly 50 or more Klansmen marched through the Negro section of Jonesboro, Louisiana holding burning torches in their hands lead by a sheriff's patrol car. The Negro section witnessed this and organized a group called the Deacons of the Defense of Justice.

November 15, 1964 - A cross was burned about two blocks from the Freedom House Saturday morning at 2 O'clock and five shots were fired around the House. Reports were made to the FBI. An investigation was made by the FBI and the Justice Department, Thursday evening.

In Early December - Jackson Parish library system was desegregated.

January 4, 1965 - Talking plans were made to desegregate public accommodations in Jonesboro, and three ministers agreed to allow their churches to be used for voter registration purposes.

January 17, 1965 - Sunday morning at 1 a.m. two of these three churches were burned. These churches are Pleasant Grove Baptist Church in Pleasant, Louisiana and Bethany Baptist Church in Bethany, Louisiana.

FEB 1 1965

File So. Office

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 26, 1965

Mrs. Florence S. Sigal
3731 Abbott Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Sigal:

You will never know the depth of gratitude for your thoughtfilness and generosity.

At the time we received your check of $500.00 our bills on demand had reached a total of $1,600.00, and the balance in our checking account was exactly $2.03.

The movement in Louisiana will continue, because we have friends like you and your daughter.

Many thanks.

Yours for freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore
CORE - Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc.- James Farmer, National Office
Marvin Rich, National Office
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office

COPY

March 1, 1965

Ronnie Moore
CORE
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

From now on I would like to send CORE-lators directly to all Southern Projects. I have already written to Alexandria and Jonesboro asking them if they wanted the CORE-lators sent directly to them
of [illegible] :on Rouge or Monroe. In any case
[illegible] l I send to Baton Rouge?

Hope all is well with you.

Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

March 15, 1965

Ronnie Moore
CORE
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise Street P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

Please send me asssoon as possible, Voter Registration figures for Louisiana for October, November, December, 1964, and January, February, and March, 1965.

Please send these to me on a regular basis from now on.

Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

MEMO

TO: To All CORE Chapters DATE: April 2, 1965

FROM: Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director

RE: Summer Project Workers URGENT

Four areas of CORE's Southern Region are planning concentrated efforts during Summer 1965. Volunteers and Task Force workers are needed in order to carry out the projects successfully, and we are requesting your help to build this work force.

Because of the other projects being planned for next summer by FDP, SNCC, SCLC and many others, it has become obvious that we must make a concert effort to involve people in CORE's program. Ourprimary problem is our financial inability to hire as many Task Force workers as we need, and must rely heavily on self--supporting or individually sponsored volunteers to staff CORE projects throughout the South.

CORE chapters can be of tremendous assistance in this area. Work could begin now to raise funds specifically for the purpose of giving subsistence support to project volunteers, and to set up workshops to acquaint members and interested parties with our summer plans. Some members, particularly students, may well be interested in working on one of the projects for the summer--and may even have the resources to support themselves in many cases. Your chapter, or a member of your chapter, might have contacts in your community who could come down or subsidize another worker's coming down.

Expenses on an average project run to $15-25 a week--a maximum of $250 for the ten-week summer project duration. We are also in need of cars, particularly for voter registration work, and would like as many volunteers who can to bring onw down. Needless to say, funds are needed for everything--but our most vital need is of people.

We are planning a major "big push" in Louisiana, that will require approximately 60 self-supporting volunteers, and 40 Task Force people who will probably come from the Southern Campuses. It will require about 25 volunteers cars, along with the regular project cars. The success of the project is vitally important in terms of movement progress in the state--and in the South. Remember that the whips of both House and Senate in Washington are duly "elected" officials of this state, segregationists, and part of a statewide political machine that has made it impossible for the Negro community to have a voice in what happens to it. Powerful bosses like Leander Perez must be dealt with, and the only way to succeed in this is with massive Negro registration, political activity, education, and significant changes in the economic structure of the state. None of this can be accomplished through the efforts of a handful of CORE staff people, although that is exactly what has made the progress that thus far exists. However, a"big push" is definitely needed if we are to make actual, significant social change. And this "big push" requires a "big" number of dedicated people to carry it out.

Northern Florida has made tremendous gains in Negro registration in a few areas--for instance, when CORE workers began a voter registration project in Gadsden County in January, 1964, there were 465 Negroes registered to vote, there are now more than 5,000. A community center has been developed in Chattagoochie that is supported and operated by local people, and many other programs have been initiated. This summer, freedom schools, adult education programs , voter registration gains in other areas any many other such programs sorely needed by the Negro community could be successfully developed--but workers are needed to organize them. The project needs 25 volunteers, and of course as many cars as possible, to carry on the program planned.

South Carolina is concentrating on voter registration and politicaleeducation, in an effort to defeat Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. The present staff has asked for about 35 volunteers to make concrete progress in this direction this summer. North Carolina, too, is concentrating on these areas and has asked for about 15 volunteers.

With your help, we might provide the projects with the personnel they need for the greatest possible gains.

If you would like more details on the projects or needs, can raise funds to support workers, or can enlist volunteers aid, please get in touch with Debbie Bernstein at the Southern Regional Office. Enclosed is a copy of the Task Force application form, which we are also using for volunteers for the summer; please reproduce it and distribute it to interested people. Applications should be in by May 5, 1965 to give us sufficient time to process them and notify applicants. Information brochures on the projects coming up will be available soon--they are presently being printed in New York.

Be sure to let us know if and how you can help.

In the name of Freedom.

David Dennis

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/ds
Enclosure

MEMO

TO: All CORE Chapters DATE: April 14, 1965

FROM: CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: Summer Project Workers **URGENT**

You recently received a memo from this office concerning our need for assistance in recruiting workers for the upcoming summer projects in the South. We hope you have begun some kind of program in this direction.

We have just received word from Ronnie Moore, state project director for Louisiana, that 259 additional volunteers are needed in this state for the summer. June is but a month and a half away, so immediate and maximum efforts must be made to find them.

Enclosed is a copy of our report on summer programming to the last NAC meeting, April 9-11, which should supply you with the information needed to interest potential workers. One of the major things that we need at this point is publicity on the projects; we would appreciate it if you would try to have these program summaries printed in your local and college papers, as well as your own newsletter, if you have one. Emphasis might be put on the current crisis in Bogalusa, as an example of the forces CORE is attempting to contend with in the South.

We thank you for anything you are able to do.

file La proj-
recruitment

C [illegible] thru Wiley

refer to Ronnie Moore

April 20, 1965

APR 21 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Some Bard students have expressed an interest in CORE's planned summer voter registration drive in Louisiana. We are only familiar with the drive, though, through press reports. In order that we may learn more about the program, we would appreciate your sending us information concerning the drive(dates, places, expenses, qualifications, etc.). Some students would, then, possibly volunteeer for the program.

Bard Racial Activity Committee plans to make a twofold commitment this summer: 1) by having students work in Northern ghettos; and 2) by having students work in rural areas of the South.

By sending us the requested information, we will be able to implement our plans as swiftly and correctly as planned. Thank you for your co-operation.

Sincerely,

Andrew D. Leeds

Box 101
Bard College
Annandale-On-Hudson, New York

cc - So Office
NE Office

file -
Louisiana
(letter forwarded)

May 3, 1965

Mrs. Cooper
Harvey, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to reply to your recent letter. He very much appreciated your kind words about CORES activity in Louisiana.

We forwarded your letter to Mr. Ronnie Moore in the Baton Rouge office, since he is coordinating CORES projects in the state and arranging Mr. Farmer's schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

JUN 9 1965

File - La Project budget

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

June 6, 1965

George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear George,

At the staff conference in Mississippi we decided on a budget for the Louisiana summer project. When you left the budget was being reconsidered by you and Haley.

I would like for you to sand me a statement outlining the final draft of the budget and how you plan to send us the cash.

It is imperative that you do this at once so I'll know how to spend the cash on hand and how to plan for the summer.

Take care.

Best Regards,

Ronnie

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/mh
cc: Ed Day

S. Office

AUG 1 6 1965

Mr. Rennie Moore
Baton Rouge Office

SOUTHERN OFFICE
August 13, 1965

Dear Rennie,

I am writing in regard to Nick Lawrense who is a field fellowshiper and is working as a photographer, mainly in north Louisiana.

It seems to me that the tuition part of his fellowship ought to come to this office to pay for his expenses. The agreement we have with him is to pay for all of his film, developing, gasoline, and other expenses. These expenses are mounting at a reasonable rate (for instanse, he has shot about 110 rolls of film and that is about $100), he needs the money and we don't have any here to pay him.

Of course I, or someone, should have thought of this a long time ago but it doesn't seem that anyone did. His tuition would be about $250 and I think that is about what his expenses will come to.

I look forward to receiving yourcheck.

Freedom,

Ed

Ed Hollander

cc: Marvin Rich
George Wiley ✓
Alan Gartner

TO: CORE Southern Regional Office
National CORE
CORE SEDF

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

RE: Voter Registration Campaign in 12 Louisiana Parishes
August 6, 1965 to September 1, 1965

PARISH	Additional Voters Net During Drive
Claiborne	418
Concordia	120
East Feliciana	1972
Iberville	376
Jackson	150
Ouachita	4573
Pointe Coupee	182
Rapides	1800
St. Helena	576
Washington	396
Webster	487
West Feliciana	393
TOTAL	11,443

In each of the twelve parishes we had 2 to 5 staff members consisting of task force workers, summer project volunteers, and students from Southern University. Community response to the voting bill and voter registration workers was excellent.

Utilizing the techniques of canvassing, clinics, rallies, leaflet distribution, and other voter registration mechanics we were able to rush Negro potential voters to registration offices by the hundreds.

In East Feliciana and Ouachita parishes where federal registrars registered voters, we had no problems so far as discrimination was concerned. However, in every parish we were faced with the insurmountable impediments of fear, apathy, ignorance, and illiteracy. Private and public intimidations still exist in rural communities particularly. Fear of economic, physical, and political reprisals was prevalent.

In the other parishes, local registrars presented additional problems. In West Feliciana, registrar Fletcher Harvey accepted on an average of 22 applicants a day regardless of the length of the Negro line which ranged daily from 50 to 150 potential voters.

The slow down process was used to some extent in each of the parishes without federal registrars. Complaints were immediately filed with U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Civil Rights Commission. However, the appointment of federal registrars is a political process and we anticipate "political expediency" to influence the United States Attorney General in decisions.

The determining factor as to whether or not the Negro Voting Age Potential of 525,000 will be developed in Louisiana lies in the attitude of the federal government toward utilization of federal registrars instead of local registrars who are not immuned to Southern traditions.

WILTWYCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, INC.

FLOYD
PATTERSON
HOUSE 208-210 EAST 18TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N.Y./OREGON 4-5020

Please return to

Ronnie Moore

[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
President
JUSTINE WISE POLIER
Vice Presidents
Mrs. [illegible] H. PREISKEL
[illegible] THURSTON
Mrs. [illegible] S. WEISS
Secretary
[illegible] OLIENSIS
Counsel
[illegible] MERMIN
Treasurer
[illegible] SPIRO
Assistant Treasurer
[illegible] WOLMAN
[illegible] ABRAHAM
[illegible] ADLER
Mrs. [illegible] M. ARNSTEIN
Mrs. [illegible] S. BACKNER
Dr. VIOLA W. BERNARD
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]SON
Mrs. [illegible] T. DELANY
Mrs. [illegible] S. DOCKERY
Mrs. [illegible] GARLAND
[illegible]MOR
Mrs. [illegible] GOLDWATER
Mrs. [illegible] HERTZBERG
LEWIS [illegible]
JOSEPH JABLONOWER
PETER KAUFMANN
Dr. MARION E. KENWORTHY
ALLEN T. KLOTS
BENNET H. KORN
Mrs. JOSEPH P. LASH
SYLVIA JAFFIN LIESE
Mrs. ALFRED M. LINDAU
Mrs. MARVIN LYONS
AUSTIN MacCORMICK
ROBERT MacCRATE
Mrs. CECIL MARQUEZ
Mrs. JAMES MARTIN
Mrs. LAWRENCE A. MEYERS
Mrs. MILLARD MIDONICK
Mrs. LOUISE [illegible] MORRIS
LOUIS OTTEN
Mrs. MORDECAI ROCHLIN
Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1942-1962
ERIC ROSENFELD
ALEXANDER E. SALZMAN
DAVID F. SEIFERHELD
Mrs. ROBERT SIFFERT
Mrs. JULIA GREEN STURGES
RICHARD S. TAUSSIG
Dr. ALTON L. WAREHAM
Mrs. CHARLOTTE WINSOR

ADVISORY BOARD
Mrs. CHARLES E. DURHAM
Mrs. MARSHALL FIELD
MORRIS [illegible]
JOHN H. JOHNSON, DD
O. CLAY MAXWELL, DD
ROBERT W. SEARLE, DD
ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT

COMMITTEE ON
TREATMENT PROGRAM
Dr. VIOLA W. BERNARD, Chairman
Mrs. VIRGINIA S. BELLSMITH*
Dr. JUNE JACKSON CHRISTMAS*
Dr. ELIZABETH B. DAVIS*
Mrs. PATRICIA GARLAND
Dr. LOUIS J. GILBERT*
Mr. JOSEPH JABLONOWER
Miss LEAH LEVINGER*
Mr. AUSTIN H. MacCORMICK
Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WINSOR

*Non-Board Member

CHARLES E. [illegible], Executive Director
EDGAR H. AUERSWALD, M.D., Clinical Director

[illegible], Director
Floyd Patterson House

[illegible]

August 19, 1965

~~Mr. J. E. McDonald~~
Staff Associate
National CORE
38 Park Row, New York

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I was delighted to learn that Mr. Ronnie Moore would be in New York City during the second week of September. We would certainly like to meet with him. Would it be possible for him to have lunch with us and then meet with the staff and children of Floyd Patterson House on Thursday, September 9, from 12:00 to 2:30 p.m. at Patterson House? We are located on 18th Street between Second and Third Avenues.

The staff will very much look forward to meeting and talking with Mr. Moore. I am sure the children will have many questions. We will, of course, do all we can to furthere expand our part in helping CORE's work, to reach out for further financial help and participations in CORE programs.

May I have a confirmation of the ~~September 9th date?~~ I will be away from August 20, to August 31, inclusive; during that period please address your communications to, or speak with, Mr. Lloyd A. Johnson, Assistant Director of Floyd Patterson House.

Yours in brotherhood,

Henry Hicks

Henry Hicks,
After Care Therapist

HH/bm

file - LA. Proj.

CORE Routing Memo

To: Ronnie Moore **From:** GW **Date:** 9/14/65

Action Required:

☐ File ☐ Expedite ☐ Circulate

☐ Comment ☐ For your information and possible use

☐ Initial, date and return by________________________________.

☐ Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by_________.

☐ Report any action taken to_________________________.

Remarks: prepare a response on all issues raised & return to me

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

SEP 10 1965

September 9, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear George:

Thanks so much for your note of September 7 acknowledging the $1,660 ear-marked for voter registration in Louisiana.

expense report completed

I would like to call your attention to the fact that we have never received an accounting of the Citizenship Education Project funds allocated for South Carolina and for Florida. I asked Ed Day for such an accounting previously. It is important that we receive this information if we are to continue the CEP project.

I would also like to receive some acknowledgement of the usefulness of the two-way radio system which we provided for Louisiana. So far, we have provided the equipment and $1,000 to cover the installation costs. We have no knowledge of where the units were installed, how they are operating, and their general usefulness.

Statement prepared

I do hope that this information can be provided quickly.

Sincerely,

Mar

Marv Rich

MR:hm

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

September 22, 1965

Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

Ronnie Moore, who is now working in New York in the Organization Department, asked me to write to you for some information. He would like you to give us a financial report on the money we owe you to date on back expenses. He will bring this to the attention of National CORE.

Ronnie also would like to have a report on any further negotiations you have had about the W.T. Edwards Sanitarium case.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

September 22, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is my reaction youyour budget. I know you are going to curse me out when you see it, However, I don't think that we should elaborate on CORE's financial situation. I know, you know, we all know that we are broke!

Please send, as soon as possible, your reaction to my reaction to your budget.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary
Department of Organization

RMM:ms

staff
field

TO: George Wiley September 24, 1965

FROM: Ronnie Moore

I promised Spiver Gordon that a check for $300 would be sent to him on Tuesday against his expense deficit. This figure was suggested by Spiver as a minimum amount to cover some of his immediate needs. Ed Day ok'd the day (Tues.).

Ronnie

La. proj

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 6, 1965

TO: George Wiley
FROM: Ronnie Moore
RE: Louisiana's Two-way Radio System

Base stations were located in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Jonesboro and Bogalusa. When cars with radios were in the vicinity of any base, communications for 25 miles was possible. This was dependent on weather, traffic and other aerial impediments - e.g. trees, electric or phone wires, airplanes.

From Baton Rouge we reached cars in the towns of Haquemine, outskirts of Clinton, St. Francisville, and Jackson. From Bogalusa the ability to reach cars in towns of mass action was very important. Such communication beyond a doubt saved many lives. While members of the Deacons for Defense and Justice patrol the Negro neighborhood in fear of terrorism by klansmen or klan sympathizers, calls from a CORE car stating the gathering of large crowds of whites, or other dangerous developments, were very important. CORE radio equipped patrol cars observed picket lines, voter registration canvassing, mass rallies and other civil rights activities. When dangerous situations developed, these cars quickly informed the Bogalusa Base Station. The protective radio coverage was possible in Jonesboro, Monroe, and Baton Rouge. The only problem was the fact that such protection was limited to a 25 mile radius of the base station. This limited range prevented us from setting up a statewide hookup of communication from one project base station to another. Nevertheless, we were able to reach cars within a 25 mile radius of any base station.

The following steps have been recommended by the Louisiana staff to CORE national officials:

1. Boosters should be repaired and others purchased to increase communication between base stations.

2. Aerial extensions should be purchased for same reasons.

If the above suggestions could be followed, the two-way radio system in Louisiana will become the protective device of its original intent.

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

La VEP

ROBERT KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHDC

IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LOUISIANA WHITES ARE BEING ADDED TO THE REGISTRATION ROLL IN LARGE NUMBERS FOR THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY THROUGH POLICITAL COALTIONS WHILE NEGROES ARE TURNED DOWN FOR ANY TECHINICAL ERROR NEWLY-FORMED WHITE VOTERS BY SEEKING THE COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF REGISTRARS AND FRIENDLY POLITICANS ARE MAKING GREAT GAMES WHILE NEGROES ARE DISFRANCHISED THROUGH DISCRIMINATION WE URGE YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS ALLEGATION BY INSPECTION OF THE RECORDS IN WEST FELICIANA EAST FELICIANA TANGIPANON IBERVILLE AND POINT COUPE PARISHES

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	☐
DAY LETTER	☐
NIGHT LETTER	☐

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	☐
LETTER TELEGRAM	☐
SHORE SHIP	☐

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AT ONCE

RONNIE MOORE FIELD SECRETARY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

TO: JIM McCAIN

These are the task force workers in Louisiana

1. Spiver Gordon (off until Dec. 9, 1963)
2. Mike Lesser
3. Edgar Vickery
4. Bill Brown
5. Tom Valentine
6. Ruthie Wells
7. Mimi Feingold
8. Shirley Thompson
9. Alice Thompson
10. Brendan Sexton

Can we hire Corrie Collins to replace Spiver Gordon during his absence?

no

Ronnie Moore

RM/mf

Memograph Work

Securing complaints & will mail to you as soon as possible,

(Ronnie)
Baton
Rouge

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF ____________________

COMPLAINT

____________________________________deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

____

2. That he has resided at the above address since ______________________.

3. That he has completed ______years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

____

5. That on ______________________, 196_____, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of __________Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments:

Complaint filed with____

in the presence of : Witness______________________________

Witness______________________________

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Dear Jim:

After several weeks of persuading, I got two persons from St. Helena parish to sign complaints against the registrar.

For numerous reasons, I was unable to get carbon copies of these two complaints. I am sending these two to you. Please make copies for your files, and then send these original copies to Wiley Branton for federal action.

Thanks.

Ronnie

Memo . . .

Monday, September 10.
to September 12 Wednesday
I'll be in St. Helena
Parish at Greensburg,
La. If necessary, I'll
stay longer, please
send expense advance
to my regular home
address 10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge La.

Ronnie

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE FRATERNAL PRESS
DIAL 775-3334 FOR YOUR PRINTING
8537 Scenic Highway Baton Rouge, La.

RONNIE
Recommends.

need statewide VEP in Louisiana covering 64 parishes
CORE could take Louisiana with 3 staff people
wants Wiley to visit La.
wants to eliminate E. Baton Rouge parish (see letter of 2/9)

wants to concentrate in rough rural parishes

Dear Marcia,

I am sending you the last payroll check for Lois Chaffee. You may return to CORE's treasury, because she is no longer [redacted] with us.

I'll send an airmail spec'l del'y letter in next day in regard to the bills on demand appearing on the enclosed financial report.

Okay! Thanks.

Things are moving fairly good. Send me those VEP field report forms so I can send you my October VEP field & narrative report.

Take care.

Yours truly,

Ronnie

A PROPOSED VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FOR LOUISIANA: RURAL AND NORTH

BASIC CONTENTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED:

(1) CORE is Louisiana's most noted civil rights organization because of its courageous endeavors and unique accomplishments in both voter registration and direct action projectd.

(2) Louisiana is ripe for chapter development, particularly in rural parishes of the Sixth Congressional District and probably in North Louisiana. We should work North Louiskana because of the great Negro voting potential and because SCLC has been a flop in its efforts in that section. We have the people who can do the job.

(3) CORE's way into these areas in through voter registration in preference to direct action. However, the latter will be the outgrowth of voter registration endeavors as it was in Plaquemine and Clinton, Louisiana. Therefore, at present we should curb on an overall basis all direct action and concentrate on voter registration.

(4

(4) Expansion is essential. However, I feel that CORE can get the most cooperation from communities in areas where help is needed most instead of places like New Orleans where political competition between groups is more important than uniting efforts against segregation. It is suggested that VEP drives in New Orleans be directed by the CORE group in that area assisted by one or two task force workers.

(5) In East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge parishes we should refrain from conducting registration drives. However, in Baton Rouge CORE should reorganize and reactivate a CORE chapter.

(6) If we work North Louisiana, work in St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes should be postponed until we can meet the parishes with great force.

(7) Bill Brown is a good worker but due to personal problems cannot stay on in Louisiana. If possible, and feasible, to assign him to his home state of Arizona for chapter development, this would be an excellent move.

(8) In order to show a substantial state-wide voter registration increase from mow up to the presidential election, we must extend our program beyond the Sixth Congressional District and set up VEP campaigns in at least 20 parishes of the 64 in the state with task force workers serving as coordinators, advisors, and organizers with total emphasis on voter registration which will be direct action for the northern section of Louisiana.

COPY

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM: Nov. 7 until ?

I. Chapter Development

- A. Baton Rouge
- B. Clinton
- C. Plaquemine
- D. Hammond
- E. New Roads
- F. St. Francisville

II. Limited Direct Action

- A. Perfecting boycott in Plaquemine
- B. Perfecting boycott in Clinton

III. Voter Registration (preparing applicants when books reopen Dec. 8, 9, and 10, 1963, and to repeat when books open after January 7, 1963, the date of the second Democratic primary.)

- A. Techniques
  - 1. Clinics, canvassing, rallies, etc.
  - 2. Setting up Committees on Registration Education in parishes and districts where no local organization on registration and/or politics exists.
    - a. St. Francisville - a Committee is needed.
    - b. Organizing and pepping up the Sixth Congressional District Voters' League are needed.
- B. Parishes Under Assignment and/or Requesting Help
  - 1. Iberville
  - 2. Tangipahoa
  - 3. Pointe Coupee
  - 4. St. Helena
  - 5. West Feliciana
  - 6. East Feliciana
  - 7. St. Landry
  - 8. Avoyelles
  - 9. Tensas (no Negroes are registered)
  - 10. St. Tammany and Ascension

IV. Expansion and Exploration Re: VOTER REGISTRATION DIFFICULTIES IN NORTH LOUISIANA

- A. Methodology
  - 1. Meeting and conferring with contacts
  - 2. Community evaluating
  - 3. Coordinating and organizing voter registration campaigns for when the registrar's office opens in December and for a long range state-wide push for registered voters beginning Jan. 8, 1963.

COPY

B. North Louisiana Territory Suggested for Scouting and Limited VEP campaigns in December and Intensification in January.
   1. Shreveport (Caddo Parish) - General area including Bienville, Red River, and Webster Parishes at first.
   2. Monroe (Ouachita Parish) General area including East Carroll, West Carroll, and Madison parishes at first.
   3. Alexandria (Rapides Parish) General area including Winn parish to start.

V. Manpower and Other Essentials

A. Workers - 8 assigned in Louisiana

   1. Four to be assigned to the ten named parishes under Roman numeral III, section B

   2. Four to be assigned to North Louisiana

B. Transportation (5 good running, preferably new, cars)

   1. 2 cars for North Louisiana

   2. 2 cars for the other named parishes in or around the Sixth Congressiohal District.

   3. One car for circulating through the parishes.

C. Means of Securing Cars and/or Availability of Cars:

   1. Jerome Smith has managed to get a car for this project in Louisiana
   2. CORE should keep the Ford Station Wagon
   3. CORE should sell the Studebaker and Rambler and purchase a new car on the installment plan and we in Louisiana will try to meet the notes from local communities involved in the project.
   4. We'll try to get the other cars either from staff or local volunteers.

COPY

VI. BUDGET BEGINNING NOVEMBER 7, 1963 - WEEKLY

Office Rent---------------	5.00
Telephone-----------------	25.00
Care for cars, fas, limited car repairs, etc. for 5 cars	85.00
Office supplies, stationary, traffic tickets, minor bond fees	35.00
	$150.00

COVERING TWENTY-ONE PARISHES

Parish Assignments for Task Force Workers

Parishes	Workers	Transportation essentials
St. Tammany St. Helena East Feliciana West Feliciana Tangipahoa Pointe Coupee	Edgar Vickery Mimi Feingold Alice Thompson	1963 new car secured by Jerome Smith for Louisiana
Iberville St. Landry Avoyelles Ascension	Bill Brown Brendan Sexton	New car needed, with 1959 Ford wagon as trade-in
NORTH LOUISIANA Tensas Caddo Bienville Red River Webster Ouachita East Carroll West Carroll Madison Rapides Winn Washington	Mike Lesser Ruthie Wells Tom Valentine Shirley Thompson	1963 new car to be purchased on a trade-in or sale of CORE's old cars - Studebaker, and Rambler. A second car for this area is also needed.
Circulating from office: 306 Ivey St. Plaquemine, La. to all 21 parishes	National staff person in charge	1956 Buick owned by R. Moore, but needs repairs badly. Can be traded in to help on new purchases.

NOTE: Three new cars are imperative!!!

COPY

Dear Dick,

Recently I was hired by CORE-SEDF to serve as administrator of a generally defined leadership development program. I understand that the specifics of the program will be left to CORE's staff, community people, an unconstructed leadership committee, and SEDF Board of Directors. Of course, with four boss groups, I can accept ulcers as my life-time companions

I think that I am going to like the challenge of such a program. However, from the outset, I can see problems.

I really miss having you around for advice, consultation, and guidance. Before I do anything besides think, I want to sit down and talk to you. Up to now I've been reading your staff suggestions of January and August 1965, comments from Dave, Mike, and Dick Jewitt; talking to potential resource people; raising money etc.

As to the program itself, I plan not to make anything final until I've talked to all staff members and have visited some CORE projects. Contrary to what some might think, I don't plan to draft up a program from a New York office.

I am asking for your help and cooperation and your frank opinion of as to how I should go about developing the program.

You really got me afraid to write to you! However, I thought I'd drop you a line. I'll be looking forward to seeing you and talking things over with you when you're in New York. Take care....

Sincerely,

Ronnie

ORGANIZATION Dept. [redacted]

LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT

From Ronnie Moore

1964

I. Pre-summer-project activity:

The Louisiana delegation to the National Democratic Party Convention will be chosen by the Democratic State Central Committee in early May. It is important to protest the fact that both the State Central Committee and the delegation will be all-white, and will therefore not represent a sizeable minority of Louisiana's population. As part of the freedom registration and elections, we plan to organize a freedom delegation from the Sixth Congressional District which will challenge the seating of the Louisiana delegation at the National Convention.

On April 25, 1964 there will be a meeting of the Capital Voters' League in St. Francisville, La. The Sixth Congressional District CORE task force will make sure that there are at least the following minimum representations from these parishes of the Sixth Congressional District: 6 persons from East Baton Rouge Parish, 3 persons from Tangipahoa Parish, and 2 persons from each of the other parishes.

The Capital Voters League will elect a 17 member delegation to represent the people of the Sixth Congressional District on the Democratic State Central Committee. The persons will request to be seated in place of members of the State Central Committee already elected from the Sixth Congressional District. When the State Central Committee convenes in early May in Baton Rouge, it will have to face the challenge of the freedom delegation and if it refuses to seat the Negro delegation, the latter will meet separately and elect 3 to 6 delegates to the National Democratic Convention (i.e., 1/8 of the 24 to 48 delegates usually selected by the State Central Committee to the National Convention . The exact number of delegates from the State Central Committee will be decided at their meeting in early May; either 24, each with a whole vote or 48, each with a half vote, will be elected.) We hope to send the delegates representing one Congressional District in Louisiana jointly with the Mississippi delegation, which will represent the whole state.

II. Freedom Registration:

The first state-wide law suit against Louisiana voter registration procedures filed by the United States Department of Justice attacked the constitutionality of the registration application form. The basic contention was that the application form is valid only as an application form and cannot be used as a test. Additional law suits against individual registrars clearly point out that the constitutional tests, old and new, are unconstitutional.

Therefore, we contend that all potential registrants meeting the following qualifications be registered: 21 years of age, American citizen, and residency reouirements as outlined in the laws of Louisiana. Moreover, they must fill out in their own handwriting (with or without the assistance of the freedom registrars) a regular application form. In the case of those who are unable to do so (illiterate, disabled, etc.), and who are able to give the information to the registrar, thay should provide the registrar with the requested information.

The application suit is now pending before the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. We plan to get every potential Negro voter who can fill out the application form in the manner described earlier to do so, sealing it in a blank envelope before a freedom registrar who will present it to the parish registrar for acceptance. If the application is denied, then it will be held in a central and protected place later to be presented with approximately 100,000 others to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The presentation at the Fifth Circuit will be as follows: 5 to 10 freedom registrars from each parish will carry all of the applications to the chambers of the five judges of the Court asking that the Court declare the applicants registered as a part of the lawsuit filed by the U.S. Department of Justice. If the judges order the freedom registrars (numbering approximately 12- to 240) to leave, taking the applications with them, they will refuse to do so, risking contempt of court.

In each of the parishes of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts we plan to send in teams of voter registration workers who will serve and/or recruit local people to serve as freedom registrars, commencing a freedom registration campaign. This will involve setting up freedom registration posts in churches, grocery stores, club houses, Masonic Halls, etc. Each registrar will sign notorized statements that they will carry out registration procedures in the above manner, and will appoint local people to serve as deputy registrars. The registrars and their deputies will carry out the general objective of reaching every unregistered Negro and getting him to fill out an application form which will go through the channels described above.

In the freedom registration campaign we plan to reach 24 parishes, 48 to 56 communities, and two Congressional Districts which geographically cover 1/3 of the state. It is clear that this will be the most progressive organizational step by CORE toward setting up a state-wide program in Louisiana for the future.

III. Stand-ins:

In several communities of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts we plan to have lines of Negroes flooding the registrars' offices on the three days when the registration books are open between the first and second Democratic primaries. This endeavor may result in a few more names being added to the registration rolls.

IV. Freedom Elections:

With the total concentration of this summer project focused upon protesting for the right to vote, it will be a logical step to hold mock elections. The summer project as presented here will be a pretty complete reproduction of the whole democratic # electoral process as practiced in the United States. This will start with the attempt to seat delegates at the Democratic National Convention in July, continue with Freedom Registration in July and August, and conclude, as the actual process concludes, with mock elections.

In July and August of 1964, Louisiana Democrats will choose their representatives for the U.S. Congress. Since the Louisiana voter registration system is systematically designed to exclude Negroes from the voting rolls, these representatives will represent only a part of the state's population. Approximately 1/6 of the over 600,000 voting-age Negroes in the state of Louisiana are registered to vote in official elections. Therefore, 5/6 or over 400,000 Negro citizens of the state have no voice in the electoral process. To dramatize and protest this situation, we plan to sponsor two Negro candidates who will run for Congress from the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts in a mock election.

All persons who have been freedom registered will be eligible to vote in this election, which will be held on Aug. 29. We anticipate that over 50,000 votes will be cast, which will be proof that not only do Negroes here want to vote, but that had these votes been cast in a real election, they would have been able to determine that election.

At the time of the general election in November, we will urge all Negro voters registered within the official Louisiana registration system to write in the name of the freedom candidate instead of voting for one of the party candidates.

V. Mechanics of the Project:

Dates: July 12 - August 30, 1964

July 10 - 17 ~~12 - 16~~: Training in Plaquemine for freedom registration and vote campaign.

July 17 - 26: Preparation for voter registration stand-ins at registrars offices in Monroe (Ouachita Parish), St. Francisville (West Feliciana Parish), Clinton (East Feliciana Parish), Greensberg (St. Helena Parish), Plaquemine (Iberville Parish), and New Roads (Pointe Coupee Parish)

July 27, 28, 29: Stand-ins at registrars offices. These are the only three days the registration books are open between the two Democratic primaries (July 25 and Aug. 29)

July 30 - Aug. 12: Freedom registration campaign

Aug. 13 - Presentation of application forms to parish registrars.

Aug. 14: Presantation of application forms to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Aug. 15 - 29: Mock election

Aug. 30 - Project evaluation and conclusion.

Manpower and transportation: We need 48 workers, two to each parish, plus the present staff. We also request that an official of National CORE take up permanent residence in Louisiana for the summer project like last year. The purpose of this is that this will be an independent CORE endeavor and we will need additional professional know-how in community relations and organization.

We need at least 12 cars plus the cars now in operation, one car to every two parishes. We hope that with 12 cars and a staff of 48 we will be able to secure additional transportation and volunteers from local communities.

VI. Practical aspects:

Although the plan for a summer project may be interesting and dramatic, we are concerned about several practical aspects.

Community interest in such a project cannot be overlooked. And we have problems in this regard in both the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, particularly in North Louisiana. With present staff we have been unable to fully scout North Louisiana and our work has been limited to a couple of parishes. Resistance on the part of the whites in this area will be especially stubborn and work will be dangerous, recall Mike's being run out of Tallulah. Thus, reaching and inspiring the Negro communities will be an arduous task and we can only be hopeful of success.

Before freedom registration could begin and little if any work could be done on the freedom election, workers could most probably be arrested, intimidated, and even severely injured by members and associates of the White Citizens Council and the KKK.

VII. Follow up Program and Staff:

We hope to have a staff of at least 18 persons left in Louisiana for follow-up purposes.

Plan:

September - Voter registration in the 24 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts.
IMPORTANT - last month for registration before the presidential election.

October - Voter registration, chapter development, and direct action in same parishes. Preparation for write-in vote.

Nov. 3, 1964 - Write-in election for freedom candidates on the date of the general election.

Nov. 4 - Dec. 31 - Voter registration, direct action to implement civil rights bill, and chapter development. Rallying communities to file suit to desegregate all public facilities.

La. Project

staff

Marty Fassler
5 E. 196th
Bronx, N.Y
FO. 5-5364

Journalist

Grad. from Brandeis June '65
going to

La Proj.
Program

D. Dennis (phone)
5-11-65

May 20-22 So. Staff Conf. - Von Hoffman
Wiley, Marv., Joyce, Val., Ed?

23 La. Staff

Summer Vol. Tng.
Wavelin, Miss?
Plaquemine, La.?

125 total Vol. for La.

50 SEDF $250-250
20-30 CORE La. Reg. con.
50-60 Northern Vol (self sup.)

30 S.C. Vol.
15 Fla. Vol.

S.C. + So. Eff. Adm. problems

Ronnie Moore
4/27/65

Wants to leave La.

1. Battle fatigue 4-yrs.
2. Personal domestic - Edna back from Calif.

Hangups about N.Y., but offset by ↑

So. [illegible] com.

2 cars Imm. to S.C.

2 " ~~to~~ Ga. by May 10
1 " " " " June 1
1 " " Fla. " June 1

2 Nursery people state-wide

$2500 Advance by May 10

2500 " " June 1

priority

SEDF	La. debts.		$950	
			1100	May 1
SEDF	La. Proj. adv.	p.E.	$5000	May 10
	~~10~~ 5 Workers		540/mo	
	2 Car exp.		300/mo.	
	2 Cars		3000	
	5 Wkrs		540/mo	
	2 Car exp.		300/mo	
	2 Cars.		3800	
SEDF	Training session		4700	Jun. 12
			5,000	Jun 19
			8,000	July 1
			13,000	Aug 1
			13,000	Sept 1

aug 8, 1961

Dear Jim

I visited Brownsville Today and talk with the leaders. They are ~~not~~ sure if they need help or want but feel that will be able to give a better after their demonstration, Sat. I discuss with Eric and the local leaders the effect it had on the police to have Eric lead a demonstration. The general feeling is, ~~That~~ to insure that the police and other city officials know that demonstrations will take place at the directions of local people. If we are ask to give any help, it will the conducting of workshops and solidifying the local people while remanding in the background. The N.A.A.C.P. has agree to bear all legal and medical expenses but I have my doubts about the state president. After backing the lawyer into a corner yester- ~~day~~ day, he put up $1,00 for Eric to enter the hospital but seem unsure of himself when ask if the NAACP would pay the bill. The NAACP which has been in the background is under pressure from the state office (NAACP) to become more active and I understand that there was an effort to delay the last demonstration. The NAACP will meet with the groups tommorow to go over but plans which could be change. I promise them that I would stay in the area until Sunday. Eric is in E.H Crump Hospital 853 Jefferson 525-7201 and is doing fine. The F.B.I. are in Brownsville and have Eric clothes trying to determine what was use to burn Eric. All the people that were in the area at the time of the demonstration have told the same story Eric has and Al Rawler the local Uncle Tom, the fellow who has refute any police brutality, was not in the area at the time of the demonstration.

Most of the people feel they should submite any and all statements to the Committee on Inquiry through their own groups if ask.

Memphis
5262523 - Room 203

July 27, 1963

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR RACIAL JUSTICE
OF THE HAYWOOD COUNTY NON-VIOLENT ACTION GROUP

The Haywood County Non-Violent Action Group is a recently formed group of residents of Haywood County formed for the purpose of initiating direct action for racial justice. It adheres to the rules for action of The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and its demonstrations will be sponsored or co-sponsored by CORE. It is an independent group and has sole responsiblity for this statement and for any demonstrations that may grow out of it. It is not affiliated with any other group in this county.

---

to be/

1) Upgrading in job status of present Negro employees. Future employment in all jobs/ without regard to race. Including such jobs as mail carriers, bank employees, National Guard officers and men, local administrators of federal programs, telephone operators, salesmen and teachers. With the same rate of pay for the same job regardless of race.

2) Immediate and complete integration of schools and school buses. All schools to open and close on the same dates.

3) A decent wage for field work and an end to child labor in the fields.

serve the public.

4) All public facilities and places of public accomodation to/ ~~be~~ without regard to race. Including the Court House, library, swimming pool, parks, public drinking fountains, Greyhound bus station, the L & N Railroad station, and all restaurants, lunch counters, hospitals, hotels, motels, and theatres.

5) That meetings and membership of organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Fraternal organizations, and Churches shall be open to all without regard to race.

6) All public officials shall treat all human beings with respect and shall use the courtesy titles of Mr., Mrs., and Miss when addressing citizens.

7) All locally administered federal, state, county or municipal governmental programs shall be administered without regard to race. Such as The Federal suplus food program, FHA loans, SBA loans, county and city welfare programs, and federal farm programs such as the allotment of cotton acreages.

8) That assessment of property values for tax purposes be made without regard to race.

9) That decisions as to paving of county roads be made without regard to the racial composition of the area.

10) That citizens assembled in a peaceful manner shall be accorded their constitutionally guaranteed rights of police protection and freedom from unjustified arrest.

Non-violent direct action demonstrations aimed at achieving these demands will begin not less than 7 days from this date.

Socialist Party · Social Democratic Federation
303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-4286

NEW ADDRESS:
ROOM 402
1182 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

July 31, 1963

Ike Reynolds
c/o Committee on Fuller Education
306 Ivy Street
Plaguemine, La.

Dear Mr. Reynolds,

The Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League will be holding their biennial National Conference in Washington, D.C. on August 29 and 30. The subject of the Conference will be The Civil Rights Revolution, and our opening session at 10:00 A.M. Thursday will be addressed by Norman Thomas, A. Philip Randolph, James Farmer, and Congressman William Fitts Ryan.

At 2:00 P.M. Bayard Rustin will address the Conference on "The New Phase: A Perspectus for Civil Rights." We would like to invite you, Bob Moses and Tom Kahn to be Discussants after Bayard's talk, giving your own reactions to his analysis.

The entire Conference is not being addressed only to our members but rather to our friends in the Civil Rights and Labor movements. We anticipate a large attendance of Civil Rights leaders and activists, trade unionists, students, and others, only one-third of which will be our own members. We want to present our ideas to these friends and get their ideas in response. Other sessions will be on "A Political Strategy for Civil Rights" and "Fair Employment - Full Employment." We would be very pleased if you would be able to attend all sessions.

We presume that you will be going to Washington for the March, and we hope that you can remain long enough to participate in our Conference. We are sure of your ability and competence in this field and look forward to hearing your views.

May we please have your reply as soon as possible?

Sincerely,

Betty Elkin

Betty Elkin
National Administrative Secretary

BE:jps

I am writing them to inform them that any appearance I make will have to be ~~arrange~~ arrange through the national office

Report of

Gordon Carey

MAR 14 1963

Isaac Reynolds - Field Worker February 2 -- March 11, 1963

Week of February 2, 1963 Attend CORE meetings in Raleigh and Greensboro. I also attend several sessions of a seminar at North Carolina A&T College. The subjects were "Racial Conflict in Order and Change" and "Idealogical Conflict in Order and Change and Techonological Conflict in order and Change". After using the Model Laundry in the Forest Hill shopping Center and talking with the mgr., Bruce Baines and I were sucessful in desergergati it. We hope to open negotiation with them concerning employment of Negro truck drivers.

Week of February 9, 1963 I attend the CORE meeting in Greensboro and confered with Mrs. Thomas about the payment of calls made on her phone by Jerome or Moon. I went to Raleight to talk with John Willians about the group starting on a clothen or food drive for the people in Mississippi In Durham we started to survey the stores in the downtown area, obtaining a record of the number of Negroes working, what jobs they are performing, app. number of customers [redacted]s per day and what per cent of the total number of customers were Negroes. We also started to talk with people, civic groups, and other civil rights organizations about possible support of a boycott.

Week of February 16, 1963 Attend CORE meetings in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Highpoint. We went into our final planning for the boycott. Letters were send to all merchants asking then to discuss their employment policy with us. In the meantime we obtain posters and other materials to make our signs with. We also start to negoitate with Maggie Dent, the owner of a segergated art theatre, Rialto, on Main Street.

Week of February 23, 1963 Inspection and negotitation teams were appointed and we began to talk with some of the stores that answered our letters. The job of the inspection team is to inspect all stores befor Negroes are hired and for a period after they are hired.

Week of ~~February~~ March 2, 1963 We obtain a bull horn tobe used in the boycott if necessary and used of another office, a block and half from McKissick, without any cost to us. With the new office, we were able to sit up an headquarters at McKissick and two sub-headquarters, St. Joseph's and the new office. All civic, civil rights, unions, churches, and clubs were again informed of the boycott and asked to co-Operate with the boycott beginning Friday, March 1, 1963. We titled our project Conspicuous Employment of Negro Personnel (CENP).On the first of March, we had picket lines in fornt of the following places: Sears Roebuck, Rialto Theatre, Kress, Walgreen, Robbins, and Belks. After the boycott had started , I went to the conference in Lexington Ky., where I led the workshop on "Meaning of Non-violence and Interracialism and Nationolism. After only one week, we were sucessful in obtaing Conspicuous EMployment of Negroes at Baldwins, Kress, and the Darling Shop. In additional to the above mention stores we were able to obtain an agreement from Stewart's and Thalhimers-Ellis-Stone to hire additional Negro personnel We are watching both for another week. On Monday Feb. 24, 1963 we had sucessful negoitation with Royal Ice Cream Co., Mr. Joseph Coletta, the owner, agree to tear out the partition, closing up the foremerly all Negro dining room at the store and removing the Colored and white entrance signs from the building. Mr. Coletta agree that after the removations there would be only one serving room for all customers.

MAR 14 1963

Week of March 9, 1963 Royal Ice Cream revenovations begin to close the all Negro dinning room and removal of Colored and white signs and placing of a brick wall where the Colored entrance formerly was. Royal Ice Cream locate at Dowd and Roxboro has been under attack since 1957 because of its segregated serving facilities. The first sit-in in Durham was staged at the estableshment and the first arrest and conviction of treaspass. A stepped up campign was launched late last year, with the main brunt of the attack aime at the firm's wholesale trade. Leaflets were passed out at Negro schools urging the students not to eat Royal Ice Cream. Observers belive and Mr. Coletta has admitted the effectiveness of the No Eat Campaign in the schools , which was 98% effected in most schools, and the refusal of retail stores in Negro sections to buy his product were the key factors in our sucessful campaign. On Saturday I attend the Friends Service Committee conference, at Guilford College, Guilford College, North Carolina. I belive you have a report on the conference. On Sunday, March 10, 1963, we gain another important victory, Maggie Dent who has broken many promises sign an agreement along with some of her backers to open her theatre to everyone on the 17 of May I am encloseing a copy of the agreement. On Monday, March 11, 1963, Belks, one of the two largest dept. stores in Durham. met our demands. Belks has increase its Negro sales force to three (previously one) and is accepting applications for Easter work on an equal basises. He also will increase his Negro salesforce by not less then two by September of this year. At least one pearson must work on the first floor and no one is tobe stuck in an isolate place in the store. Durhing the week we put out 8,000leaflets and 1,000 letters concerning the boycott. The operation of the boycott has proven tobe expensive, but I am sure you will agree that we are having some sucessful. Because of the hight cost of the boycott, we are not able to send any money from the rally we had March 8. The truth of the matter is, we will probably be in the hole a few dollars if we are not able to have some of the people write off their bills. This dosen't mean national CORE is in debt but our conbin local organization, CORE - NAACP Student's Protest Group. Timepermitting I'll send my next report in earlier.

Ike

Gordon
Marv.
Jerome

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

NAME Isaac Reynolds
DATE OF BIRTH 11 23 33 (month day year)
DATE EMPLOYED BY CORE 9 11 63 (month, year)
PLACE OF BIRTH Detroit, Michigan (city, state)

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS 2239 St. Jean (street and number) Detroit (city) Michigan (state)
PHONE 823-1769

NEXT OF KIN Isaac Reynolds
RELATIONSHIP TO YOU Father
ADDRESS 2239 St. Jean Detroit, Michigan
PHONE 823-1769

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED ____ SINGLE X
WIFE'S (HUSBAND's) NAME ____
NAMES OF CHILDREN None (SEX: XXXXXXX AGES: XXXXXXXX

SOCIAL SECURITY #: 371-32-0225

IN THE SPACE BELOW, PLEASE LIST ANY CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED BEFORE WORKING FOR CORE (for instance if you were a member of a CORE chapter, list the chapter, the time of your membership, your status -- officer, active or associate member; if you were a member of the NAACP or SNCC, do the same. List any particular projects or demonstrations -- include place, reason, results -- that you took part in. Include any activities you think might be of interest to CORE as "background material")

I was a member of Detroit CORE and NAACP and I am now a member of New Orleans CORE. My membership in Detroit CORE was from 1960-1961. Befor joining CORE I was a student in Detroit Mich after returning from the armed service. I met James Farmer at a meeting in Detroit in 1961 and we discuss the planned Freedom Ride. I indicate at that time that I would like to be a part of such a program. Befor the Freedom ride

Date form filled out: April 25, 1964

all my activities on the civil right front were centered in Detroit. For two years I was a member of the NAACP young adult group and we collected money and food for the south and conducted voter registration drives. There was a group of students that got together without giving ourselves a name and we picked many stores in Detroit for fair employment and to show our support for the southern students.

File Ike

Week of Sept 21---Spent most of the week working with the New Orleans group and other organizations on a plan march to take place Sept 30. I also have made contacts with students across the river in a section of New Orleans known as Alegirasxxx and students at Dillard and Xaiver.

Week of Sept 28, 1963---Arrived in Shereveport and found things greatly disorganized. The students start a demonstration on Monday from Booker T. Washington High School, but were stoped by the police. The principal, teachers, and students were beaten. Following thia demonstration the students at the other schools also demonstrate. These demonstrations were encouraged on by the local NAACPand Clance Laws, although most of the students are CORE members and the NAACP had refused to bond people out of jail unless they were asure they would not lose any of their money by a parent. I called a meeting of the CORE group and told them if they demonstrate under the banner of the NAACP, CORE could not accept any legal responsbilty. I told them I though it unwise that they cont. unorganized, not knowing who would xxxx represent them in court or if necessary go their bond. The mahor problem in Shereveport is : 1. the adult leadership is fighting among themselves, 2. the local people have know knowledge of organization and want listen to any one, and 3. these same people xxxxx along with representives of NAACP and SCLC have been trying to control the activities of the CORE group. I belive this problem will be solved by the present of Bruce Baines in Shereveport. Little help can be expected from the adults because most of them are members of the NAACP. If we are to cont. demonstrations in Shereveport, money will have to come from the outside. Bond usually ranges from $500-$2500 cash. Everyone over 17 xxxxxxxxxxxxxx bond will be 2500 dollars. The students have been going into the downtown area with CORE T. shirts xxxxxx on, a move which has prove sucessful, but because of the hihg bond we have called off all demonstrations until we hear from the nationa office on the bond xxxxxx issue. Carl will be here this weekedn and I I will try to talk with and Elie about the bond. We are planning actions here against the movies here and we hope to be able to start this week.

The workshop I had hope to have had last month, but was unable to have because disagreements with Gordon and Ronnie, we hope to have xxxx sometime soon. I have talked with Mary, Ronnie, Dave, Orthea, And Jerone and and we all agree that a workshop is need for this area as soon as posible. We will meet Wed. in Plaquemine to discuss details. The The money xxxxxxx ($200) you send me, I have been using as expense money. Since we have been able to reach agreement I hope the national office will have the fxx funds for the workshop after receving the report of our meeting Wed. Oretha has to go into the hospital this week so my plan trip to Texasand Oak. will have to be delayed.

Ike

1,000 NEGROES PRESENT

9-23-63

Shreveport Times

Planned Memorial March Broken Up By Officers Here

An estimated 1,000 Negroes gathered for a planned memorial demonstration here yesterday, but heavily-armed police prevented the march and, after more than three hours, dispersed the crowd with only minor incidents.

Several flurries of rock throwing and one outbreak which saw a brief instance of fighting between police and Negroes marked the disturbance.

Four Negroes were arrested, and one, the Rev. Harry Blake, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, received several lacerations during the skirmish. Police had not charged the four, but were holding them for questioning last night.

The march had been scheduled as a memorial service for four Negro children killed in a bomb blast at a church in Birmingham last Sunday. Public Safety Commissioner George D'Artois, however, had denied the Negroes permission to hold the march.

The Negroes began arriving at the Little Union Baptist Church, 1846 Milam St., about 4:30 p.m. Within an hour, crowds estimated at 1,000 Negroes were in the area.

At this time, a 200-man police force blocked off the area and began moving the Negroes out with riot squads and mounted officers. Only those walking to service at the church were permitted to enter.

The church service lasted for more than two hours.

Clarence Laws, regional director of the NAACP, reportedly was in attendance at the service. H. D. Coke, a trustee of the bombed 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, was the featured speaker of the meeting.

The brief melee started as the last of the some 500 Negroes were leaving the church.

Most of the Negroes already had quietly filed out and were in their automobiles on their way home.

The stragglers, however, were standing around in front of the church when they started hurling rocks at police, who were grouped nearby.

D'Artois ordered his helmeted officers to "clear them out."

As officers complied, fighting broke out on the church steps and in the front door of the building. It was during this skirmish Blake received lacerations.

The Negroes split up, some of them leaving the area and others going back into the church. D'Artois instructed one of the department's Negro deputies to go inside and tell those remaining to leave. As they departed, the church was locked up and the lights turned off.

It was about 9 p.m.

At least half of the estimated 1,000 Negroes who were present at the height of the demonstration appeared to be spectators. Negroes who lived in nearby houses lined their lawns and sat on their front porches to watch.

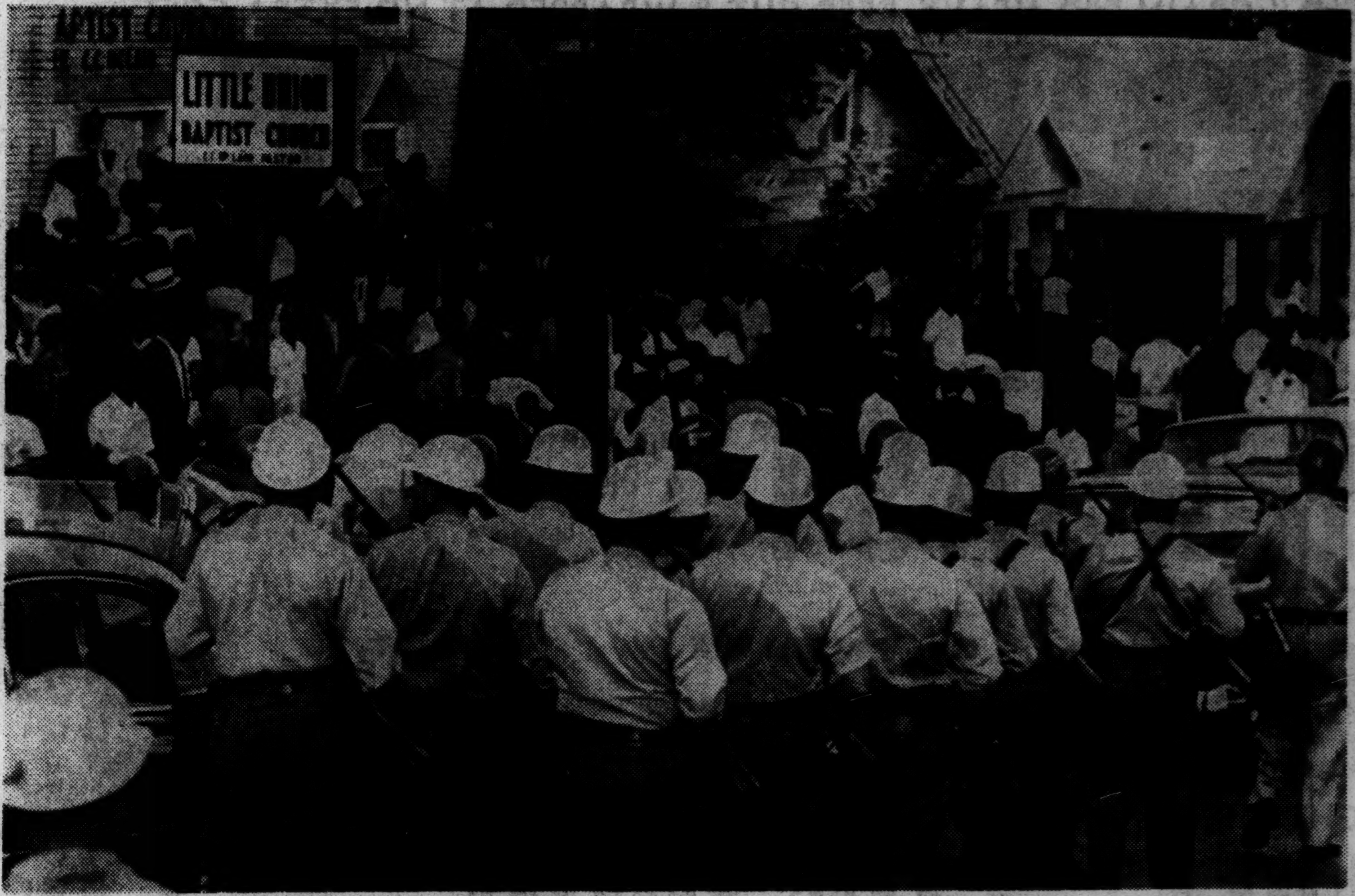
The beginning came when a group of some 80 walkers began arriving at the church. They had walked from the 13th District Auditorium at Kenneth and Milam after the scheduled Memorial March was prevented by police.

When they left the auditorium, the group numbered only about 30. Police routed the walkers, who

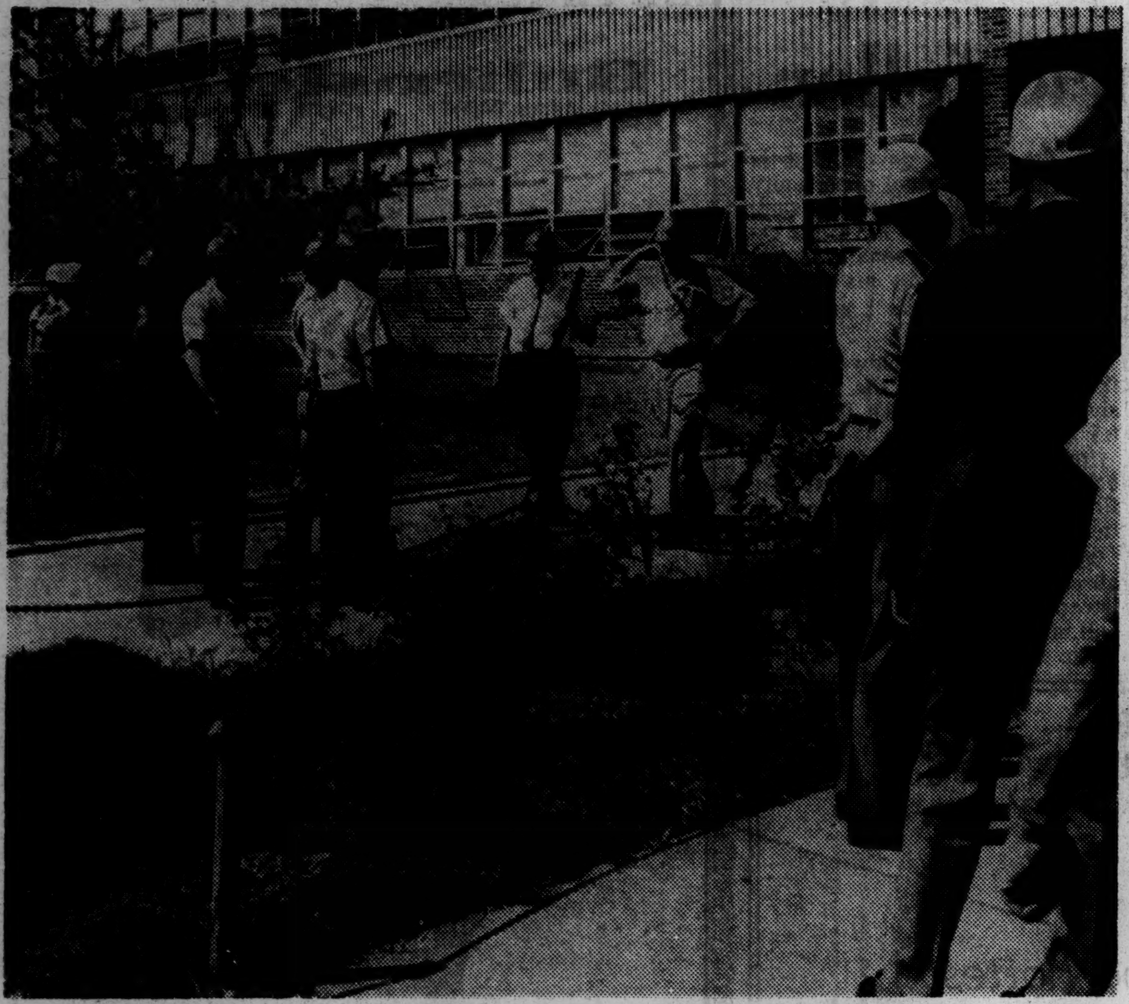
(Continued on Page Eight-A)

TWO SHREVEPORT Detective Sgts., Bill Ruby (center) and Leo Hack (left) are notified by Public Safety Commissioner George W. D'Artois that they

isiana State University. The two will start attending classes on the Baton Rouge campus Sept. 30 and will com-

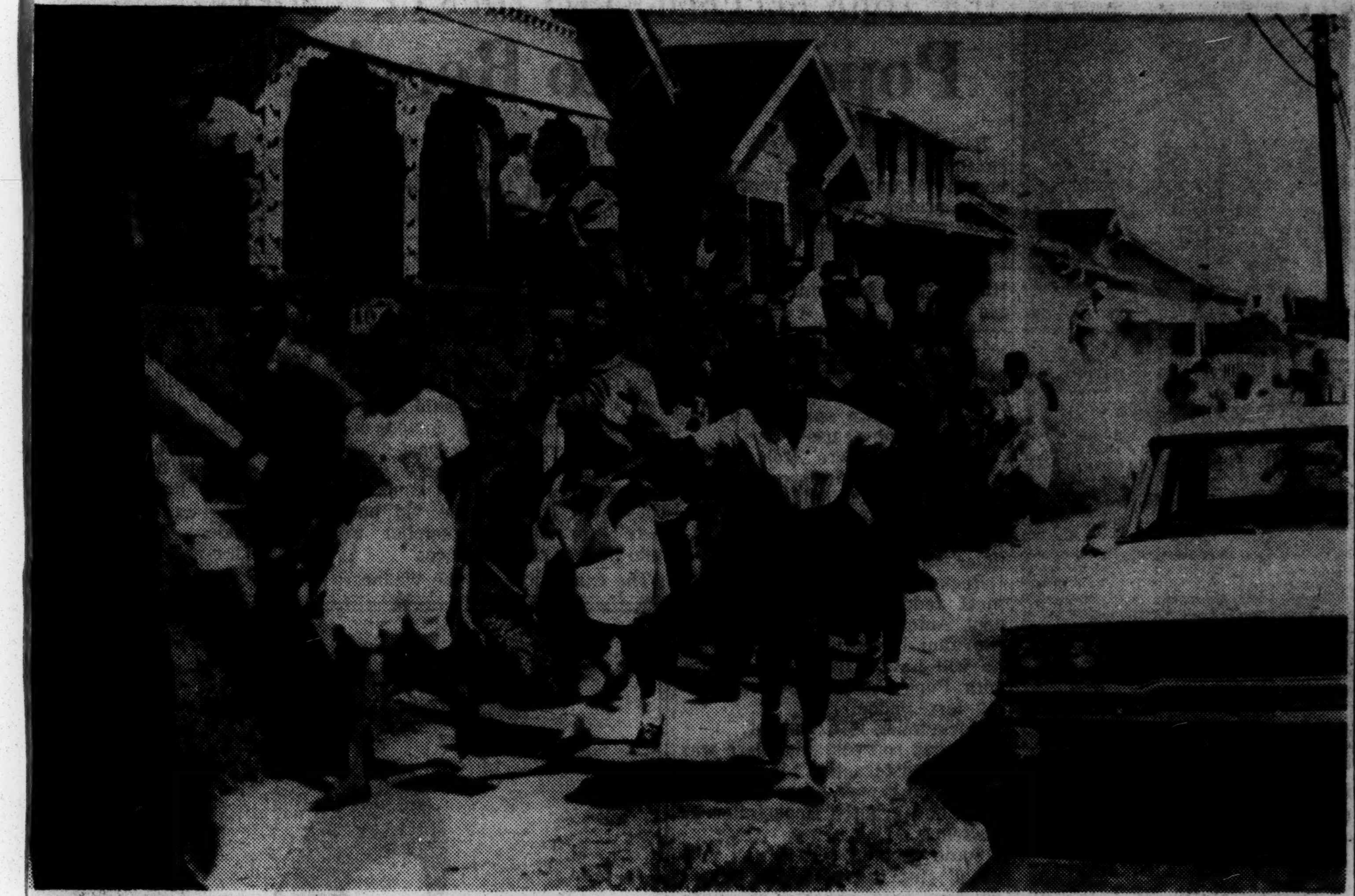


SHREVEPORT POLICE AND CADDO PARISH riot squads move in to break up a crowd of Negroes standing in front of the Little Union Baptist Church. They were part of an estimated 1,000 Negroes who showed up to take part in a planned Memorial march in protest of the bombing of a church last Sunday in Birmingham in which four Negro girls were killed. The Negroes were ordered to either go inside the church or to go home. The crowd later dispersed with only minor incidents. (Times Photo by Langston McEachern)



POLICE STAND in front of Booker T. Washington High School yesterday after chasing some 500 students into the building after a threatened demonstration on the school grounds developed. The students hurled soft drink bottles and other objects at the police. Police left and school officials regained order. (Times Photo by Lloyd Stilley)

9-24-63 Shereveport times



NEGRO TEEN-AGERS flee as a tear gas bomb explodes (right) to end a freedom chanting march in the 1900 block of Milam Street yesterday. The teenagers marched out of Booker T. Washington to near Milam and Norman before they were halted by police. A total of 16 were arrested. Five suffered minor injuries. (Times Photo by Langston McEachern)

9-24-63

ed

and
en
dy

(AP) —
gover-
smen's
it they
it Ken-
Sen.
ere the
minees.
d off the
ndidates"
ie Louisi-
nerce and
groups.
ffic signal
chamber
it limited
gid sched-

state Ed-
I. Jackson
mmit my-

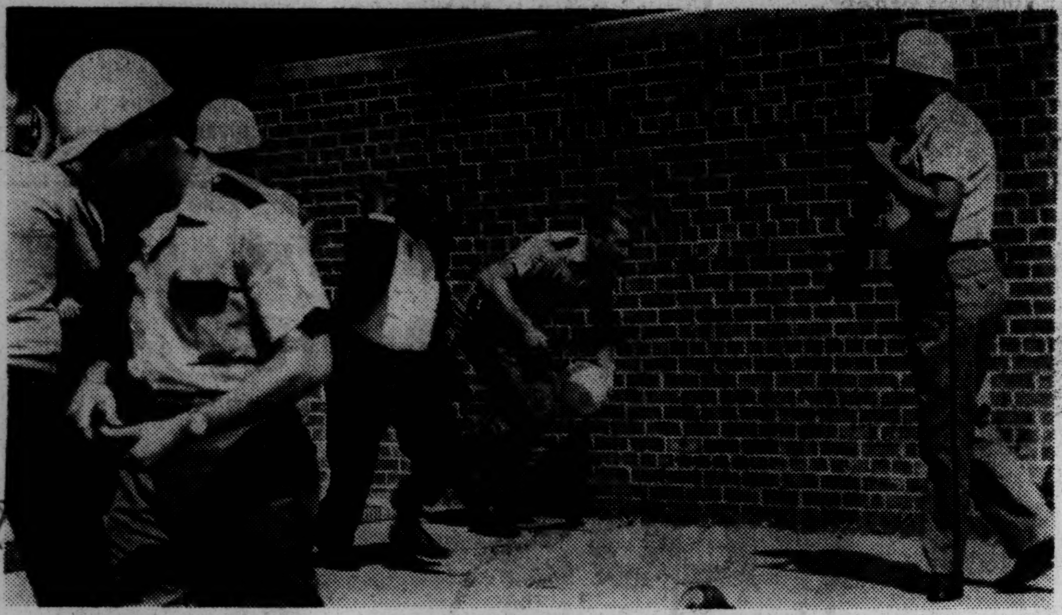
e when he
are rotten
ional level
ing up."
tor Claude
will not
nnedy, but
n't say at
support."
ig said "I
ner one of

ivals have
i the Ken-
ecause he
ant House

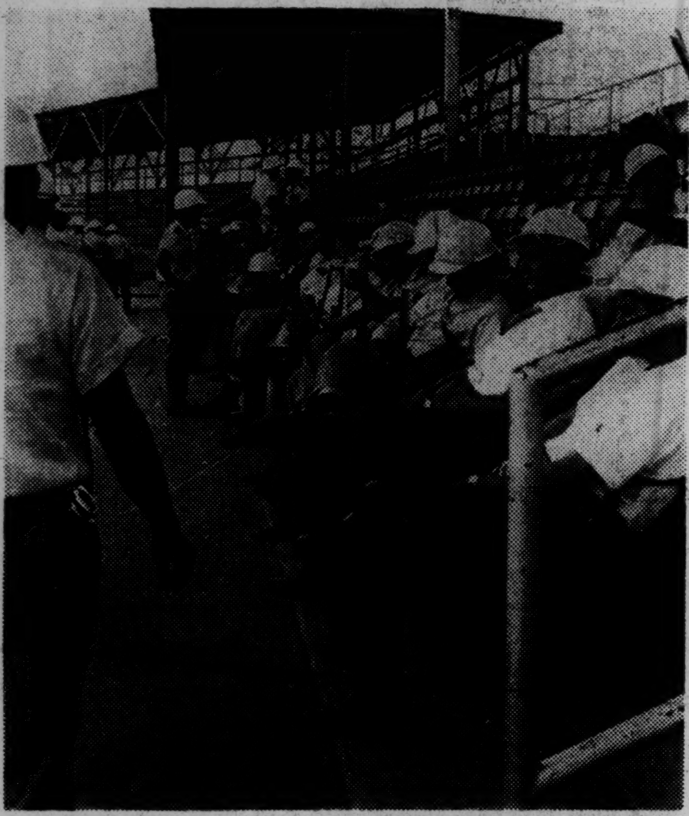
ld prefer
Louisiana
presidential
ty to vote
Democrat

l on the
party
Democratic
ween two
s would be
ate of the
imary.

1964 state
back the
to



IN A HURRY—Alonzo Chambers, assistant principal of Booker T. Washington High School and a Shreveport policeman run from the main entrance of the school Monday afternoon after students bombarded them with pop bottles. The officer is holding his helmet because it was knocked off by a bottle. Principal R. H. Brown managed to restore order at the all-Negro school after police withdrew. (Journal Photo by Don Graham)



ON ALERT—Shreveport police, backed up by deputy sheriffs and state troopers, used SPAR Stadium as a staging area Monday afternoon following their withdrawal from Booker T. Washington High School, where students hurled pop bottles at officers. Earlier, police broke up a student march down Milam street with tear gas. The police pulled back from the school at the principal's request. Classes were dismissed without further incident. (Journal Photo by Jack Barham)

★ RESCUES

From Page One

the government of the
of South Vietnam.
It is fascina
some politic
Washingto
that K
ship b
Britai
whea
$90
Aust

IN
tive
sum
the
Sept
nea
diar
Kr
pr
su

★ GROES

Police Stop Plan March by 1,000

9-23-63 Shre page

(Continued From Page One)

stayed on the sidewalk in the early stages of the walk, off Milam at Lewis.

The walkers turned off of Lewis onto Looney and turned back toward Milam at Norma.

Along the route, they yelled "Freedom . . . Freedom . . . Freedom" when told by police to stay on the sidewalk.

By the time they arrived at the intersection of Norma and Milam near the Little Union Church, the ranks of the walkers had swollen to approximately 80.

At least another 300 or 400 Negroes were standing in front of the church when they arrived and several hundred other Negroes stood in the lawns apparently as by-standers.

When the walkers began arriving, teen-agers there shed their sport shirts to reveal white T-shirts bearing the letters "CORE" on the front and "Freedom Now" on the back.

It was 5:30 p.m. The Negro crowds started cheering and applauding the arrival of the walkers and the appearance of the riot squad.

RIOT SQUAD

D'Artois ordered the riot squad into action. The squad, made up of Shreveport police and Caddo sheriff's deputies, marched in military precision up Norma street, scattering the remainder of the walkers.

Then the squad was turned down Milam Street. The Negroes in front of the Little Union were told to either go into the church or move on.

The riot squad, each man armed with a shotgun or tear gas gun, marched down Milam Street pushing the bystanders in front of it for two blocks from the church.

This squelched the possible demonstration.

The church filled up to its capacity of some 500.

While the meeting was in progress police reported several rock throwing incidents in the vicinity of the church.

Four Negroes were arrested and placed in jail for investigation of throwing rocks at the officers. They were Odell Gasberry, 18, 1704 Abbie, James W. Jonson, 26, 615 Sycamore, Otis James, 19, 2029 Juvenile Rd. and Tommie Lee Kepner, 15, 1614 Milam.

Earlier in the day, at about 4:30 p.m., Shreveport police, Caddo deputies, State Police, Bossier City police, and Bossier Parish deputies had blocked off the area where the Negroes were scheduled to march. Police turned

all autom
area and
Negro p
to walk t
auditoriu
A small
previously
Ku Klux
spotted st
from the a
to leave t
Last Fri
Negroes
parade pe
ingham M
the audito
distance o
Milam Str
denied the
to hold do
he under
service w
to be cond
the church

Planned

Shreveport Times

000 Here

Page A-8

all automobiles away from the area and rerouted traffic.

Negro pedestrains were allowed to walk to the church or to the auditorium.

A small group of men who have previously been connected with Ku Klux Klan activities were spotted standing about a block from the auditorium and ordered to leave the area.

Last Friday D'Artois denied the Negroes permission for a city parade permit to conduct a Birmingham Memorial March from the auditorium to the church, a distance of about six blocks down Milam Street. D'Artois said he denied the request in an effort to hold down disorders and that he understood the memorial service was properly scheduled to be conducted in the sanctity of the church.

SOME 700 TAKE PART

9-23-63 Shreveport Times

Third Demonstration Staged At School by Negro Students

Jeering, rock throwing, shouting Negro students demonstrated for about an hour at J. S. Clarke Junior High School early yesterday afternoon.

It was the third Negro demonstration here in as many days and the second at a school. About 700 students participated in the demonstration at one point or another yesterday.

After order had been restored yesterday, Shreveport Public Safety Commission George W. D'Artois told W. C. Johns, assistant school superintendent, that the police are "going to move into the school and use tear gas or whatever is necessary to break them up" the next time a demonstration occurs at a school.

Shreveport police remained away from the school's campus at Hearne and Ford Street until the situation was obviously out of control.

Then, in a show of force, police moved to the streets around the school. Three Negro officers were sent onto the campus to help school officials curb the demonstration.

Some 200 students were standing on the Hearne Avenue side of the school tossing rocks, bricks and other objects at passing automobiles when the Negro officers moved in.

The three Negro officers and school officials were pelted by rocks thrown by the students when they attempted to move into the crowd to disperse it.

Finally one of the Negro officers fired four shots into the air and the students scattered.

Students chanted, "We want freedom right now" as they ran on the campus, in the school buildings and between the buildings. Students jeered at police and shouted freedom slogans from the windows of the three-story building.

When the lunch period was over at 1 p.m. many of the students returned to their classes and the Negro officers and school teachers gradually resumed control over the campus.

At about 1:15 p.m. Johns and two other officials from the school board arrived and conferred with the school principal and D'Artois. D'Artois then ordered the police to move away from the area.

D'Artois had attempted to contact Johns or any school official at the school board when the outbreak first started at about 12:15 p.m.

"I'm sick and tired of having to move my whole outfit out here and receiving no cooperation from the Negro school people," D'Artois told Johns.

D'Artois then told Johns that the Negro school teachers had stood by at the school doing nothing while the demonstration was in its early stages. The commissioner also said that it took 45 minutes for the school board to contact and send someone to the scene to assist.

Johns yesterday morning had requested that school officials be allowed to handle such situations.

About 200 students had gathered into a group on the Hearne Avenue side of the campus and started hurling rocks and other objects at passing automobiles. One vehicle was damaged.

D'Artois instructed his officers to halt automobile traffic past the school.

The students then started yelling "We want freedom . . . freedom" and clapping their hands. D'Artois then sent the Negro officers onto the campus.

After the group had been broken up and while the students ran around the campus and through the buildings D'Artois and Police Chief Harvey Teasley drove onto the campus to confer with the principal and the Negro officers.

D'Artois' car was pelted with rocks thrown by the students. D'Artois asked an assistant principal if he could ring the bell to end the lunch hour and send the students back to classes. He was told this could not be done because the bell only rings automatically.

The Negro school official and the Negro officers told D'Artois the situation was completely out of control.

While only an estimated 200 of the students participated in the rock throwing, the remainder of the 700 students appeared to be participating in the demonstration either by yelling "freedom" or jeering at police from inside the school classrooms and on the campus.

In Monday's demonstration at Booker T. Washington High School D'Artois was struck in the shoulder by a soft drink bottle hurled by a student.

Johns said yesterday afternoon that the school board will investigate the incidents at both the J. S. Clarke and Booker T. Washington schools.

Only about 700 of the 1,800 enrolled at J. S. Clarke attended classes yesterday morning following the preceding day's demonstration at the high school about two blocks away.

During and after yesterday's demonstration Negro parents streamed to the school to take their children away from the school.

The junior high school students range in age from 12 to 15.

No further disturbances were reported yesterday when classes were dismissed for the day at 3 p.m.

Johns said he believed non-students initiated the demonstrations at both the Clarke and Washington schools. He also attributed the outbreak at Clarke to its proximity to the high school.

Johns said it "remains to be seen" if the school board will take punitive measures in the incidents.

About 50 per cent of the 1,500 students enrolled at Booker T. Washington attended classes yesterday. The scene of a disturbance, this school was quiet yesterday.

Johns also reiterated that he believes school officials should be contacted when such an outbreak occurs and then after they look the situation over, decide whether police assistance is needed.

In another development yesterday Clarence Laws of Dallas, regional executive of the NAACP, said he telegraphed President Kennedy Sunday for help. He said Shreveport "probably is one of the most explosive cities" in the country, and asked for federal intervention to "prevent tragedy".

Second Demonstration Here Quelled by Police

Shreveport Times
page 4-A 9-24-63

(Continued From Page One)

march the students moved on to the school, where an estimated 500 students were gathered in front of the building.

Police moved into the students, telling them to go on inside the building.

Raleigh Brown, principal of the school, ran into the street in an effort to turn the students into the school. He was stopped by a police officer who struck him, knocking him down. Brown later drew an apology from D'Arto's, who was not present when the principal was struck.

The students then stepped up their resistance. They started hurling objects ranging from soft drink bottles to knives and forks from the cafeteria at the police.

While the police riot squad formed outside the school, students, who by now had retreated inside, continued throwing objects outside at the officers.

At one point, a Negro school teacher came outside the building and told the police to leave. The excited woman, refused to return to the inside of the school building and was placed in the police paddy wagon. She later was released.

At this point D'Artois arrived from where the march had been broken up.

D'Artois and other officers attempted to enter the school to talk to Brown, but each time the front door was opened they were met with a barrage of bottles and other objects thrown by the students.

Finally a Negro minister, the Rev. J. W. Spellmon, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church, and Brown came outside the building to talk to D'Artois.

"This is the type of thing we want to avoid in this city," D'Artois told Spellmon.

"Yes, this would just widen the breach. A thing like this would be disgraceful," Spellmon told D'Artois.

Spellmon and Brown said they would call an assembly of the students and quieten them down. Brown said he would then release the students from school one class at a time.

RIOT SQUAD

D'Artois agreed to let them handle the situation and pulled his officers back away from the school. The riot squad, a contigent of on-duty police officers and the Caddo sheriff's mounted patrol moved to the SPAR stadium to remain on standby alert for the rest of the afternoon.

At 2:30 p.m. the students left the school and no disturbances were reported.

The riot squad remained on alert at the police station last night.

School at Booker T. Washington, which has a total enrollment of 1,500 is scheduled to be held as usual today. Police will remain on the alert.

Three windows were smashed over the front doors of the school during the disturbance. No other damage was reported.

Three of the Negroes reportedly injured were treated for having received tear gas in the eyes. They were Patricia Oliver, 15, 1927 Abbie, Patsy Pennington, 15, 1431 Milam, and Beverly Henson, 15, 1674 Ford.

The fourth student, Mary Anne Jones, 16, 1431 Murphy, suffered a laceration over the eye. Confederate Memorial Medical Center attendants said she told them she received the laceration when she ran into a fence. She also was released.

Another student, Calean Payton, 16, 1743 Jesse Owens, was taken to Confederate last night, treated for receiving tear gas in the eyes and released.

Six boys and five girls, all juveniles, were turned over to the juvenile detention home.

The boys are Arthur Lee Anderson, 14, of 1542 Acorn St.; Herschel Oliver, 16, of 1124 Royal St.; Louis Elmore, 15, of 126½ Allen Ave.; Arthur Lee Taylor, 15, of 2965 Nettie St.; Sherman Beavers, 16, of 3057 Yorklawn and Frank Daniels Jr., 16, of 1013 Allen Ave.

Girls arrested include Louise Demmery, 16, of 1442 Buena Vista; Annie Lee Thrishel, 16, of 320 Baker St.; Mary Ethel Allen, 16, of 1349½ Murphy; Betty Jean Mims, 15, 1419½ Milam, and Peggy Autrey, 16, of 300 Lufkin St.

Five of those arrested were adults, and were arrested for disturbing the peace and contributing to the delinquincy of juveniles. Bonds were set yesterday at $502.50 on the disturbing the peace charges.

Arrested were John Lawrence Smith, 18, of 1635 Anna St.; Lonnie S. Sartor, 17, of 1318 Allen Ave.; Emmett Holmes Jr., 20, of 512 Norma St.; Charles Brown, 17, of 705 March St., and Harvey Calvin Evans, 17, of 720 Lawrence St.

Three others questioned, two boys and one girl, were released.

Both Shreveport police and Caddo deputies were used to squelch the demonstration.

Several disturbances were reported last night. Rock throwing incidents occurred on the Deramus Road, and around the Negro areas of Milam, Hearne and Ford. Windshields were shattered on two autos.

Reports of rocks, bricks and pieces of concrete being thrown at autos continued late last night.

Police received two separate reports of white men being confronted by Negroes apparently trying to rob them.

Police Quell Disturbance By Negroes

Shreveport Times
9-24-63

18 Arrested After Officers Break Up 2nd Demonstration In Two Days Here

Shreveport police broke up the second Negro demonstration here in as many days yesterday after tossing a tear gas bomb into the middle of a group of chanting Negro teen-agers and then quieted a disturbance at Booker T. Washington High School.

A total of 16 Negroes, all but one teen-agers, were arrested and five Negro teen-agers were injured, none seriously.

At one point after the march was quelled and police moved on to Booker T. Washington, the high school looked as if it were a fortress under siege. The yelling students were throwing objects, including soft drink bottles, from second floor windows at the police.

Minutes earlier, police tossed a tear gas bomb into a group of between 50 and 80 youths after the youths marched out of the high school and down Milam Street.

The march was halted in the 1900 block of Milam Street, about two blocks from the school, and about a half block from the Little Union Baptist Church, scene of Sunday's demonstration.

Public Safety Commissioner George W. D'Artois ordered the marchers to disperse several times. After they repeatedly refused to break up, D'Artois ordered his officers to fire a tear gas bomb into the crowd.

STARTED CHANTING

The teen-agers, who were standing on a sidewalk singing "Everybody Wants Freedom," scrambled for cover, with police in pursuit, when the tear gas was shot.

The march originated during the noon hour at the high school as a group of students walked down the halls of the school chanting freedom and singing freedom songs.

"There were a number of students on the Booker T. campus—not all of them because they eat in shifts," W. C. Johns, assistant school superintendent, said later.

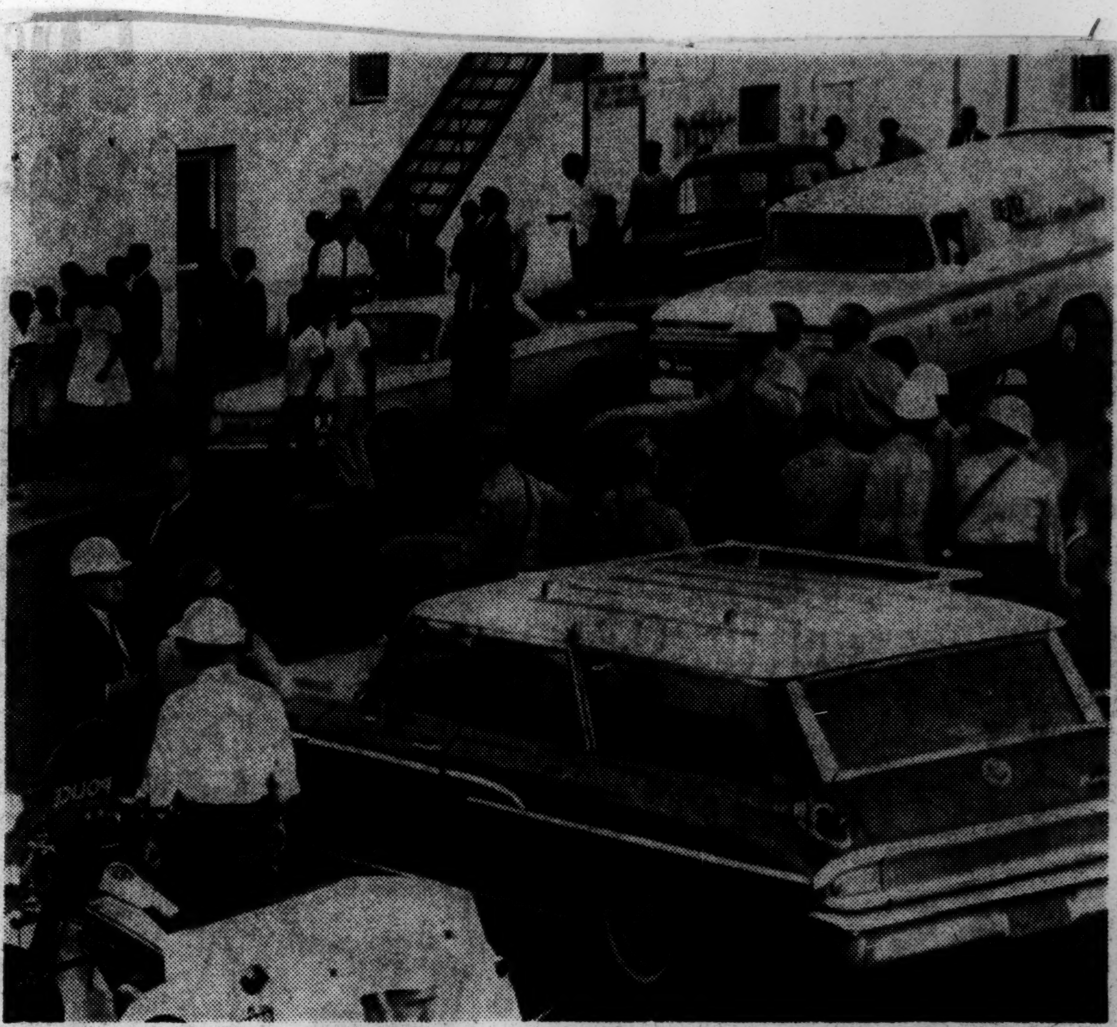
"Someone, we're not certain whether it was outsiders or students, started chanting 'We want freedom . . . we want freedom.'

"Naturally, after the thing was started others joined the chant and the thing picked up momentum. Then they (the students) got the idea of marching and left the campus and started toward town," Johns said.

After the police disrupted the

(Continued on Page Four-A)

9-23-65 Shreveport Times



CHIEF OF POLICE HARVEY TEASLEY and Commissioner of Public Safety George D'Artois (center left) watch as police direct traffic away from the Little Union Baptist Church, 1746 Milam St. during a planned march yesterday afternoon. All vehicular traffic was blocked out for a four block area around the church. Pedestrians were permitted passage but were not allowed to loiter. (Times Photo by Terry Vaughn)

File IKE

September 17, 1963

Ike Reynolds
℅ Castle
917 N. Tonti St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ike:

Enclosed find a check for $200.00 for the workshop. Please make sure that you get receipts for everything. Thanks.

Last night a telegram was sent out to local CORE chairmen requesting that they plan a silent demonstration in honor of the children killed in Birmingham, on Sunday, the 22nd. They are supposed to cooperate as much as possible with local church and civil organizations, and notify the press beforehand of the type of demonstration planned.

Okay?

Sincerely,

Jim

enclosing check for workshop

Leadership Training Workshop

On

Nan-Violent Direct Action

September 27-29

306 Ivey Street   Plaquemine, La.

Registration   6 p.m.-8 p. m.

Subject Matter of Workshop

1. Surveying Segregation in Communities

11. Defining Objectives to be obtained by Direct Action

111. A. Demands to be presented to city or other units of goverment should include:

1. Desegregation of public schools
2. Employment in city, county and state goverment
3. Desegregation of public facilities
4. Desegregation of public accommodations, hotels, resturants, movies, etc.
5. Objectives as part of press release

111. Non-Violent Direct Action

A. Its Meaning

1. Community organization of Direct Action
2. Mass demonstrations
3. Picketing, Silent Marches, etc.
4. Voter Registration Drive
5. Role of young people, schools, churches, govermental bodies

B. Decisions

1. How they are made
2. Joint decisions
3. Majority vote
4. Executive committee
5. Organization Chart

C. Communications, Internal & External

1. To Mayor
2. To community (radio, T.V., Mass Meeting, etc.)
3. Use of hand bills
4. Communication within Organization

D. Community Conflicts

1. Developing unity
2. Developing Leadership within Ranks-Youth & Adult
3. Co-Orinating Committees

lV. Establishing a Protest Headquarters

1. Why a headquarters is necessary
2. Location
3. Telephone and essential working material
4. Transportation

V. Strategy, Mass Demonstrations, and other Techniques

A. Type of demonstration to be use, why, and purpose

1. Picketing
    a. Laws regulating picketing
    b. Regulation of picketers
    c. Conduct of pickets while on duty
    d. Signs & Slogans to be used

Vl. Negotiations

- A. Purpose
- B. Number of Negotiators and why
- C. Who Negotiators shall represent
- D. When to Negotiate
- E. When not to Negotiate

Vll. Police Brutality

- 1. Protection from violence by police or mob
- 2. Indentifying the officer or person that attacks you
- 3. Statements of officers or others
- 4. Protesting to appropriate authorites
- 5. You as a witness
- 6. Affidavits of violence

Vll. Judicial Proceedings, Conduct in court, and offenses explaind

lX. Fund Raising and Techniques

- A. Mass Meeting
- B. General Soliciting
- C. Financial Goal for Mass Meeting
- D. How mone is to be retained
- E. Payment of expenses

X. How to conduct a Mass Meeting

- 1. Purpose for meeting
- 2. Programing and Emphasis
- 3. Use of Freedom Songs

Xl. Commitment

- 1. Why Non-Violence
- 2. Teaching (commitment) by example (conduct in community and around headquarters
- 3. Jail without bail
- 4. Financial

September 14, 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

After listing to some of the kids talk in Plaquemine, I feel an area workshop might be of some value in our efforts in the state. Some of the kids feel that the movement is dead. This has been brought about because no one is working with them.

There seems to be considerable interest in CORE in other cities and a workshop would be a wonderful way to meet these people and give them some tranning in non-violence. It would also help us in the establishment of contacts in other cities where we have not been. By having the workshop in Plaquemine or some other small place, we would sace money and remove the temptation to spend time partying in places with large numbers of bars.

The following is the estimate cost of the project and possible cities to be included:

	No. of People	Housing for 2 days	Food for 3 days
Plaquemine, La	unlimted*	none	$17.50
New Roads, La	5	$2.50	$17.50
Baton Rouge, La	5	none	$17.50
Hammond, La	5	$2.50	$17.50
Clinton, La	5	$2.50	$17.50
New Orleans, La	5	$2.50*	$17.50*
Opelousas, La	5	$2.50	$17.50
Pasagoula, La	5	$2.50	$17.50
Canton, Miss.	5	$2.50	$17.50
The fourteen taskforce workers should attent at their own cost.	14	none	none
Sub-totals	54	$15.00	$140.00

	Other Cost	No. of People	Housing	Food	Totals
	Paper & Ink				$15.00
	Travel				$15.00
	Telephone				$10.00
Bal		54	$15.00	$140.00	$40.00
Final totals					$140.00 $ 40.00 $ 15.00 $195.00

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds

* The only limited upon the people in Plaquemine would be that only five people would be able to limited the number of people who could eat to five, and we would not be responsble for their housing.

We also would not be resonsble for housing for the people from Baton Rouge and any one attending from New Orleans Core should be sponser by New Orleans Core.

Jim McClain
Jim Farmer
Marvin Rich

September 10, 1963

Ike Reynolds
℅ Castle
917 N. Tonti St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

Below are the addresses of Houston CORE and Oklahoma City, Okla CORE, which we are writing today to contact you and let you know when they can use a field person.

You'll have to manage alone for a while, anyway, and probably permanently. The groups should not need someone there for too long, so hopefully it will work out alright.

Let us know when you get settled; and keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain
Director of Organization

msm

Houston CORE
Rev. Dr. A. Edward Bell
Executive Director, Houston CORE
5508 Mulvey St.
Houston, Texas
OR 4-5145
Zip Code 277020

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Archibald Hill, Jr.
407 North Durland
Oklahoma City, Okoa.
CE 6-5491 or CE 6-5492

September 8, 1963
917 N. Tonit St.
NEW Orleans, La.

Hi Jim

I am living at the Y M C A , but I hope to obtain an apt. by Monday or Tuesday. Oretha and other local people are going ahead with plans to demonstrate Wed, Sept 11. I'll stay here to help in any way that I can.

I would like to vist the other places you mention befor school opens, so I can formed some idea of what the people hope to do and if I'll need any help. I belive that I may need two people to help cover such a large area. There are two or three places in Louisiana that are interested in starting direct action. I don't if KNOW Gordon wants his people to get involved in direct action or be limited to voter registration. In any case these places will need someone to remain with them a while and it'll be impossible for me to be in at all of these places befor some of the interest wears thin.

You can reach me at Oretha or Elie's place by phone or write me in c/o of Oretha until I can give you my new address.

Ike

October 21, 1963

Ike Reynolds
℅ Brewster
1627 Templemand St.
Shreveport, La.

Dear Ike:

Got your letter. Thanks -- the recommendations for the South I will hold for McCain (he is on West Coast tour now).; and thank you for telling us where you will be in the next few weeks. Do you need any money for travel??

Regards,

Marcia McKenna

Please send specific
Address before you go
to Oklahoma City and
Texas.

Southern Office - make folder

On October 8, 1963, the following persons attended a meeting held in Plaquemine, La.: Isaac Reynolds, Mary Hamilton, Jerome Smith, Dave Dennis, and Ronnie Moore. We discus many things that we hope will be on the agenda at our November meeting. It was the general feeling of the group that we (CORE) have lost some of our militancy in the southern region because of the great distance and the infrequent or too short of visits by people from the national office. The lack of having a office in the south prevents the national from feeling the needs and anxieties of the people that we must live and work with. In addition it puts the national office in the position of an absentee landlord of a revolution. We have lost ground in Mississippi, Alabama, and show signs of doing the same in Louisiana and North Carolina where we have made such great gains in the last two years.

It's felt that some of the mistakes we have made can be rectifyed in those states where we have made them and prevent them in others. We would like to convey, through you, to the national office some of the changes we feel will help the people and enhance our efforts in the region. We would suggest the immediate opening of a regional, staff with three people, in New Orleans. One of the persons should have the qualification and authority to issue press release, make on the spot decisions, and co-ordinate our efforts in the region. Such an office, would relieve field secretarties of the heavy burden of chapter developement, co-ordinating, and direct action. In addition to the above mention idea, the office could distribute material to field secretarties and chapters much faster than the national office, receive reports from field secretarties once a week, and serve as a liaison between staff in the area and the national office.

OVER

Hold for McCain

In addition, the action of officials in Louisiana has given fruit to our believes that Louisiana has moved a head of Alabama as a hard core area. The placement of as many task force people in the area as can be spare is urgently needed at once. We would like to have one person in every major city in the state. Consieration of additional personnel in Mississippi should also be discussed.

I have a room at the Y M C A for us to meet in on the 24 of November but wasn't able to obtain a room for you so far in advance of your arrival.

The followin is my schedule for the next tree weeks:

October 21-27 Shereveport

22""""" 28-November 3 Oklahoma City, Okoa.

November 4-10 Houston, Austin, and Temple Texas

I've spoken with Mr. Hill and Mr. Bell and I have a contact in Austin. Please rush me some membership cards, CORE posters, and information on associate membership. You can send the material to 1627 Templeman St. Shereveport, La befor Friday and I'll be able to take it with me to Oklahoma and Texas where I'll need it. (c/o of Ann Brewster)

Oct 25, 1963

OCT 28 [illegible]

1. Oklahoma city, Okla
Archibald Hill Jr.
407 North Durland
CE 65491 - CE 65492

2. Houston, Texas
5508 Mulvey St.
OR 45145 - Area Code 713
Rev. Dr. A Edward Bell

3. Austin 3, Texas
403 Orchard St
David Martinez

add to contact

I'll send you an address in Temple, Texas ~~late~~ at another time -

I am leaving Shreveport ~~Sunday~~ Monday, 28 and I'll be in Oklahoma late that afternoon.

Ike

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

FEB 4 1964

February 2, 1964

Ike's File

Marcia McKanna
Dept of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marcia:

I have'nt expense report this week, however, I would appricate it if you would look at my last expense report and take the necessary action. I am returning to Texas Wed. Feb. 5 and will be there until the meeting. I have ask several times for envolpes without getting any kind of response. Take me out of the legion and let me know if you have any or not and if you have any please send me some. See you in New Orleans.

Send these

Sincerely,

Ike

Freedom

March 9, 1964

MAR 9 1964

Isaac Reynolds - Field Report for January and February

Bruce and I met with Atty. Elie to discuss plans to be used in Shreveport. We agree along with Atty. Stone that direct action was needed and the best results would be obtained by having them in the commercial district of Shreveport and not within the Negro community.

We have been trying to put together a state wide plan for Louisiana and I went to Jackson to discuss with Dave some of the things they are doing in Mississippi and how we could do similar things in Louisiana and to get some of his ideas about nothern Louisiana.

About the 13th of the month I arrived in San Antonio, Texas and held press conferences mostof the day I them met with the temporary chairman of the group and we called a call me of the group for the fifteen. At the meeting on the fifteen, I gave a brief history of CORE, discuss the CORE Rules for Action, how we operate, how most of our chapters are structured and other phrases of COREand I schedule a meeting and the first of six workshops for the following Friday. The workshops were broken down as follows: 1st History of CORE, 2nd Non-Violence 3rd Non-Violence, 4th Negotitations and the last two were on planning demonstrations and how to organize a community. The next day we sit-in at the City Council meeting and ask them to pass a anti segregation ordance. I met with several minsters from Austin, Texas and we discuss the the aid or co operation that they are willing to give the group in Austin. I corresponded with several other groups in Texas including Houston, however know matter how many letters I write to the chairman of Houston CORE I never get an answer and if I call he is never in. I preside at the organizational meeting of San Antonio CORE at which time elected their officers, adopted a constitution and secured a regular meeting place and plan their first project. I advise them to establish themselvs in the Negro community that their first project should be something that a majority of the Negroes would be directly involved . They felt attacking the segregate resturants in the Negro community would be the best project. Through negotiation the was able to open three resturants. Bruce and I join the group the next day on their first picket line at one of the resturants. They also raise enought money to send their chairman to Washington D. C. to lobby for the civil rights bill.

I spoke at St Mary College in San Antonio and we were able to win a few of the students, who come from all over the state, to CORE. From the 12th-17th I attended the staff meeting in New Orleans.

In New Orleans, we are continuing to picket the segregate theaters in downtown New Orleans. The Saturday night befor the chanponship fight three CORE members were arrested while standing-in at the Lowe's State theater. Telegrams were send to Liston and Clay ask them to stop showing of the fight in a segregate theater. Liston respond and had the fight cancelled at both theaters schedule to show it. In San Antonio on the 26th the CORE had a rally and a demonstration with James Farmer take part in both. This week I went to court here and probably will have to return again around the twenty-fifth of this month if not sooner. Summer is fast approaching and we should start a recruting program at southern colleges befor they make other plans for the summer. I represented CORE at the funeral service of our falling comrade Ann Brewster in Shreveport.

Ike

Ike

March 9, 1964

File —
Ike visiting

Ike Reynolds
917 N. Tonti St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

See enclosed. Can you please contact him as soon as possible -- hope he is easier to get ahold of than the chairman of Houston CORE. (Thanks for your report).

I am trying to be a little more cautious in recognizing CORE chapters (unaffiliated), since we havebeen having some trouble with new groups starting up with people that we might not necessarily want as CORE leaders -- all sorts. Anyway, that is why I said that he should contact you before doing anything. If you think he is okay, and the issue they are organizing around is okay, then give them the go-ahead.

Take care.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

enc.

March 9, 1964

Richard A. Koogle
4330 McKinney, Apt 108
Dallas, Texas 75205

Dear Mr. Koogle:

We received your letter today. I am enclosing for your information the basic material that you would need to set up a chapter. Please look it over carefully.

What you should do right away, is to contact Isaac Reynolds, in New Orleans. He is the CORE field secretary responsible for the Texas area, and can give yourthe first-hand assistance you need. He can be reached at 917 N. Tonti Street in New Orleans, Phone # WH 3-2621.

I will send him a copy of your letter so that he will be appraised of the situation.

Please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely, Sin

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
Department of Organization

cc: Ike Reynolds

P.S. After Ike Reynolds and your group get together, and set up a group, we will acknowledge your right to use the CORE name. However, it may be a while until the chapter is affiliated -- you have to submit a membership list, a constitution, and a $10.00 affiliation fee, and be recommended by a field secretary. Then CORE's policy making body must vote on your affiliation at their monthly meeting.

6 March 1964
4330 McKinney; Apt. 108
Dallas , Texas 75205
Area Code 214 - LA1-5643

MAR 9 1964

Dear Mr. McCain:

Richard A. Koogle, Ted Armstrong, and Jody Sanford are appling to you for a charter for a CORE chapter in and for Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. The offical address and phone number for the chapter is the one above. Richard A. Koogle lives at this residence and will be the spokesman for the CORE chapter as well as it's chairman.

Ted Armstrong is a member of CORE organizing groups for this region. He is a college student. Jody Sanford is also a member of CORE and goes to the same college as Ted: Bishop College, Dallas, Texas. They are both Negroes. Richard A. Koogle is employed in offset printing and is having his associate membership being processed by that dept. of CORE at this writing (He sent the membership in a ~~cou~~ couple of weeks ago.). He is white.

Dallas needs an organization with a national headquaters to futher civil rights in this city; one that is not incontroled and/or in fear of the "Dallas Power ~~E~~Eliet" (this inculeds the local Dallas Branch of the NAACP, but not the Regional (Southwestern) Office of the NAACP, under the find leadership of Mr. Clarence Laws).

Dallas liberals who are not afaired are oppesing the Dallas Establishment and the Dallas School Board. We have held top-secret meetings and are planning to petionted the Dallas Scool Board this moth and if no action is taken to picket the school board and varies schools and private industry ,then if no action on our demands are taken we well take to the streets. All of this is at this writing highly confedeical, we well have our first public meeting this coming Thursday (10 March 1964).

We would like you to rush this application for a brabch through at topmost speed having all information sent to us by air mail. We need your help in the coming fight very much.indeed.

Thank you and for a better FREEDOM NOW! movment in Dallas and the rest of the country
I await your answer for the filing group,

Richard A. Koogle
Richard A,. Koogle

P.S. All information will be sent to that is published by us and the Dallas newspapers on the fight with the Dallas School Board.

R.A.K.

Feel free to call the above number, collect, if neded.

Also send us a list of ass. members Who live in Dallas County.

COPY COPY

6 March 1964
4330 McKinney, Apt 108
Dallas, Texas 75205
Area Code 214 - LA 1-5643

Dear Mr. McCain:

Richard A. Koogle, Ted Armstrong, and Jody Stanford are appealing (applying?) to you for a charter for a CORE chapter in and for Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. The official address and phone number for the chapter is the one above. Richard A. Koogle lives at this residence and will be the spokesman for the CORE chapter as well as it's chairman.

Ted Armstrong is a member of CORE organizing groups for this region. He is a college student. Jody Stanford is also a member of CORE and goes to the same college as Ted: Bishop College, Dallas, Texas. They are both Negroes. Richard A. Koogle is employed in offset printing and is having his associate membership being processed by that dept. of CORE at this writing (He sent the membership in a couple of weeks ago). He is white.

Dallas needs an organization with a national headquarters to further civil rights in this city; one that is not incontrolled and/or in fear of the "Dallas Power Elite." (this includes the local Dallas Branch of the NAACP, but not the Regional (Southwestern) Office of the NAACP, under the fine leadership of Mr. Clarence Laws.)

Dallas liberals who are not afraid are opposing the Dallas Establishment and the Dallas School Board. We have held top-secret meetings and are planning to petition the Dallas School Board this month and if no action is taken to picket the school board and various schools and private industry, then if no action on our demands is taken we will take to the streets. All of this is at this writing highly confidential, as we'll have our first pblic meeting this coming Thursday (10 March 1964).

We would like you to ruch this application for a branch through at topmost speed having all information sent to us by air mail. We need your help in the coming fight very much indeed.

Thank you and for a better Freedom Now movement in Dallas and the rest of the country. I await your answer for the filing group,

(signed) Richard A. Koogle

P.S. All information will be sent to you that is published by us and the Dallas newspapers on the fight with the Dallas School Board

Feel free to callthe above number, collect, if needed. Also send us a list of associate members who live in Dallas County.

Jim

File

MAR 10 1964

This is a statistic report of the population in Caddo and parts of Bossier Parishes and Shreveport proper. This information has been obtain because of the possibility of having the southern summer project in the Caddo Parish area.

Caddo Parish

Population	total	Urban	Rural	% of increase 1950-1960 total	Urban	Rural
1960-	223,859	180,903	42,956	26.8	35.6	0.4
1950-	176,547	133,429	43,118	-	-	-

Caddo Parish

1940-1960

Population by Wards an minor civil divisions

Wards	1960	1950	1940
1	3,817	4,300	6,468
2	8,009	8,370	9,987
3	13,706	7,896	4,924
4	172,716	137,363	106,439
5	6,720	4,350	4,631
6	2,385	2,370	2,489
7	9,189	3,094	1,915
8	3,664	4,369	6,147
9	3,653	4,435	7,203
Moringsport	864	709	748
N. Highlands	1,980	-	-
Vivian Town	2,624	2,624	2,460
N. Shreveport	7,701	--	--
Oil City	1,430	1,430	--
Shreveport (city)	164,372	127,206	98,167
Simmesport	2,125		

Caddo Parish population by race and sex - 1960

Negro male	38,149	white male	68,084	total male	106,233
Negro female	43,507	white female	74,119	total female	117,626

Age of population by color and sex in Caddo Parish

total population 223,859 21 and over 129,523

				total
Negro male over 21	18,166	Negro female over 21	23,583	41,749
white male over 21	41,160	white female over 21	46,614	87,774

Rural population in Caddo Parish

Total 42,956 white 26,920 Negro 15,994 other 42

Rural population outside of places of 1,000-2,500

Total 39,546 Negro 15,703 white 23,802 other 41

over

Jim

Caddo Parish population by race in each of the wards for 1960

Wards	Negro	white	other	No. of Households-total	white	Negr
1	2,886	101	40	3,817	921	646
2	1,106	6,900	3	8,009	2,499	307
3	6,589	7,115	2	13,706	3,664	1,583
4	61,984	110,609	125	172,716-	52,323-	16,631
5	2,603	4,109	8	6,720	1,773	595
6	1,640	745	-	2,385	583	380
7	665	8,520	4	9,189	2,390	153
8	2,384	1,280	-	3,664	935	547
9	1,629	2,024	-	3,653-	1,049	403

Shreveport Metrop. Statistic Area by color

total	white male	Negro male	Negro female	white female
281,583	90,240	45,179	50,823	95,239

(Shreveport) Urban area by color

total	white male	Negro male	Negro female	white female
208,583	70,842	28,537	33,306	75,898

Minor civil divisions by race

North Shreveport

total 7,701 Negro 7,690 white 11 other -0- % Negro 99.9

Vivian Town

total 2,624 Negro 161 white 2,462 other 1 % Negro 6.53

North Highlands

total 1,980 Negro 4 white 1,976 other -0- % Negro 0.2

Oil City

Total 1,430 Negro 287 white 1,142 other 1 %Negro 2.06

Moringsport

total 864 Negro ? white other % Negro ?

Shreveport (city)

total 164,372 Negro 56,605 (103 in Bossier city) white 107,664 % Negro 34.5

When Ronnie gets out of jail we can submit another report covering places to live and contacts in the area.

If you'll note in wards 3, 5, and 9 the Negro population is near 50% and in wards 1, 4, 6, 8, and North Shreveport the Negro population ranges from 50% to 99.9% in North Shreveport. As evidence as to what can be done in the area, here are some figures from the last election. The total vote in the Parish was only 64,555. There are almost as many Negroes in the 4th ward as the total vote was. Now, only 1,990 Negro were registered as of March of this year in the 4th ward and only 931 voted. These figures go even ~~father~~ farther out of proportion in the rural and outline areas of Caddo Parish.

Isaac R eynolds
Isaac Reynolds

fim

IKe

MAR 14 1963

March 11, 1963

Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Gordon:

On Saturday, March 9, 1963, I conduct a workshop and discussion group at Guilford College, Guilford College, North Carolina. The Friend's Service Committe sponsor a Civil Rights Conference and CORE was given three hours to presented it's position to the group. Enclose is some of the material Mary Hamilton used at the Lexington, Ky. conference. The last sheet is an evaluation and information sheet which I used for the first time, that prove tobe useful and to some degree xx a sucess. Exx Samuel L. Burk, po Box 35 Sheldon, South Carolina showed a great interest in CORE and enclose you'll find a letter that I am sending him, asking him to write the national office for additional information. Richard Mason "Woodsedae" Branch Pike, Riverton, New Jersey is not aware of a CORE group in his community, but feels in not there should be one. Majori Wilson, 370 South French Broad, Asheville, North Carolina is a member of a group in Asheville call AS. C.O.R.E.. I ask her if anyone had written to the national office about the use of C.O.R.E.'s name and she didn't know. I have information that this is a very active group and feel that someone should contact them. I would appricate any suggestions and or criticisms about the use of the enclose material.

Isaac Reynolds

COPY: B. Elton Cox
James T. McCain
Jerome Smith

Mc Cain

Report for March 1964

The first week in March was spent trying to establish new contacts in Texas. I went to Midland but was unable to contact the person name i had been given. Twenty-five or more letters have beeen written to people across Texas covering about 15 different cities. I also been in contact with people in Oklahoma around the area covering Admore and hope to vist their when I am in Oklahoma City. I represented CORE at the funeral services of our falling commrade Ann Brewster in Shreveport and strength relations with other people in Shreveport who will have to take Ann's place. There is a large student group that could be effect if given some direction. They along such people as Atty. Stone feel that some direct action is need in Shreveport in the downtown area. If Shreveport should be consider for some type of action this summer, I've promises of housing for app. twenty girls and feel certain that housing could be found for twenty-five or thirty additional people. We have plans of the downtown area and the stores in the area. The local NAACP is renting a building for thirty dollars a month that would be willing to share with us however I don't belive they will be able to keep the building until the summer but I am sure we could rent it from the same man at the same price. If the building is not available, a minster has promise the use of the third ~~fxl~~ floor of his church. Shreveport serves as the state captiol in northern Louisiana xxxxx and if anything can be open their it will certainly make it easier in the other parts of northern Louisiana. San Antonio CORE has been successful in opening another resturant and have started a clothing and food drive for Mississippi. We gotten a union to agree to haul the collected items to Mississippi free and a church is given the group the fourth Sunday in April to raise funds. They have also opened a office and given us space in it at no charge. Bruce and I also visted Dallas. We made contact at Souther Methodist and Bishop college. I spoke at Southern Methodist where app 35-40 people from each in college were in attendance. If a group is formed in Dallas they will have a very hard struggle because of the established power structure in the Negro community. I am not sure of Richard Koogle reasons for wanting CORE. I suspect that they are politcally (dem) however their does appear to be some people with sincere reasons for wanting CORE in Dallas. Next stop Tulsa, Oklahoma

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

File

MAR 23 1964

March 19,

Marcia McKenna

Dear Marcia:

I am now in Dallas and will here until Friday or Sat. I have contacted a person in Denton and maybe there for a few days in ~~addition~~ addition to being here. Sunday I'll be in Austin and then San Antonio. I have to be in New Orleans Wed, March 25 to chair the election of the local group. Thursday, ~~March~~ 27-30 I will probably be in jail in N~~ew~~ Orleans. I can be reached at the Lane Motel in Dallas 4013 S. Okland Ave. HA 8-9435 or in care of Richard Koogle LA 1-5643. I can be reached at the old contacts in Austin and San Antonio.

Ike

March 23,1964

Dear Ike:

I am sending you your minus balance. I hope we will be able to keep your expenses up to date. Please don't hold expenses back for several weeks. I would like to send money to you everyweek if possible.

We received a letter this A.M. from Dallas, Texas, concerning your visit with them. Then we received a letter from you stating that you may be arrested in New Orleans. I think you should talk this matter of arrest over with Richard if you haven't already done so. According to the letter from Dallas, they may need you very soon. Although Bruce is working with you, our Field Secreteries must be responsible for the organizing of chapters. Soon we hope to send to you and Richard a complete list of potential groups in Texas,Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will be your area to cover. Ofcourse this agenda will have to be submitted to Richard for you and him to go over. Keep us inform as to your schedule.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Make copy -

MAR 30 1964

file orig in this folder

Separate copy for Dallas & San Anton

March 24, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

I am assuming you received a letter from Richard Koggle. This fellow in my opinion is a nut. Because of this I've devoted most of my time while in Dallas with students from Bishop College who seem interestd in doing something and a few from Southern Methodist University. Koggle has very close ties with the democratic party and I am not sure that he doesn't hope to use CORE for that purpose. The CORE in San Antonio has a large number of service men active, including the chairman, who are being pressured by officers on the base. They have indicated to me that they would feel better and that more of the men would join in the action of CORE if they had copies of the dept. of defense order stating that service men may take part in social action while off duty and not in uniform. If you don't have this information maybe Jo Addler the girl that is working with Norm has it. We had our first arrest in San Antonio this week and need the order as soon as possible. If you don(have let me know so I can contact the dept. of defense.

OK

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

I receive your memorandum but the geographical area that I am to be responsible for was not enclosed.
Enclosed is a copy of a copy of a letter that was send to the ex chairman of San Antonio CORE and Mrs. Ruth Bellinger. The person Mrs. Bellinger has ~~informed Farmer about~~ accused of being a black Muslim is a man, a Negro, who I feel has found his role in the civil rights fight. He owns a very large cafe that he has invited the Muslims to meet in from time to time. However at the same time he has invite the CORE group to use the same place to meet in on the same basises as the Muslims. He has attend CORE meetings and picket with the group and I have never hear him talk about the Muslims belife of separation of the race in a manner that would leave one to belive that he's a member of the Muslims. It should be pointed out that Mrs. Bellinger is the type of person to having her way and she has just about lost her membership within the group.

Don Watkins an airmain is the new chairman of the group and I'll see that you get his address and the other officers names and addresses.

Ike

Ike

Isaac Reynolds

Southwestern Region Field Report

June 1964

Bruce arrived in Midland, Texas app. one week befor me. I arrived in Midland the first week of June. We immediately began to discuss CORE with Calvin Lee, our contact in Midland, who has proven tobe a bad contact. However, we were able to meet Betty Purrcell and other interested people. We found that it was more people in the white community interested in CORE than there was in the Negro community. It was a simple matter to establish contact with the white community however, we had to vist places that Negro studentsfrequent befor we were able to find the number of Negroes that we felt was enough to form a well balance group. No minster with the exception of one offered any help nor do we feel that any help can be expected from any of them.

We had a meeting for the purpose of informing interested people of CORE's history, philosophy and organizantional structure. A second meetin was scheduled to discuss forming a CORE chapter in Midland and to schedule non-violent workshops. We took our own survey of Midland and concluded the most pressing problems are housing, employment, education and recreation. Through a meeting at the Unitarian Church, we were able to increase our contact with the white community and farther our efforts in bringing the two community together.

I left Bruce in Midland and went to SanAntonio to help the group in their food and clothing drive for Mississippi. While in San Antonio I talk with Albert Penna, an officer in PACO about the migrant labor problem in Texas. Because of his heavy schedule, we agree to meet again after the election in November and when ever he has time between now and the election to discuss a solution to the migrant problem.

Leaving San Antonio, I went into the Ft. Worth-Dallas area. In Ft. Worth, our contact turn out tobe a hatchman for the govenor and had hope to use CORE to that or those ends that would help the govenor in the election. All contact with him stop at once and new contact established with Rev. Hodges and others who are loosley associate with SCLC. However no one from SCLC has been in Ft. Worth to help them in any way. I found that they knew nothing about demonstrating or anything else concerning civil rights. I help them for several days with the idea such contact could be useful in the future. In Dallas I confered with Atty. John Wilson about continuing demonstrations and legal movements. That night we meet with the group and we had workshops for the new members. While in DAllas, I attend several hearning and picket with the group and met with people that may be able to help in other programs that Dallas CORE is thingkinG a - bout. The resturanT picaddarly has desegregat in all major cities of Texas and we will be checking the smaller ones about their policy.

The chapter in Tulsa seem to have two problems. One is they are fighting with their own lawyers and two that they are fighting with the people in Oklahoma City. The following is my xxxxxxxxxx findings and orders to both groups.

The problem between Tulsa CORE and the people in Oklahoma City is a result of Tulsa CORE co operating with the Oklahoma NAACP in a demonstration at the state captial in Oklahoma City. Their state goal was to have the state legislature pass a state law banning segregation. Tulsa CORE had good intentions I am sure but the legislature had gone home for the summer and the election itself was being xxxxx xxxxxxxx challenge in court and no one knew who was a legislator or who would be in the legislature, therefore I must agree with the people in Oklahoma City. Another point is that the NACCP is fighting for its very life in Oklahoma and especially in Oklahoma City where they are willing to use cheap news xxxxxxx stories to keep up with the activites of CORE.

I informed Tulsa CORE that as long as we had a group in Oklahoma City using the name of CORE and they were active even through they were not an official CORE group at that time they (Tulsa CORE) could not go to Oklahoma City and use the name of CORE in a demonstration xxxxx that the local group xxx had good reasons for being against.

I will return to Tulsa after the convention to settle the problem they are having with their lawyers. Oklahoma City xxxxx became an official group at the convention.

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

recorded 6/9

June 6, 1964

Dear Jim

Enclosed is the address that I may be reached at, at least until Tuesday June 9: 1003 N. Colorado Midland, Texas MU 23625 or MU 44585. Monday I hope to spend in El Paso and I have no address where I can be reached. Because of conditions here, I don't how long I will be here or if I'll be going to El Paso, San Antonio, Dallas or ~~Fort~~ Worth when I leave here, so if we are still solvent when pay day arrives will you send my check to my New Orleans address and all future checks when I traveling because I have arranged for someone to take care of them for me

She

Isaac Reynolds

Southwestern Field Report
~~Augustxxxxxxxxxx~~
July, 1964

After the convention, I return to Tulsa to clear up the problem the group was having with their lawyers. Carl, Elie and I agree at the convention that ~~Axxxxxxx~~ Arichbald Hill, chairman of Oklahoma City CORE should represent CORE in the state of Oklahoma. Arichbald agreet to do so. I went with him to Tulsa to explaning the position of national CORE to the members of the group and the lawyers who had represent them. While their we were able to form a demonstration at the post office protesting the lack of protection for civil rights workers in the south. We had a joint meeting of Tulsa and Oklahoma City CORE to formulate plans for a statewide voter registration drive. Contact it tobe made with people in nearby cities asking them to house members of Tulsa and Oklahoma City CORE while they are working in the area.

I return to New Orleans and found the group working with of organization on Schwegmann's super market. Because Oretha has assumed so much of the responsbilty of New Orleans CORE, it's rather hard to get anyone else to do anything. I've talked with her about it and suggest that she stop trying to every thing and push other people into doing things. I know that I can help the group but to do so I feel that I would virtually have to serve as chairman. This has made me somewhat reluctant to become very active with the group. Last week the New Orleans Police Dept. was tranning dogs in a Negro housing project and we received many complaints about it. We wrote the Mayor, city councilman from that district and the F.B.I. asking that sucha practice be stoped at once. We are happy to report that we have heared from the mayor and he has assured us that it will not happen again. Tuesday I visted a group of people in De-Ridder, La. a small rural town in southwestern Louisiana about 45 ~~xxxxxx~~ mi from Lake Charles. There is no civil rights group in the town and they have ask that we help them. Monday Bruce will arrive to help me start a voter registration drive and to began testing the resturants and public establishments. I hope to go to Morgan City, La. aroung the 17th of this month and meet with a group of people that are interested in CORE. Because of the limited amount of time Louisiana has for voter registration,xx I would suggest that we plan to leave for Texas and other areas after the sixth of September so that I may become a voter. The office here in New Orleans is low on all CORE material and would like for you to dend us some as soom as possible.

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds

McCain

Civil Rights Hearing in Baton Rouge August 8, 1964

Commission members present were: Dr. Albert Dent, Dillar Univ., Dr. Harold Lief 1430 Tulane New Orleans, Jack Nelson 328 Charters Room 100, Ray Ariatti, Institute of Industrial Relation Loyola Univ., Fr. Sigur, Southwester Louisiana Univ. Alexandira, Rev. Halney, Baton Rouge, Senator J. De Blieux, Baton Rouge and Betty Wisdon, Secretary. Howard McCurdy from the justice dept., Mike Finkertine the civil rights commission chife counslar from Washington and lou Mitchell the civil rights commission man assign to the eleven southern states.

The meeting was call to order by the chairman Senator J. De Blieux. CORE had the largest representation, being represented by our people from Jonesboro, Plaquemine, Monore, Clinton and New Orleans. The largest group representing the NAACE, CORE and the Consumer League was from New Orleans. The NAACP and everyone with the exception of the people representing CORE had no plans or had any idea of what they want to say. We were able to dalk befor and during the meeting and present the only program and concrete demands of the commission. Dan Mitchell, Mike and I were able to register compliants and offer plans to action that we felt would solve the problems. We began by documenting evdience of racial discrimination against registarts in administering the registration laws and rules of the state of Louisiana. Cases from all the areas represent were listed and detail as to the method use in denial of the application of the laws toward Negroes. We next listed the many case of violence toward Negroes who have try to register and/or civil rights workers who have attempted to help them. Again we were able to listed spedify cases. One of the highlights of the meeting was our complaint and statements of lack of interest that has been showing by the justice dept. and the F.B.I. in providing protection for Negroes and civil rights workers. We felt that the Justice dept explanation of their action and the action of the F. B. I. in their application and understanding of federal laws were total enadequately stated.

The other point we were able to drive home because they expected us tobe unprepared was the segergation in federal programs. We were the only grop to complaint about federal monye being put into segregate programs in the state. We listed such things as hospitals, schools, farms, trade schools and the state employment services.

In conclusion we record our demands for the arrest and precucution of state officials and officials of cities who by and through their offices maintain the status quto. It was also quite evident that more pressure needs tobe put on the commission and that this best can be done by having more hearing thoughout the state as offen as possible and continuing our program. However befor another hearing is held we should make some effort to bring all of the groups together earlier the day of the meeting or the day befor the meeting if possible so that we might present a unite fromt and put the time and condition to our best use.

Isaac Reynolds

September 8, 1964

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
910 North Tonti Street
New Orleans

Dear Ike:

The Constition and $10.00 affiliation fee arrived. I am sending you an affiliation blank, please have chapter offices fill out the enclosed blanks and send it back to us immediately.

Before I can bring them up for affiliation a detail report of their activities must be submitted to this office by you and Bruce.

May we hear from you immediately.

Very truly yours,

Jim
James T. McCain

JTM/mt

Report for August
September 20, 1964
Isaac Reynolds

Because Oretha was out of the city most of the month, I moore or less assumed command of the CORE chapter here. The group has shown an unwillingness to become involve in anything but direct action. In an effort to give them a push in the right direction, I took a more active part in their plans. To get people in the group active, they were given assigments that they had not previous been given. We use different methodsaand locations to reach new people and inform them of our program. The methods and locations have proven tobe somewhat succesful. We had the laggest crowd to attend a CORE rally in New Orleans since the Freedom Riders were here in 1961. Part of the new program was to vist the bars, resturants, bus stops, and the river fronts We were able to reach people that we had not reach befor and the group now has voter registration clinics in bars and resturants.
The attandance at meetings has increase during the past few weeks. The people who are coming to the meeting now are the very people that will need or perhaps I should say do need help in the field of housing, employment, education and aid in applying for govertmental help, both federal and local. The plans for the Dick Gregory show seem tobe moving along smooth at this time.
We are planning our first school boycott in this region in Dallas when the school open in September. Bruce Baines will be in Dallas and will be in Charge. Our State wide testing of public accomodations in Oklahoma, was carry out the way it was plan and no help from a field staff person was need. In addition to the testing program I had that they establish contact with people interest in CORE during their trip and I will be visting these new contacts later this month.
I've delay my vist to the chapters long enought and felt that I should make

plans to vist them at this time . If you will be available for about a month beginning the 28th of this month you may join me. If you are not available we can always go back. Because Dick Gregory will be in Tulsa-Oklahoma City on the 8th of October, I plan to go their first and them to Fort Smith, Ark. and them swing into Texas. I finally discover a reason for taking a vacation, so with your gracious blessing I would like to have two weeks off beginning the 22nd of December.

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds

cc: Richard Haley

October 5, 1964

Isaac Reynolds
407 N. Durland
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Ike:

Enclosed is a check for $68.83. In the future you must have your expense reports OK'd by Richard Haley before they come to this office.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

October 27, 1964

Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv,

We are planning a regional workshop in Dallas, Texas in early December (Dec. 11-13). We would very much like for Jim Farmer to be present and remain in the area for a week (Dec. 11-20 or 14-20).

Several of the CORE chapters have indicated that they would like for him to speak in their cities. Dallas, San Antonio, and Midland, Texas, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Ft. Smith Ark. are cities that want him to speak. We would also like to have him in Shreveport and maybe Houston, Texas.

If he is not able to make it at the time indicated, we would like to place our bid for the week of January 18-25, 1965. Please answer as soon as possible so that we can make plans to help each group with their publicity.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

IR/ds

cc: Richard Haley
Bruce Baines
Jim McCain
Rev. Earl Allen

October 28,1964

Richard Haley
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Bruce and I are going ahead with plans for an regional workshop in Dallas, Texas.

We are of the strong belif that Julia Lewis should attend this meeting and that her expenses should be paid for by National CORE.

We would appriciate it if you would explore such a possiblity.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

cc: Julia Lewis
Earl Allen
James Mc Cain

October 28, 1964

Rev Earl Allen
2525 Forrest Ave
Dallas, Texas

Dear Earl:

We have notice that all the urban type cities from New Orleans to Oklahoma City have similar problems in the field of Housing, Employment and Education with a smaller problem in voter registration.

We are also aware that field secretaries in the south have not had to deal with these problems in the past, as a result we are lacking in know how in solving problems of the type mention above.

We would like very much to have a workshop in Dallas from the eleven of December to the thirteen of December for the people from New Orleans, Shreveport, Dallas, San Antonio, Midland, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Ft. Smith, Ark. and other cities where you and others may have an interest in CORE.

I have contacted the National office and ask that Jim Farmer and Jim McCain attend the meeting and that Farmer remain behing and speak in all the cities where we have CORE chapters in the southwest. In additito to Farmer and McCain we are asking Richard Haley and Dave Dennise from the Southern office.

We feel that regional reprensatatives should attend meeting of this type as much as possible. With this in mind, we are askin the national office through the southern office to cover the expenses of Julia Lewis if she can find time to attend the meeting.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

cc: Julia Lewis
James McCain
Richard Haley
Marvin Rich
Bruce Baines

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

October 28, 1964

James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

OCT 29 1964

Dear Jim:

Today I received a bill from Blue Cross Insurance informing me that I have to pay the bill befor Nov. 9, 1964.

I was under the impression that CORE was to pay for the insurance, however if I am wrong please let me know so that I may pay the or if I am right ~~[illegible]~~ so that I can the bill to the National office so it can be paid befor the 9th of November.

Isaac Reynolds

October 29, 1964

Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ike:

Just ignore the bill from Blue Cross. Because bookkeeping was a little late paying the bill, they (Blue Cross) started billing individuals. "Anyway" its all taken care of.

Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

NOV 1 6 1964

Report For
September 1964

During the month of September, our efferts were concentrated on voter registration in the New Orleans area. New Orleans CORE set up voter registration booths in bars and restruants near bus stops and heavely populate Negroe areas. They were also sucessful in obtaing a permit from the city and setting up a voter registration booth on Canal Street. There also was door to door canvasing and a German telvesion station filmed a voter regististion clinic at one of the bars. The Dick Gregory program, on the 20th of September was a sucessful in many ways.

Report For
October 1964

I went into the Tulsa-Oklahoma City area to help them with their Gregory program and found both groups in a state of confussion and hostility between the groups and between members of the same group, Most of which was cause by Milton Goodwin and Jimmy McDonald Milton Goodwing had resigned as chairman of Tulsa CORE under pressure of being forced out. The members had sought to put a stop to his efferts in seeking personal glory and builiding a political foundation for himself. McDonald step into this, and listing to his only contact , Goodwing, and become involved in the local chapter's decisions by making a motion (that Goodwin be elected state chairman for the Gregory show) and taking part in discussion which he had no authority or reason to do as a representaive of the national office.

The results of McDonald action and the action or plans that Goodwin proceeded to follow came very close to destroying both chapters and provoked many threats against the life of Goodwin, which I am sure would have been carryed out except for my present.

The CORE groups were not informed of any of the plans or schedule of the program, they were without any knowledge of how much money had been collected or spented, the name of CORE was not being use because Goodwin and not the group felt that it shouldn't be used, and no CORE member or any Negro had been ask to serve in any capacity on the program.

I called a meeting of both groups and told them that the money had to be placed in the CORE bank account, all bills had to be put in the hands of the treasury, a committee selected from the CORE chapters to work on the program and to be brought up today on what happened so far and that the name of CORE had to be used in the community and that some work had to be done in the Negro Community as well as the white community. These were done however they were not able to prevent the program in both cities from being flops. We were able to solve the iner organization problems and I am sure both groups will become effected again if no other person from the national office feels that they should become involved in local issurs again.

The groups in Dallas, San Antonio and Ft. Smith, Ark. worked on voter registration during most of the month. In San Antonio we had daily demonstrations at the Smmmxxxxx Southern Governors conference. (see attached cliping) Ft. Smith CORE will soon have a problem or perhaps I should said that I feel that they will have a problem. Ft. Chaffe is closing, most of the place of public accomodations have been tested and the election will soon be over. At the time they have no plan to become involvxxx in a majority, however we have found this problem to be lurking in smmmmxxx in the background in most of the cities we visted. We have planed an area workshop in Dallas in hopes that we will be able to create mxxxx new interest in the field of Housing, Employment and Education.

cc: Richard Haley
James T. McCain

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

November 16, 1964

James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

Would you please check to see if the community relation dept. has mailed the material that we have ask to be send to me.

If they have not, please send us some song books, FREEDOM NOW pins, 50-100 of the silver CORE pins and the films "Walk in My Shoes" and "Freedom Ride".

Our workshop will start on the eleventh of December and we would like to have all the material that we will need one week befor the workshop.

Being congenial people, money permiting we would like to invite you to attend the workshop as an "outsider".

Sincerely yours,

Ike

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

November 17, 1964

Ike Reynolds
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

We are dending you the Freedom Now buttons andtthe song books. The silver CORE pins sell for $1.00 each and we should either have the money here before we send them or have your guarantee that we will get the money.

Nooker says you don't have to worry about an "outsider" coming to your workshop.

Community relations does take care of the films. I'll give them the order.

Best Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

November 25, 1964

NOV 30 1964

Jim T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

Please send the silver CORE pins and I will make sure that the national office receives the money.

Ike

Ike

CORE

November 30, 1964

TO: Mrs. Williams, Booking

Sent to Isaac Reynolds today 50 SILVER CORE Lapel pins on CONSIGNMENT as per his letter of November 25th (copy attached).

Maxine Skurka

Department of Organization

cc: Ike Reynolds

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEC 7 1964

Reverend Russell Jack Ballard
1207 Kemp Boulevard
Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Reverend Ballard

Your interest in CORE was brought to the attention of this office and myself several months ago, however I was not personally able to vist Wichita Falls at that time.

We were informed that Bruce Baines, Field Secretary and Rev. Earl Allen, Regional Representative, had visted Wichita Falls and had not found enought local interest in CORE. If an error in judgement has been made, we certainly want to correct it as soon as possible. I will be at the workshop in Dallas (Dec 11-13) from the eight of December through the workshop and would like very much to extend an invitation to you and anyone else wishing to attend the workshop from Wichita Falls to do so.

I am sure that this matter can be clear up through meeting you and other interested people from Wichita Falls and after a vist to Wichita Falls we can serious thought to forming a CORE chapter if the situtation warrants it. I sincerely hope to see you and other Wichita Falls Freedom Fighters in Dallas.

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

cc; Richard Haley
Jim McCain
Earl Allen
Bruce Baines

/ir

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1/5/65

January 4, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Jim:

We received a list of unaffiliated, potnetial and interested groups from your office dated November 24, 1964. DeRidder, La was one of the groups listed as not having received a recommendation. I am sure that if you check your files for Setember you will find a recommendation submitted by me.

We will be visting the following groups in Flordia starting Monday January 11,1965: Miami, Daytona Beach, Dunnellon, and Stetson University in Deland, Fla. We need and would like very much to have the names of the acting chairmans of the groups in Dunnellon and Deland. Also we would like any names that you may have from Jacksonv ille.

John Wesley Bostick
P.O Box 771

Sincerely yours,

Ike

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

Herdie E. Bainden 1/6/5
Box 811
Stetson U.

January 5, 1965

Isaac Raynolds
CORE's Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ike:

You are right. I rechecked the DeRidder file and found your recommendation/ Sorry.

In Dunnellon you can get in touch with their Chairman, John Wesley Bosticks, P.O. Box 771, Dunnellon. In DeLand I only have [illegible] address (Dec. 1965) -- Herdie E. Bariden, P.O. Box 821, STetson University, DeLand.

Hope you had a Merry Christmas and will have a good new year!

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Jim

Southwestern Field Report
From November 14, to January 31, 1965

I returned to New Orleans and began drafting plans for our workshop in Dallas, Tex. December 11-13, 1964. Bruce and I agreed that I would be responsible for the program and all the other paper work involving the workshop. Tom Valentine remained with the group in Tyler to assist them in anywa y that he could and that Bruce was to handle the program from the Dallas end.

We had a meeting in Dallas two weeks befor the workshop to discuss any mistakes we may have made and to study new ideas and additional ways of increasing and maintain interest in the workshop. We each return to our jobs, agreeging to meet again three days prior to the workshops. We return to Dallas three prior to the workshop and began working on last minute details. Two days befor the meeting we discovered that our secretary in New Orleans had mistakenly send notices oc cancellation of the staff meeting to be held in New Orleans to all the CORE chapters. Some of the chapters belive the notices were for the Dallas meeting and change their plans. However, all the chapters indicated that they would try to have as many people there as possible, but because of the notice the attendance at the workshop was not as large as we had hope it would be. Dallas, Tyler, Houston, Forth Worth, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and we hade staff people from New Orleans and Monroe, La. in attendance.

The Dallas chapter or perhaps I should say some of the members of the chapters fail to carry out some of its obligations. In addition they have organizational problems that we must accept some of the blame for. We have advocate "grass root chapter organization" and in Dalla we were able to organize such a chapter and then we were face with the problem of finding some common grounds for the upper class, middle class, lower class, whores, robbers, entertainers and the ~~unemployment~~ unemployed. to meete or just how we may blend their talents.

The workshops and dinner were very sucessful programs, however the mass meeting was not the type of meeting that we like to see. We did not interfer in the planning of the mass meeting because we hope the group will learn something from such a failure .

From Dallas, Dave and I went to Montgomery, Ala to discuss the possible use of CORE personal in SCLC's voter registration drive in Alabama. Dave and I agree that because SCLC indicates in their program that they will place emphasis on SCLC as an Organization and the apparent conflict between SCLC and SNICK that CORE should not afford to become involved in Alabama at the present time.

Early in January I visted Miami CORE and found that they are in very bad shape and I would suggest that a staff person be assign to Miami for no less than a month. Most of the month I had pneumoiam and was not able to do very much. I attend the staff meetings in New Orleans when I was able and after being assign to the west coast I filled in at meetings for Dave and the Chairman of New Orleans CORE and worked of reports. I will be leaving New Orleans on the ~~22nd~~ of February for S. F.
23rd

Ike

Isaac Reynolds

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1248P CST FEB 6 65 NSA247
SYA098 SY GFA037 LONG DL PD WUX FORT EDWARD NY 6 118P EST
ISAAC REYNOLDS, FIELD SEC, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, REPORT
DELIVERY 2211 DRYADES ST
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE NRLNS

DEAR MR REYNOLDS: YOUR TELEGRAM FEBRUARY 4, RE FIVE HOUR ATTACK ON TWO CORE WORKERS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, RECEIVED. THIS IS A MOST REGRETTABLE INCIDENT, INDEED. IN ADDITION, I WHOLEHEARTEDLY AGREE THAT PLANS FOR PROGRESS IS OF VALUE IF CITY OF BOGALUSA OR AN OTHER CITY FOR THAT MATTER BREAKS UP INTO PIECES OF RACIAL TENSION. YOUR TELEGRAM, HOWEVER, CONFUSES ME. WERE THE CORE WORKERS ATTACKED BY MEMBERS OF OUR TWO LOCAL UNIONS: NAMELY, 362 AND 624, AT CROWN ZELLERBACH PLANT, BOGALUSA? IF SO, DO YOU HAVE NAMES OF ASSAILANTS AVAILABLE? APPROACH TO COMPANY OFFICIALS ON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN YOUR TELEGRAM WOULD BE MOST PRESUMPTUOUS ON MY PART. OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION, FOR

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

YOUR INFORMATION, HAS OFFICIALLY ENDORSED EXECUTIVE ORDER 10925 AND MY IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR JOHN P BURKE AFFIXED HIS SIGNATURE TO SAME IN ITS BEHALF AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON NOVEMBER 15, 1962. VERY TRULY YOURS

WILLIAM H BURNELL PRESIDENT SECRETARY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS

(32).

McCain

2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
February 8, 1965

Mr. William H. Burnell, President
International Brotherhood of Pulp
Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
Fort Edward, New York

Dear Sir:

In our telegram of February 5, 1965, we did not mean to indicate or suggest that your union or union members participated in the attack on our workers.

What we had hope to indicate to you and your union and Crown Zellerbach that you have a stake in how and to what degree Bogalusa progresses.

Acts of violence, like the one that occured in Bogalusa, should be public ednounced by any and all employers who earn a profit in the community. The historical struggle of unionsim in this country would seem to indicate that your union publicly request city, state and federal official to protect Negroes and whites who are helping in our efforts to obtain our constitutional and moral rights in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

/ir

Org. Dept

February 19, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

Enclosed you will find a $100 expense advance for your trip to the West Coast. We have arranged for the travel agency to send you an open ticket on National Airlines from New Orleans to San Francisco. All you have to do is call in your reservations to National and they should have a record of the prepaid ticket from Ambassador Travel.

I am alerting the San Francisco office of your arrival on Tuesday. They should be able to make some arrangements for accommodations.

It should be clearly understood at the time of your arrival that you are in complete charge of the Western Regional Office and that the staff there are responsible directly to you. You are in turn directly responsible to Jim McCain in the Organization Department.

Your staff there consists of: Shirley Mesher, who is doing community relations work. She was hired by Marvin Rich on a temporary basis and a decision has already been made to release her. Marvin is notifying her directly and I presume will keep you informed on this.

There is Lois Rogers, who is the office secretary. You should discuss her situation with Will Ussery. There is a need for a careful definition of her duties and responsibilities and the limitations of her authority.

In addition, there are two Task Force workers, Bennie Holmes and William Brown. As I discussed with you previously, you should notify these people as soon as possible that they are to be released in connection with our retrenchment. I suggest, of course, that you discuss the situation with Will Ussery before hand. I realize that this leaves you very short staffed in the Region. I think it will be possible to transfer Lou Smith out there to work with you. Lou has shown himself to be very skillful in dealing with organizational and political problems within and between chapters. I will let you know as soon as Lou has his affairs in order here and is able to go.

I am enclosing reports and other material that should be relevant to your operation there.

We are trying to establish budgets for each area of our operation. Your allotment for the Western Regional Office will be $500 per month beginning the month of March. This is to include rent, telephone, including your credit card, office supplies, expenses and postage and miscellaneous legitimate National CORE expenses in the Region. It does not include your Field Secretary expenses which will be handled in the usual way and will come under Jim McCain's budget in the Organization Department . These expenses are to be what is reasonably necessary to do your job. You will notice that this budget does not include some of the items in Ussery's budget, such as money for fund raising appeal. This appeal had not been authorized by Marvin Rich and he has considerable reservations about it. It should be held up. The other thing is the training manuals. It is my belief that this kind of activity should be coordinated under Bob Gore in the National office. In the event that the material being developed in the San Francisco office is relevant to all the chapters, it should be produced nationally. If it is of strictly regional importance, I presume we would authorize going ahead. I would appreciate hearing from you on these matters when you have appraised the situation.

You will notice from the memorandum on telephone bills, which is enclosed, that most of your $500 budget could easily be consumed in telephone bills if the present rate of usage is not drastically altered. I am advised by the people in the Western Region that Lois Rogers makes excessive use of the telephone, which certainly seems indicated by the very high bills. I presume you will take corrective action. One suggestion is that you ask her to make use of the "record of long distance telephone calls" and to get the time and charges on each call she makes and record this on the sheet. This will allow both she and you to keep a running check on telephone expenses.

I will have Lula Farmer send instructions on bookkeeping arrangements. I presume that we will be able to get the bank account reopened by March 1.

Please contact me if there are unanticipated problems.

Yours truly,

George Wiley

GW/cf

P.S. I just talked to Lou Smith and he says he can be out there by March 1.

cc: W. Ussery
Hal Brown
V. Burton
Lou Smith
Jim McCain ✓

Ike Reynolds

February 15, 1966

Mr. Ike Reynolds
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ike:

As per my comittment to you durning my visit to New Orleans I am enclosing a few books on Negro History. I hope that you will find them to your liking. This is just a part of the things you asked for, in the very near future I will send more books and attempt to get the films you requested if they are available.

As per your request I have made an honest attempt to adhere to your wishes, however, I would abe most appreciative if you would make an honestattempt to get me the information about the story Mike Lesser released to the newspaper about Bogalusa as soon as possible. I need it to back up my dismissal charges.

Looking forward to hearinggfrom you very soon.

Regards from everyone here.

Yours for Freedom,

HEC:fcc

Herb Callender

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Floyd B. McKissick
national director

OFFICERS
Wilfred Ussery
chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF
Carl Rachlin
general counsel
Don Smith
public relations director
Herbert Callender
director of organization
Richard Haley
director of southern region
James T. McCain
voter education-political education dept.
Norman Hall
fundraising director
Clora Coleman
Comptroller

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shutlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

448

May 3, 1966

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
Louisiana State Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

We have your letter dated April 30 enclosing a check for $550.00 to cover Task Force V.E.P. Workers in Louisiana. I have also received from Richard the necessary information to set this up as a separate payroll under our V.E.P. account.

Enclosed is the information Richard requested regarding employer deductions and W-2 forms. Please have the W-2's returned to Jan Jennings as quickly as possible. I assume that Louisiana Task Force people with the exceptions of Mike Robinson and Irene Davis are to be continued on the CORE payroll.

The rental fee per leased car is $118.33 per month for the Valiants and $125.05 for the Plymouth Furies.

Please let me know if you foresee any problems with our setting up this account under the old V.E.P. account which is already established. Also let us know at once the effective date of the first V.E.P. payroll.

Very truly yours,

Clora Coleman
Administrative Assistant

CC/ap
cc: F.B. McKissick

File
Ike Reynolds

Congress of Racial Equality-CORE
38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ike Reynolds, State Director for La.

FROM: Herb Callender, Director Of Organization

RE: Comments on enclosed material

Dear Ike:

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter that was mailed to Richard Haley today. I would sincerely like to have your honest response to the suggestions made therein. Although I realize that the proposed changes will not be satisfactory to everyone concerned they, it seems to me, will benefit the organization as a whole, and right now that has to be our prime concern. There is a vacancy out on the coast and one in the Mid-West. I feel that the two suggested changes from the Southern office to these vacant positions would be the best way of conserving the funds we have managed to acquire and yet fill the urgently needed gaps in those two regions.

We have gotten some information from the NAACP's newsletter that they plan to send 200 student recruits from the North into the South, let me be specific and say into La., for their summer project. I don't really know how this would affect our present plans and proposed projects in La. this summer but I thought that you should be made aware of that plan. Please be so kind as to send me your immediate response to this as well as the above.

I have been recieving some inquiries into our planned summer project. Please send me the finalized plans for the summer project as soon as you have them ready.

I have already sent Mike Lesser his one month notice, however, he in turn sent me his resignation with a long explanation. He sent a copy of his resignation to the entire NAC and I will need that information on the press statement immediately.

I realize that you are very busy, however, I need your comments on the above as soon as possible. Please try to get that newspaper clipping to me sometime this week or early next week.

If you don't agree with the proposed changes, please let me know and suggest other changes that you see as taking place.

Ok, good brother, I'm looking forward to your prompt reply.and honest comments.

Freedom,

Herb Callender

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

AUG 25 1966

August 24, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

During the past two weeks several staff people have resigned bedause of financial and other internal problems within CORE. These resignations and problems have caused great concern on the part of the remainding staff; have shaken the confidence of the local people and created a feeling of uncertainty.

As the senior staff member, I have been asked to call a meeting to discuss these problems. I am calling a staff meeting for the second and third of September. The meeting will be held in Sumter, South Carolina at the Presbyterian Parsonage, 611 Harvin Street. Everyone should try to be on hand by 8:00 a.m. September 2.

The expense for this meeting must be met by those of us who is attending this meeting. However, some money may be available if necessary. The directions to the church maybe obtained by stopping at the Community Information Center, 812½ Manning; Frank Robinson's phone number is 773/6362.

It goes without saying that you will not be aware or understand the staff problems and we will not understand your problems or receive the answers that are needed without your attendance. We hope that your callendar will permit you to attend this meeting.

Sincerely,

LOUISIANA CORE OFFICE

Isaac Reynolds, Director

IR/lmw

7. Enclose

NEWS RELEASE

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La.
(504) 523 - 7625 944 - 5347
Attention: Ike Reynolds

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

AUGUST 19, 1966 - CORE announces the formation of Louisiana Youth for Black Power. The organization is composed of high school students from 14 parishes. It has and will continue to work towards obtaining;

1. Black political power
2. Black economic power
3. Negro self-pride
4. An equal and improved educational system
5. Remove of all forms of segregation from Louisiana and establishing social justice.

The elected officers are : President, David Whatley - Ferriday, Louisiana

Vice-President, Steven Ward.-Bogalusa, La.

Secretary, Bertha Reed - Lake Providence, La.

Assistant Secretary, Lillie Mae Thompson - Bogalusa, Louisiana

Treasurer, Willie Jackson - Lake Providence, La.

The next meeting will be held in Bogalusa on September 2, 1966.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

August 25, 1966

Mr. Isaac Reynolds, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Ike:

Thank you for your letter of August 24th.

Last week, we designated the first week in September for fund raising activity in the New York area and arranged meetings with a series of Baptist preachers. In the meantime, our credit cards have been cut off.

If I were to go to Louisiana, it would necessitate canceling these fund raising meetings--which have, at long last, begun to show promise.

Please call me at your earliest convenience so that we may discuss this matter further.

Until then, I will trust you to do all possible to retain our staff, explaining to them the trying circumstances that exist. Allowing our organization to go down at this time would be exactly that which the white power structure desires.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK/ilh

Our phone has been cut off. you can reache me at 504-523-1797 or 944-5347

SEP 6 1966

Ike

40% Rent
Phone # $547.16 July

INVOICE

HOWARD LEASING, Inc.
713 St. Joseph St. Telephone 523-7442
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70112

C. O . R. E.
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

TERMS: NET ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE

LEASE MONTH	INVOICE DATE	INVOICE NUMBER
May-June 1966	8/31/66	#128

	AMOUNT DUE		SALES OR USE TAX		TOTAL	
Auto rental--Michael Robinson Rental Agreement #28					39	2
Damages to vehicle--destroyed Accident, June 4, 1966					100	0
Rental charges for a Valiant 4 door Rental to Lacey	96	00	3	48	99	8
Rental-Mr. Lacey-19 days at $4.00 per day	78	00	3	12	81	1
					320	3

This matter is being turned over to our attorney for collection
Sept-7-1966
Howard Leasing

FORM CLS-306-C (5-63)

THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS CO., CELINA, OHI

PHOTOCOPY THIS

SEP 29 1966

September 28, 1966

Attorney John Due
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

The answer you gave my secretary about Marvin Rich owning the radios that I have asked you to return, is nothing but an excuse for you not to return them to us. When Spiver asked if he could use the radios; I didn't tell him that I had to check with Marvin, nor did I check with Marvin before giving Spiver the radios. Marvin put the radios in the hands of the Southern Office to be used as we saw fit to do so, and until such time as he request that I or CORE return the radios to SEDF, I remain responsible for deciding the location and the use of the radios.

I certainly understand the feeling on your part to keep the radios in Florida, but we are committed to use them for the elections in Alabama and Louisiana and for our police patrol in New Orleans. I hope that you will understand our problem and position and ship the radios to us at once.

Sincerely,

LOUISIANA CORE OFFICE

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds, Director

lmw/IR

Phone 222-2317

JOHN D. DUE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

OCT 5 1966

October 3, 1966

Isaac Reynolds
Core Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Isaac:

To the contrary, we do not use the radios, although Spiver took one and one is in the Core car, and one is in my office. None work or no one is operating them.

The fact remains that when I indicated to Herb that I had the radios, Marvin Rich was quite clear that I was to hold them until further notice from him. Maybe Marvin will pursue this.

Yours truly,

John

:rjb

cc. Marvin Rich
Floyd McKissick

P.S. I sent a copy of your letter to Floyd and Marvin.

October 11, 1966

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Auto Lease Agreement

Dear Ike:

Within the next forty-eight hours, we must have the following information:

1. How many cars is the Southern office now using?
2. Do we own these cars?
3. Who is using the cars now?
4. Are the cars under a lease agreement?
5. Where are the cars located?

I understand that we own a pick-up truck. Please find out about this also and send to the National office any registration or documents of title at your very earliest convenience. We have been having considerable confusion regarding the leasing of cars and insurance coverage.

Your immediate cooperation can save us well over $2,000.00.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK/ilh
CC: Dave Dennis, Richard Haley

DEC 15 1966

December 12, 1966

Mrs. Clora Coleman
CORE National Office
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Clora:

I spoke with the man at Howard Leasing Company this morning and he refused to supply tires for the car we have here from Florida.

I certainly hope that you are able to get Koppel to bring some kind of pressure on Howard Leasing about tires. In the meantime, we'll have to get the tires through other sources.

Howard Leasing has agreed to service the cars that we now have in Louisiana and Mississippi. We are meeting this afternoon to work out a schedule.

Sincerely,

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Isaac Reynolds, Director

IR/lmw
cc Mr. Floyd McKissick

MCK

file - Southern Office Corres

JAN 5 1967

January 3, 1967

Mrs. Clora Coleman
CORE National Office
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Clora:

The 1964 Ford (serial no. 4E-72X-304-142) is being used by Henry Brown in Clinton, Louisiana.

The people in Clinton bought the car for CORE'S use and have indicated for several months now that they are able and willing to purchase insurance for the car and to continue to let us use it if we'll OK the change of title.

None of the other cars that you listed are operatable.

We have two cars in South Carolina one in Florida and one in Mississippi from Koeppel that we can turn in. The car in Mississippi is in a garage in Jackson and will cost us $85 to get out. This is the car that was stolen. I am sure that you'll agree that we should turn all four of these cars in. I have tried to persuade John Due to have the windows repaired in the car that is in Florida without success. Jim McCain reports that one of the cars in South Carolina is in need of repairs.

It certainly seems wise for you to send travel money to South Carolina and Florida so that I or someone else can go and make the necessary preparation to turn these cars in. The cost of travel shouldn't be over $75, however, I am not able to estimate the cost of repairs except for the car in Mississippi.

Sincerely,

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Director

IR/lmw
cc Floyd B. McKissick
Lincoln Lynch

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

FEB 15 1967

February 10, 1967

Lincoln Lynch
200 W. 135th St.
New York, New York 10030

Dear Lincoln:

This office was very please to receive copies of the minutes from the December NAC meeting and would like to request at least ten additional copies.

We must point out that no-one in Mississippi or Louisiana was informed or invited to the meeting. It may very well be that no-one in the south(we also notice the lack of representation from the mid-west)was informed or invited. Its common knowledge that money is scarce, however the lack of money should not and can't be used an an excuse for excluding everyone from NAC meetings that are not fortune enought to live in New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Philadelphia or San Francisco.

I can't understand how so few people can expect to make decisions that will effect so many without giving everyone that will be effect by the decisions an opportunity to participate in the dedision making. If ample notice is given this office and other person in the south and mid-west, I am sure that every effort will be made to attend the meeting. I can assure you that someone from the south will attend the meetings if we are giving notice of the meetings in time for us to raise the funds for travel expenses.

If east coast CORE members and staff along with one or two from the west coast continue to isolate the remainder of CORE from discussions that will decide the direction, indeed the very existence of CORE, them we may as well close up and go home. The minutes clearly show that 80%or better of the disucssion at the meeting was devoted to the east coast and its problems. A few years ago we got into trouble when a few people from the south were permitted to dominate the decision making policy within CORE. The times are such that mistakes of that kind can't be repeated by people from the south, east or anyother region .

Sincerely yours

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds
Southern Regional Director

cc: F. B. McKissick
Wilfred Ussery
George Raymond
Bruce Baines
Arthur L. Evans
Solomon J. Herbert
Bonnie Barrow
Cecil Brown
Julia Lewis

February 15, 1967

Isaac Reynolds
Southern Regional Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Ike:

Thank you for your letter of February 10 and please find the additional copies of the NAC minutes which you requested.

The points which you raised with respect to southern and other staff not being represented at the NAC meeting is very well taken. You will notice in the Minutes that a decision was taken to draw in all staff, all national officers and regional representatives into a week long meeting in the very near future. I am sure you know that it is not the intention of this office nor of the NAC itself to become the regional decision makers which your letter suggests. The lack of funds is not an excuse but a real reason why we are not in a position to have full NAC meetings on a regularly scheduled basis.Our phone conversation today was an indication of how critical our financial situation is. I will undertake to inform you and other staff members of upcoming NAC meetings but I cannot guarantee that we will be able to finance attendance at such meetings. Lastly, every effort is made, certainly on my part, to represent a true national CORE picture rather than confining discussion and decisions to specific regions. I am well aware of the danger you mentioned and can assure you that will not be repeated.

We will endeavor to send you as soon as possible money for the phone bill in the amount you mentioned and also the funds necessary to bring the cars back to New York so that they might be turned in to Koeppel.

Sincerely yours,

Lincoln O. Lynch
Associate National
Director

LOL:rg
cc: Wilfred Ussery
George Raymond
Bruce Baines
Arthur L. Evans
Solomon J. Herbert
Bonnie Barrow

Cecil Brown - Julia Lewis

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

MAR 20 1967

File Southern office

March 17, 1967

F. B. McKissick
200 W. 135th St.
New York, New York 10030

Dear Floyd:

A enclosed copy of your last letter indicates six checks were send me but if you'll count them you'll see that only five were send.

I also enclose a notice of a personal past due phone bill. My phone bill is eight ($8.00) amonth and the balance is due to calls that I have to make or collect calls that I have had to accept on my phone since the phone was taken out of the office. I would appricate it if I could be remimbursed so that I can paid the bill befor it becomes too large.

Sincerely,

Ike

Isaac Reynolds
Southern Regional Director

IR:lw

CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

working to create a society in which all men are equal

200 WEST 135th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10030
281-9650

Floyd B. McKissick
national director
Lincoln O. Lynch
associate director

OFFICERS

Wilfred Ussery
chairman
Arthur Evans, Jr.
first vice-chairman
Solomon Herbert
second vice-chairman
Bonnie Barrow
secretary
Cecil Brown, Jr.
treasurer

STAFF

George Schiffer
assistant general counsel
Don Smith
public relations director
Clora Coleman
comptroller

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

James Farmer
chairman
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
Jim Brown
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Irving J. Fain
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
Charles P. Howard
William R. Hudgins
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
John O. Killens
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
David Mc Call
A. J. Muste
Benjamin F. Payton
Sidney Poitier
A. Philip Randolph
Ira deA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Nathan Schwerner
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
C. K. Steele
John S. Stewart
Gardner Taylor
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

March 14, 1967

Mr. Isaac Reynolds, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

Enclosed herewith please find the following six checks:

1	No. 5507	Clint Collier	$95.60
2	No. 5506	Henry Brown	$45.50
3	No. 5515	John Zippert	$45.50
4	No. 5511	Anne Neal	$45.50
5	No. 5508	Irene Davis	$45.50

Please forward these checks immediately to the intended recipients. If they are undelivered within five days, please return to this office.

Thanks, Ike, for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh
enclosures (6)

April 6, 1967

Mr. Isaac Reynolds, Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

Enclosed herewith you will find the following five checks:

#5544	$45.50	Henry Brown
#5552	$45.50	Anne Neal
#5546	$45.50	Irene David
#5550	$45.50	John Zippert
#5545	$95.60	Clint Collier

Thanks for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:llh
enc. (5)

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

APR 21 1967

Dear Floyd:

Any help that you can give us on this will be appriciate.

Ike

PS: we have send out 125 copies and we are sending Lincoln 25 and we have more here at the office

McKissick

CORE

IN

LOUISIANA

1967

INTRODUCTION

We have both summer and year long projects needing volunteer assistance. Volunteer civil rights activity is at times a dangerous and dirty business. If you're looking for something clean, safe, and middle-class don't write the CORE'S Southern Office.

Some of our summer projects are unexciting but more necessary than glamour jobs nor is there too much sense in joining a project for ten days or two weeks unless you simply want to take a peek-see at how the other half lives.

Before deciding to join our summer program, decide on the type of work and the type of people with whom you would like to become involved with. Read our brochure carefully and if you feel that you can be of some help in implementing any of the programs and would like to work in one of them, contact us at once.

Our programs will be outline in more detail later on in the brochure. We're looking for people that are interested in the following programs:

1. Agricultural & Economical
2. Education
3. Political
4. Welfare

These programs should obviously interest students who are majoring in social work, education, political science, agricultural, and business. We must be quite to point out that we are not excluding students in some other field or non-students from taking an acted role in any of our programs.

Volunteers will be assigned to work areas where we have staff or experienced local people. Their will be no more than five or six persons in any given parish (county). The present plans call for us to work in ten parishes which means that we'll not need more than fifty-five (55) people. Those persons selected to work in Louisiana will be asked to report to our New Orleans office on June 20th.

The basic requirements are:
1. 18 years of age or over for everyone that comes from another state.
2. Good health with a doctor statement to that effect.
3. self-supporting - each person should be able to provide $10.00-$15.00 per week for eight weeks.

In 1960, Louisiana with a Negro population of 1,039,207 ranked 5th in the nation in a breakdown of Negro population by states. This represented a 17,8% increase in the Negro population over the past decade with the bulk of the increase centered in northwest Louisiana, where we will concentrate our efforts this summer, Baton Rouge and New Orleans metropolitan areas. Last year Louisiana was near the botton in the of education, with Alabama ranked lower in the number of Negroes attending previously all white school.

Last year we became involved in eleven (11) elections in which we either put up or support candidates. Our candidates won six (6) elections and we contested another and its presently in the courts. This show that we won better than 60% of the elections that we enter and the percentage could go as high as 63% if we are successful in the court. Because of this success, we'll place a great deal of work in building on our political base in northwest Louisiana where the chances of electing Negroes to city, parish and statewide office is the greatest.

MECHANISMS

The mechanisms for implementing these programs will be:

1. Canvassing: door to door canvassing neighborhoods to ecplain the program or programs and to talk to people about local issues.
2. Meetings: neighborhood and mass meetings will be held to encourage participation in the programs. These meetings will be forums for discussions of community issues. Meeting will be broken down into small groups for free and less inhibited discussion so that more people will feel free to participate
3. Visiting: the word will be spread by speaking at churches and clubs, bars, street meetings and pool room discussions. We also will visit private homes and talk with people in an effort to make them feel that they as individuals are important to the success of any program.
4. Printed material: printed material from the ADA,COPE, CORE, SEDF and similar organizations will be used. We will also use films in the educational and political programs and the Agricultural program if they can be found.
5. Follow-up: where local people are already engaged in programs that we have help launch we'll merely supply any additional help that they may need or want.
6. Orientation: each volunteer will receive two days of orientation on the problems in the state on a parish by parish bases during the first two days and will receive two additional days on the job training before being assign to a parish.

If we are able to involve and train local people to recognize their problems and organize to carry out some program to change their dismal life, we'll be successful.

The Needs of Negroes in Louisiana

1. Agricultural & Economical (poverty)

In many rural communities of Louisiana, the average income for Negroes is less than $892 a year. Negroes have no voice in deciding problems that will affect them as farmers. Most Negroes have a very hard time barrowing money from loan companies and obtaining it from government sources.

2. Education

97.6%* Negro students are still attending all Negro schools in the state. The few Negro students in previously all white schools are behind because of the poor instructions that they have received in the past. Those Negro students still in schools that are mostly Negro are force to go through school without many of the things that are necessary for a student to have a balance education.

3. Welfare

Most families are not given enough money, they are forced to live in sub-standard housing, to submit to constant harassment at any hour of the day or night by their worker, forced to live under the fear that they will be remove from the welfare if they take part in any action against the power structure or protest against anything.

What CORE Plans To Do About These Needs

CORE in Louisiana believes the development of agricultural co-op, buying clubs, credit unions and other cooperative ventures will provide some measure of economic security, and independance of power structure domination for Negro people in particular and poor people in general as well as provide

thes
tory
lead
co-c
only
ment
coll

We h
tive
stat
assi
proj

1.
work
in c

2.
and
fina
tion

3.
hand
ing,
ativ
craf

4.
of m
fres

We ha
throu
dent
coura

these people with a democratic participatory organization in which to develop leaders and new modes of organizing. Our co-op have as their central purpose not only the making of money but the development of individual people and of democratic collective relationships.

We have begun to establish several cooperative enterprises in different parts of the state and we need the following types of assistance for the furtherance of these projects:

1. Persons who are members of and have worked in or with co-ops and credit unions in other areas.

2. Persons who have skills in accounting and bookkeeping who can help to set up the financial records for these ~~co-op~~ organizations.

3. Persons with training and skills in handicraff e.g., leathercraff, woodcarving, weaving, who could train small cooperative groups in the production of handicraff items from indigenous materials.

4. Person with some knowledge in the field of marketing particularly the marketing of fresh vegetable crops.

We have already began and will continue through the summer to encourage Negro students to attend integrated schools, to encourage parents an students to demand that the standards of instructions and equipment be raised in the schools with a majority of Negroes. We hope to establish tutoring schools this summer to aid the students in both schools.

-3-

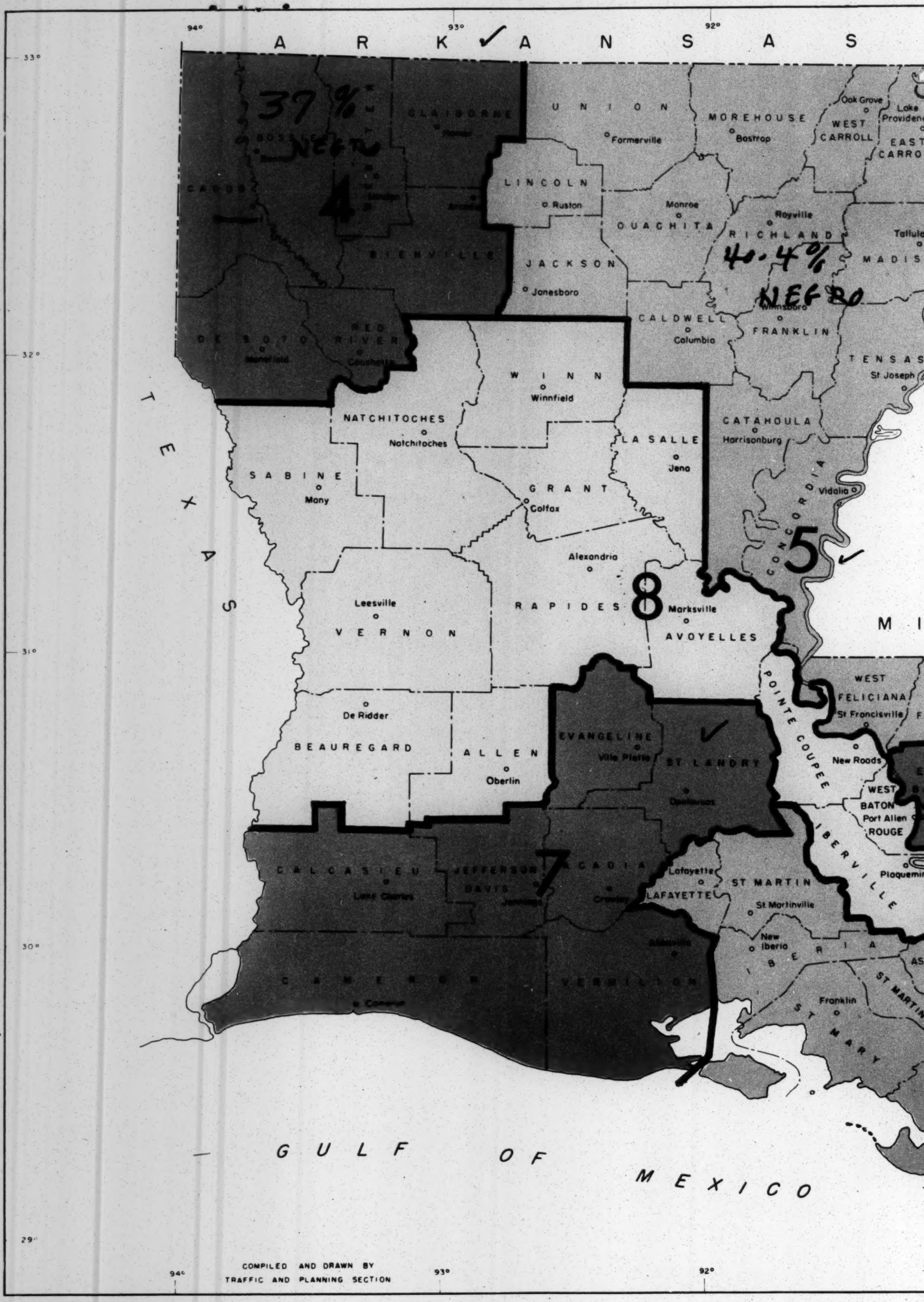
Organize welfare unions, research welfare rules and regulations and put people in contact with LCDC when ever they have a legal problem. We'll continue to aid people to find better housing or to have their present house repair, getting organizations and clubs to provide food and clothing when needed, fighting for more for people, free education and training.

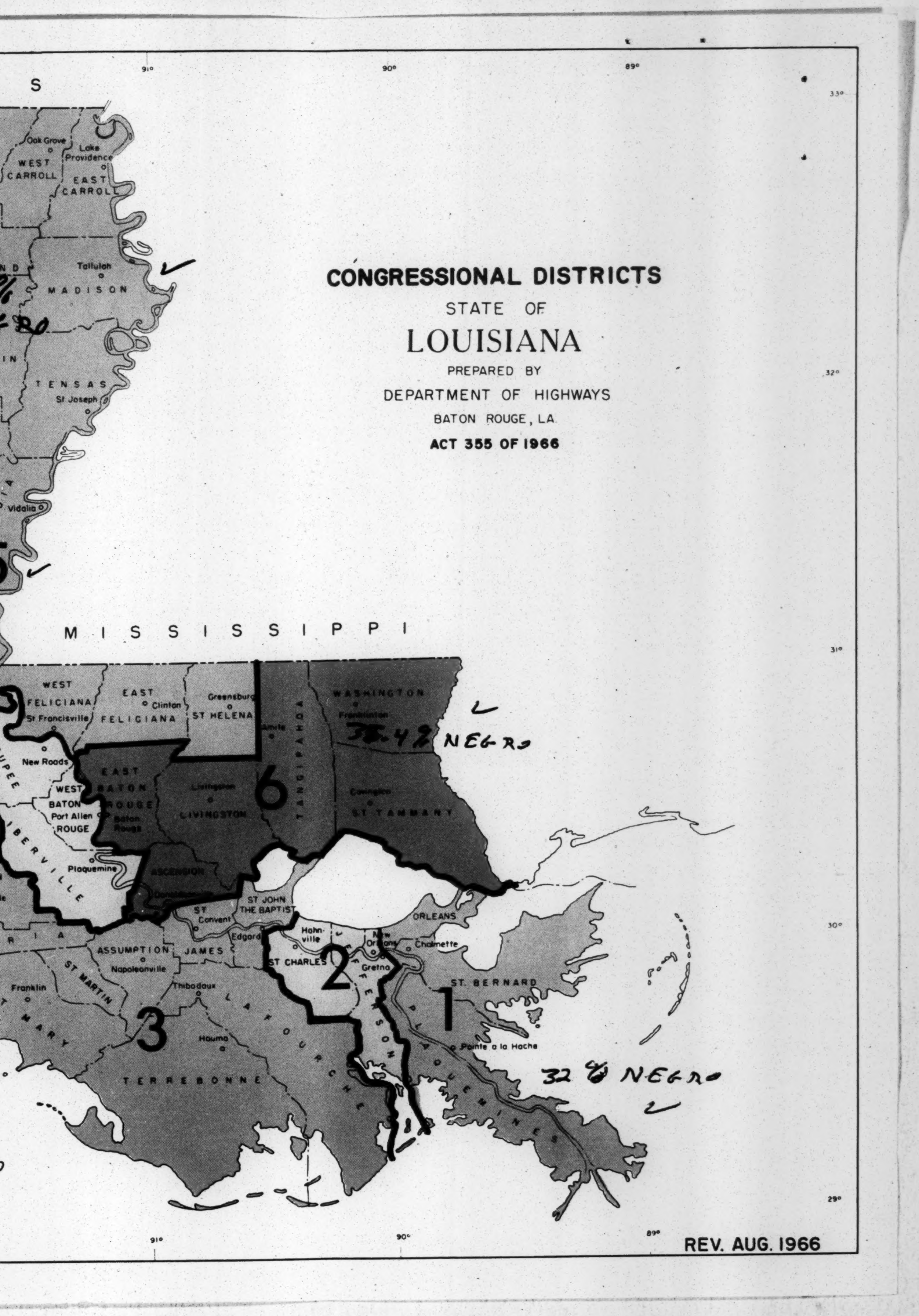
4. Political

Open and above the board participation in political decisions, knowing which political officers are important and how to conduct a campaign to win an election and knowing what the responsibilities each officer holder has.

We feel that political organization must begin with political education. In Louisiana we are constantly working with people who have never participated in politics and, therefore knows very little about the functions of their city, parish and state governments. The more knowledge that we can give to the Negro communities about the functions of government (both how it is suppose to operate and how it presently operates) the more difficult it will be for corrup and bigot politicians to use Negroes.

Last year we won 35% of the 14 elections where we had enter or supported a candidate. This is the best record in the south that we would like to improve upon this fall. One of the things that we'll be doing by the end of March is the issueing a 40 page book contain information about the state election procedures, qualifications for offices in all the parishes, filling dates for candidates and much more valuable information . We'll soon begin to hold workshop in some of the parish preparing the prople for the elections this fall. This will be type of work that we will want volunteers to help with this summer. We will also help people to organize and establish interdependent political organizations or a political arm of their existence organization if they have none.


94°
93°
92°
33°
32°
31°
30°
29°
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
MI
37% NEGRO
4
40.4% NEGRO
5
8
7
CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
Minden
CLAIBORNE
Homer
Arcadia
BIENVILLE
DE SOTO
Mansfield
RED RIVER
Coushatta
UNION
Farmerville
MOREHOUSE
Bastrop
WEST CARROLL
Oak Grove
Lake Providence
EAST CARROLL
LINCOLN
Ruston
OUACHITA
Monroe
RICHLAND
Rayville
MADISON
Tallulah
JACKSON
Jonesboro
CALDWELL
Columbia
FRANKLIN
Winnsboro
TENSAS
St Joseph
WINN
Winnfield
NATCHITOCHES
Natchitoches
SABINE
Many
LA SALLE
Jena
GRANT
Colfax
CATAHOULA
Harrisonburg
CONCORDIA
Vidalia
Alexandria
RAPIDES
Leesville
VERNON
Marksville
AVOYELLES
De Ridder
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
Oberlin
EVANGELINE
Ville Platte
ST LANDRY
Opelousas
WEST FELICIANA
St Francisville
POINTE COUPEE
New Roads
WEST BATON ROUGE
Port Allen
IBERVILLE
Plaquemine
CALCASIEU
Lake Charles
JEFFERSON DAVIS
Jennings
ACADIA
Crowley
Lafayette
LAFAYETTE
ST MARTIN
St Martinville
New Iberia
IBERIA
ST MARTIN
Franklin
ST MARY
CAMERON
Cameron
VERMILION
Abbeville
COMPILED AND DRAWN BY
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
STATE OF
LOUISIANA
PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
BATON ROUGE, LA.
ACT 355 OF 1966
REV. AUG. 1966
MISSISSIPPI
WEST CARROLL
EAST CARROLL
Oak Grove
Lake Providence
Tallulah
MADISON
TENSAS
St Joseph
Vidalia
WEST FELICIANA
St Francisville
EAST FELICIANA
Clinton
Greensburg
ST HELENA
WASHINGTON
Franklinton
TANGIPAHOA
Amite
ST TAMMANY
Covington
EAST BATON ROUGE
Baton Rouge
LIVINGSTON
Livingston
WEST BATON ROUGE
Port Allen
New Roads
IBERVILLE
Plaquemine
ASCENSION
Donaldsonville
ST JAMES
Convent
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
Edgard
ST CHARLES
Hahnville
ORLEANS
New Orleans
Chalmette
Gretna
JEFFERSON
ST. BERNARD
PLAQUEMINES
Pointe a la Hache
ASSUMPTION
Napoleonville
Thibodaux
LAFOURCHE
Houma
TERREBONNE
ST MARTIN
Franklin
ST MARY
1
2
3
5
6
91°
90°
89°
33°
32°
31°
30°
29°
35.4% NEGRO
32% NEGRO

June 14, 1967

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

Enclosed herewith you will find the following checks: (eight)

#5637	Isaac Reynolds	$140.40
#5636	George Raymond	148.05
#5632	Bruce Baines	154.67
#5645	Lillie M. Washington	73.66
#5643	Irene Davis	45.50
#5642	Clint Collier	95.60
#5641	Henty Brown	45.50
#5647	John Zippert	45.50

Thanks, Ike, for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:llh
enclosures (8)

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

June 22, 1967

JUN 23 1967

F.B. McKissick
c/oCORE
200 W. 135th St.
New York, New York 10030

Dear Floyd:

I am returning this check, because the taxes had to be paid by Monday, not Tuesday nor Thursday or whenever we felt like paying them. I paid the taxes and would appricate if you would void this check and write another one payable to me for the taxes and the $93.69 that I spent for auto repairs and was told by Lincoln that he authorized payment of the bill but I haven't received it as of today.

We haven't paid our office rent in three months and LCDC has any money to pay it. The landlord has given us until next week to pay him something or he will ask for his office. However I am sure that if we paid him $200 that he would be willing to wait for June and July rent which will be due next week.

If any staff from the South is to be at the Convention, we would like to know as soom as possible so that work schedules and assignment of responsiblities can be made for the period that the staff person will be away from his area.

James Merideth is schedule to start his march on Monday June 26. I had though about going to Memphis so that I could be close should anything happen. What are our plans if any ?

cc: Lincoln Lynch

Sincerely yours,

Ike

Isaac Reynolds
Southern Regional Director

June 24, 1967

Mr. Isaac Reynolds, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Lousiana

Dear Ike:

Enclosed herewith is a check #1495, in the amount of $93.69, for auto repair and taxes. As you requested, this check is an exchange check with the auto repairs added to the taxes.

Look forward to seeing you at the convention. A check for your transportation will be forwarded Monday.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh
enc. (1) #1495

FIELD REPORT
FROM IKE REYNOLDS

RE: AUSTIN, TEXAS

make folder

Met with approximately 20 people with an interest in starting a CORE chapter in Austin. The majority of them are University of Texas students and a few high school students. Houston Tilson, a private Negro college, has threatened to expel or withhold the degree of any of their students taking part in deminstrations. So far, the threat has been very effective and we have only been able to get about eight or ten of thier students to take part in the direct action program. Students and other people I have talked to from the community have conveyed the idea that the president of the school and some of the other leading Negroes and school officials have ties with the democratic party and don't want demonstrations. Last week the adult branch of the NAACP ordered the College Chapter to stop taking part in the demonstrations against the Picadally Restaurant. The President of the group resigned and eight or ten people followed her lead, and they, along with the school-minister have taken part in the demonstrations and are our contacts on the campus.

Friday, November 15th. A group of us met on the capital grounds and proceeded with plans to demonstrate at the Picadally Restaurant, about two blocks from the state capital. Approximately 30 of us decided to sit-in, stand-in and picket. Around 6 p.m. eight of us entered the restaurant and after being refused service, sat down. After about ten minutes, another group arrived and found the door blocked by the manager and police and began a revolving stand-in, the third group set up a picket line, while the remainder of the people passed out leaflets. The deomonstration ended at 10 o'clock. We departed and made plans to return Saturday and Sunday.

XXX

weather:
cloudy, humid
low 55, high 75

THE DAIL

Student Newspaper at Th

Vol. 63 Price Five Cents AUSTIN, TEXAS, FRIDAY, N

Integrationists Plan Actions

Group Attempting to Form CORE Chapter in Austin

By KAY HENRY

A Texan reporter was asked to leave the "Y" auditorium Thursday night as 17 white and 2 Negro students started to plan racial actions as a prelude to forming a chapter of Congress of Racial Equality.

Before racial actions were to be planned, freedom rider Isaac "Ike" Reynolds, field representative of CORE, stated that the purpose of the organization is to "abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion, or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct-action methods."

TRY FOR EMPLOYMENT

In his preliminary speech, Reynolds urged students to check employment in the downtown stores and send Negro students to apply for jobs during the Christmas holidays. If they are all turned down, he said, the CORE members can move in and try to talk over the situation with the businessmen. He emphasized that demonstrations should be the last resort.

It is important to get community residents active in the organization, Reynolds said. These members have the advantage of being older, and businessmen are more willing to try to do something about the racial situation if confronted with older people. Also, student members will leave in two to three years, while residents of Austin will be permanent members, he said.

This was the second time in two weeks that Texan reporters had been asked to leave by the student integrationists.

YOUTH PIONEERS CORE

When asked whether there has been any interest shown from Austin residents in establishing a CORE chapter, Reynolds replied, "All the cities where you've had large movements they have been started by students. Revolutions have always been started by students and middle-class people before the masses became involved."

ILY TEXAN

er at The University of Texas

RIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1963 Eight Pages Today No. 69

page 4:
building spirit
to leap frogs

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Earl Walter
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Dear Jim

I may be reach at the following address 734 Pearson St Greensboro, N.C. or you may call me at 274-9023 if I am not at this number you can try any of the following numbers or places: Bill Thomas 1933 E. Market 272-3384-Greensboro, atty. McKissick 213½ W. Main or 1123 N. R~~oxboro~~. 682-8106 office - 682-6576 home-Durham, John Williams 1425 E Lane TE 25163 Raleigh, 1283 W Paxton SW 22404 Danville, Va. C.O.R.E. 2226 Union Danville, SW 31198, SW 30544 Danville or Rev. J. D. Ballard 900E 12½ St. Winston Salem PArk 37781

Ike

NOV 9 1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

MEMORANDUM

To CORE Chapters in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkanasa, New Orleans and Shreveport, La.

From: Isaac Reynolds

Date November 6, 1964

Subject: Regional Workshop

A regional workshop will be held in Dallas, Texas. (December 11-13)

Politics and civil Rights

The workshop will attempt to offer solution to problems in Housing, Education, Employment and Voter Registration. In addition there will be discussion on "The Church and Civil Rights", Publicity and Fund Raising and Federal Programs.

We are asking all chapters to send not less than two people nor more than ten. We would like very much for all chairmans or vice chairmans or both to attend Saturday session if they cannot make the other days.

Registration will open Friday (December 11) evening (7 p.m.) and there will be a registration fee of $1 per person, $1.50 for hubsand and wife and $2 per family of three or more.

We are trying to obtain rooms for CORE members at a price of $3-$5 -- more information on this will follow.

Staff tobe present are: Jim Farmer, Richard Haley, Dave Dennise, Ed. Hollander, Bruce Baines, Bill Yates and Isaac Reynolds

Please write Bruce Baines or Rev. Earl Allen at the Dallas CORE office and indicate if your chapter will have anyone attneding and how they will be traveling. (Dallas CORE 2525 Forrest Ave. Dallas, Texas Phone Ha 8-2312)

Additional information, such as schedule, place to stay and eat and where the meetings will be held, will be mailed to all chapters in about week.

File – Southern Staff

CONFIDENTIAL MEMO

TO: LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI STAFF

FROM: IKE REYNOLDS

RE: JOSEPH HENRY

We have information here that Joseph Henry, Negro, is an FBI agent or an informer for the FBI.

So far Henry has been in New Orleans; the Mississippi March, and he is now in Opelousas. we suggest that Henry not be permitt to attend any meeting or have any information that you feel might get back to the local police or officials.

Legal there is nothing we can do about Henry but If we isolate all information from him I am sure that He'll leave the area.

file Southern Office

JAN 10 1967

NEWS RLEASE

LOUISIANA CORE OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 9, 1967

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Isaac Reynolds, Southern Regional Director of CORE, Announces the re-assignment of three staff people to Bogalusa.

Mr. Reynolds also states that two additional staff people will be assigned to Bogalusa later this week.

The Bogalusa Voters League and CORE are dissatisfied with the continous segregated hiring policy of the merchants on Columbia Road and in the shopping center.

CORE along with the Voters League will increase its activity there.

Isaac Reynolds
Isaac Reynolds, Director

cc D. Smith

Rougeau

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, N. Y. 38, N. Y.
March 2, 1962

URGENT

From James T. McCain

Since January 18 Ronnie Moore, the 21-year old Baton Rouge Louisiana CORE Chairman and Weldon Rougeau, the Vice-Chairman, have been in jail charged with "criminal anarchy." The charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years at hard labor. In the words of the State District Attorney, they "advocated in public and private opposition to the Government of the State of Louisiana by unlawful means, and as members of the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization known to the offender to advocate, teach and practice opposition to the Government of the State of Louisiana . . ." Moore's bond totals $12,500 and Rougeaus'$7,000. We do not have the money to secure their release.

The Reverend B. Elton Cox, a CORE field secretary has received a 21 month sentence and a fine for leading a Baton Rouge protest march. His fine is $5,700.

We urge you to show these courageous men that they have not been forgotten. PLEASE WRITE THEM LETTERS OF SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT. There is no guarantee that the State of Louisiana will permit them to receive their mail. We hope they will, but a deluge of mail from all over the United States will certainly show the State of Louisiana that there is opposition to what they are doing, that the public is concerned over this miscarriage of justice. And most important of all, this kind of action will be heart warming to those imprisoned there.

Please address all meail to the following address:

East Baton Rouge Parrish Prison
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

JUN 7 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 5, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York38, New York

Hi Freddie:

The Voter Registration drive here is so time consuming until I am somewhat in a very nebulant trance hardly remembering what I have to do in the line of correspondence. I did remember one thing though and that was you. (Smile)

Seriously, I am writing in reference to the insurance forms which were supposed to have been sent to me. Marvin told me that he would see that they were sent while we were in Washington, but apparently he forgot to remind you of this. So, kindly send them to me whenever you can.

All of us regret having to see Dave leave us; but that is the way CORE's ball bounces. The movement is more important; therefore, it should supercede all personal feelings we may have.

I do believe we will be able to do a fine job here by virtue of the guidance given us by David. During his stay, he exemplified the traits of a considerate, rational, and fine person. Therefore, I can only envisage progress for Jackson, Mississippi.

I must close for now so until I hear from you, in the name of FREEDOM I remain

Yours truly,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

WJR/FJ

[illegible]
6
H. I P

JUN 12 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 9, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Freddie:

Enclosed you will find our report for the week of June 4 through June 9. We were fortunate to have only one day of inclement weather and as a consequence we were able to do quite well comparatively speaking.

If when you receive this letter you have not sent the expense forms and the insurance forms please send them to me as soon as possible. Thanks you.

Yours,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

JUN 12 1962

Memo
To: Mr James T. Mc Cain
From: Weldon J. Rougeau
RE: Voter Registration for week of June 4- June 8.

Although Dave has left us we are still very much at work with the drive as our records will show. We were fortunate to have only one day of bad weather which was on Wednesday compared to approximately four days last week.

I feel we can still do a fine job without the guidance of Dave since he has set such fine examples for us. We expect much opposition during this coming week since they have found out that our existence is causing an unusual number of Negroes to apply for registration. Still we will carry the drive on as proficiently as possible. Have no fear, we'll make it.

The following sheets will give you adetail account of what we have done.

Baton Rouge

June 4, 1962

		Totals
Number of persons contacted	36	148
Number already registered	11	52
Number not registered	25	96
Number of Volunteers working	3	13
Number of persons visited office	1	14
Number of persons receiving registration	4	18
Number of persons refused registration	4	10

June 5, 1962

Number of persons contacted	42
Number already registered	18
Number not registered	24
Number of Volunteers working	3
Number of persons visited office	3
Number of persons receiving registration	2
Number of persons refused registration	2

June6, 1962

Number of persons contacted	0(bad weather)
Number of persons visited office	1
Number of persons receiving registration	3
Number of persons refused registration	0

June 7, 1962

Number of persons contacted	32
Number already registered	10
Number not registered	22
Number of Volunteers working	3
Number of persons visited office	3
Number of persons receiving registration	4
Number of persons refused registration	3

June 8, 1962

Number of persons contacted	30
Number already registered	9
Number not registered	21
Number of volunteers working	4
Number of persons visited office	4
Number of persons receiving registration	5
Number of persons refused registration	1

June 9, 1962

Number of persons contacted	10
Number already registered	4
Number not registered	6
Number visited office	1
Number of Volunteers working	0

Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 16, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Hi Sweetness:

Enclosed you will find my expense report and Voter Registration report for this week.

Expenses have gone up since the kids have returned from Pendle Hill. I feel I can work well with the $90.00 budget.

Thank you for sending the letter from American Airlines. I'll fix them. I'M having one of my former girls to apply for employment as a stewardess in July. We'll see if they discriminate.

Well, I've got to go. See you soon.

The altruistic one,
Weldon
Weldon J. Rougeau

WEEKLY REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION***BATON ROUGE,LA.
(Week of June 11--15)

Totals
---------- 96
---------- 53
---------- 43
---------- 8
---------- 19
---------- 12
---------- 7

Junell:

Number of persons contacted-------------0(rain)
" " " Already registered----0 "
" " " not registerdd--------0 "
" " Volunteers working-------------0 "
" " persons visited office--------3
" " " receiving registration--4
" " " refused registration----0

June 12:

Number of persons contacted-----------------20
" " " already registered---------11
" " " not registered------------ 9
" " volunteers working---------------- 1
" " persons visited office------------ 4
" " " receiving registration---- 0
" " " refused registration----- -0

June 13:

Number of persons contacted-----------------43
" " " already registered--------17
" " " not registered------------26
" " volunteers working------------- -- 6
" " persons visited office------------ 5
" " " receiving registration---- 1
" " " refused registration------ 1

June 14:

Number of persons contacted-----------------33
" " " already registered--------25
" " " not registered------------ 8
" " Volunteers working---------------- 1
" " persons visited office------------- 2
" " persons receiving registration---- 3
" " " Refused registration------ 0

June 15:
Number of persons contacted-----------------0 (rain)
" " " already registered--------0 "
" " " not registered------------0 "
" " volunteers working----------------0 "
" " persons visited office-------------5
" " " receiving registration----4
" " " refused registration------6

July 15 – TRAINING suppose to
Start – 5

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 16, 1962

Mr. James McCain
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Voter Registration did not go too well this week simply because of too much rain. We have only been able to work three days this week and only on one day were we able to work full force. This was due to the fact that on two days I left the office before it started raining and while out, I got caught in the rain but still managed to contact a few persons while out.

The kids have returned from Pendle Hill which is good, but it also presents a problem. That problem is housing. I am trying to find a place for one of the young ladies to stay until it is time for her to go off on Freedom Highways. I can fully realize the expenses that are incurred in a situation of this nature, so I'd like to know what you want done about this.

Personally, I feel that I can make it on the $90.00 budget and since the office will be closing soon, I can manage until I see you at the staff meeting at the Convention. I would like for you to consider one thing Jim; that is, what will be done for thekids who are going on Freedom Highways after the Convention. The interval between the Convention and the training peroid is too long for them to stay in Miami until it begins. If they return to Baton Rouge after the Convention, there will be this problem of transportation back to Miami. Thereare probably two things to do:don't go to the Convention or go and stay in Miami. It will ~~probably~~ be too expensive for them. Think it over. Maybe Gordon can suggest something as this does partly come in his department. Do let me know something before the week is out because the kids are making plans to attend the Convention.

Registration must remain open – How many students are we responsible for in Baton Rouge?
who is sending students to Miami?
what time does the office open?

This Saturday we are going to try something new since it has started raining alreddy. We are going to go into the Barber Shops and Beauty Shops and talk to the customers and try to set up appointments for them to go and register. This should work well since most of the people who go into the shops are not registered from my observations.

This concludes everything I have to say as of now. Do let me kno know something about the kids as soon as possible. Until I hear from you I remain

Very truly yours,

Weldon J. Rougeau

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 19, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Fredricka:

Hi! How are You? All's well her except for the rain. How's New York? Tell everyone hello.

I am writing about the money for the rent on the office. It is due on the 22nd so please send it immediately. The cost of the rent is $35.00. — Sent 6/21

Thanks a million. Until I see you, I remain

The Altruistic One,

Weldon

Weldon Rougeau

File

Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 20, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New york

Hi Freddie:

I received the expense advance on today and was happy to do so because it was putting me in astrain. I hope you can get it on time ascyou stated in your memo.

Look Freddie, do this for me if you get this letter on time: Send the expense money and rent money to me at my home address which is 601 Julia St. Baton Rouge. I'M asking this of you because we are planning to leave on monday morning at 6:15 and if you send it to the Post Office we'll be on our way to Miami by the time it gets here. I will have to leave some money for the kids to eat while we are away.Please do this for me. Thank you.(smile)

You may continue taking the money for the kids out of my check. I suppose Dave will consent to this also.

I would like to recommend San Diego CORE for affiliation at the Convention since I was asked to think this and appraise the group while I was on the West Coast. I think it is a fine group of people.

Also I would like to recommend Roger Banks,one of the guys in Baton Rouge CORE who is working with us on Voter Registration, for a scholarship to the Action Institute in Houston, Texas.

I think that is all I have to say for now. See you in Miami and don't forget to send the rentfor the office($35.00) and the expense advanse to: 601 Julia St. Baton Rouge airmail special.

The altruistic one,

Weldon J. Rougeau

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 11, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Since all of the students with the exception of one are leaving, I wanted to write and tell you to cut the subsistence check to $20.00 every two weeks.

In procuring this amount, I will be in accord with giving $5.00 a week out of my check; and I am sure Dave will give the same amount. This would come to a total of $20.00. Or, if the National Office feels it can take care of this meager sum, both Dave and myself would appreciate it. However, I am not asking this and am accord with giving the forestated amount.

Also, I feel it is now appropriate for you to cut the weekly office budget to $50.00, if you wish. I can easily operate on this amount. In the event something comes up where it will entail more money, I can always let you know. Okay?

Please let me know what we are going to do in advance concerning Jackson; so I will have time to make the necessary preparations. I am in accord with going, as I told you before I left Miami.

Well Jim, that's it for now. I hope to send you the affidavits by early next week. Until I hear from I remain

Your for Equality,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

WJR:rlb

PS. I sent Marvin Rich some names to add to CORE's mailing list.

Letters to Beauticians + Barbers

1501½ E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 18, 1962

Dear ____________________,

Under the American system of government, the vote is the basic tool for all citizens who "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" set forth in the preamble to the Constitution. Every citizen should and must vote to safeguard our democratic heritage.

Today, the ballot is one of the keys to the solution of the myriad problem of segregation. Through the Negro citizen's vote, he can be heard and given full equal consideration along with other groups representing business and labor, veterans and farmers.

We here in Baton Rouge have a serious problem; and with the problem, naturally, there is a task of alleviating it. That task is to help register 26,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote, but, as of yet, have not registered. Only 10,500 are registered out of a total of 36, 908.

To help make this a reality, we of CORE, are asking you, the members of Local Number 87 and the Progressive Beauticians League to help us in the obliteration of racial segregation and discrimination.

CORE is going to sponsor a voters' education clinic in Baton Rouge which will feature the Highlanders' Group from North Carolina. This group is an expert group in teaching registration procedures to Negroes across the South. They do this through films, workshops, and classes on government and citizenship. The clinic will begin on July 23rd. and will last until July 28, 1962. (More information concerning times and places is enclosed for your reference.)

Join CORE's battle today by informing your customers, friends, and neighbors of our clinic program.

Yours for A Better America,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore &

Weldon J. Rougeau

Weldon J. Rougeau
Field Secretaries, Congress
of Racial Equality

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

July 19, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York38, New York

Dear Freddie:

Once again the time has come for our rent to be paid,so kindly send me the $35.00 for it. I shall in turn send you the receipt.

Say hello to all my friends . Ask Jan to send me a photo from the Miami exposures(smile).

As always I remain

The altruistic one,

Weldon J. Rougeau

WEEKLY REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION***B ATON ROUGE, LA.
(Week of June 18-22)

June 18, 1962: Totals
Number of Person Contatted-------0 ------Rain-------- 210
Number of person already registered--0 -- " -------- 105
" " " Not registered------0 -- " -------- 105
" " Volunteers Working---------0 -- " -------- 20
" " Person Visiting Office-----0 -- " -------- 17
" " " Receiving Registation-0- " 6------- 13
" " " Refused Registation---0- " -------- 5

June 19, 1962:
Number of Person Contatted-------------72
" " " Already registered----30
" " " Not registered -------42
" " " Visiting Office-------5
" " Volunteers Working-----------6
" " Person Receiving Registration-1
" " " Refused Registration--0

June 20, 1962:
Number of person Contacted -------------44
" " " Already Registered-----21
" " " Not Registered ---------23
" " Voluntee Working-------------- 6
Number of Person Receiving Registration- 6
" " " Visiting Office-------- 3
" " " Refused Registration -- 2

June 21, 1962
Number of Person Contacted -------------44
" " " Already registered-----23
" " " Not Registered---------21
" " Volunteers Working ---------- 4
" " Person Visiting Office -------- 2
" " " Receiving Registration-- 2
" " " Refused Registration-----2

June 22, 1962:
Number of Person Contacted--------------60
" " " Already Registered-----31
" " " Not Registered---------29
" " Volunteers Working----------- 6
" " Person Visiting Office ------- 3
" " " Receiving Registration- 1
" " " Refused Registration ---1

Eldon J. Lougeau

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUL 16 1962

150 Copies "The Right to vote" -
Greyhound Terminal - Baton Rouge - 7-16-62

July 14, 1962

Mr. James T. Mc Cain
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

Thank you for the few "CORE ACTS ON VOTING" pamphlets you had.

Jim, Roger Banks is staying at the same place I am and we will have to pay his lodging asmine is paid. That will only be $12.00 per week for both combined.

As far as other expenses are concerned, we will only have food for Banks and me, office supplies, and in a few remote instances transportation for the twoof us, when there is some thing to do, not in walking distance. (However, this will increase slightly when the Registrar's office reopens.)

I feel that I can easily operate on 45 dollars per week. - Sent - 7-16-62

Yours truly,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

JUL 18 1962

July 17, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I had to write to explain a seemingly ambiguous point I made in my letter which was misconstrued by you in writing to Ronnie.

Forgive me if I said our Registration office was closed, but I don't think I did. I meant the Registrar's office where People go to register. As you know , our expenses will increase as soon as it reppens, but I can still Make it on the $45.00 that you send each week. If there is a~~nyo~~need for increasing I can let you know this.

I hope that clears up everything. I realize you are getting old and these things are bound to happen smile.

Yours truly,

Rougeau

Weldon J. Rougeau

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
Lula A. Farmer
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

file

JUL 26 1965

July 24, 1962

Miss Fredricka Teer
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Freddie:

Enclosed you will find the rent receipt for this month. Thank you for sending the money. Irealize I was late letting you know about it being due.

In reference to the receipts, I'll do my best to verify everything I spend in behalf of CORE. One can readily realize and imagine how difficult that is, but if it's what you want, I'll try my best to get it for CORE.

Well, this is it for now. Until later

The altruistic one,

Weldon J. Rougeau

July 20, 1962

Weldon Rougeau
PO Box 2926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Weldon:

Enclosed you will find two checks. One is for $35.00 for the rent, the other is the weekly expense check. Jan said she hasn't had time to have the film developed yet, but as soon as she does she will send it to you, and of course, Ronnie returns your greeting.

This part of the letter is for Ronnie -- it saves my having to write two letters.

Ronnie:

The information you requested is being sent to you, including the five photostatic copies of the Louisiana Registered Voters Chart. Take care --

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer

P.S. Please send in receipts with your expense accounts. The auditors are here, and they are rather dismayed. We must have reliable, accurate expense reporting, or it shows up in the amount that the Federal Government takes from us. For instance, you should have receipts for the $8.80 for paper and mimeo services, for the $2.38 for envelopes, for the $1.83 for kitchen supplies, the $2.54 for typing paper, the $1.70 for the mail box rent and the miscellaneous should be itemized and receipted too. I realize that this kind of paper work is hard to keep up with, but it is necessary.

B.R.

July 30, 1962

Dear T

Sorry expense account is late. Been very busy with Clinic, etc., and was pressed for it.

Please note deficit of $8.39. I had to use some of my money to feed some of the students who came to Clinic from Campus on Friday & Saturday.

Thank you for Consid.

Y

Sheldon

AUG 3 1965

Committee On Registration Ed.
Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
~~7/1/6/1~~ August 1, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

After waiting in vain for three days, I decided to write to find out what is wrong. I think you told me that you would see to it that the expense money would always be on time, but apparently someone has forgotten about it.

This week we started back transporting people to the Registrar's office and with the Clinic being last week, it left me in a hole for money. So now I am actually on my tail for money. I am indeed happy the office of the Registrar will close on tomorrow with a situation like this one existing. I trust you will see to it that the check is mailed every Saturday, in order that I will be able to get it on Monday.

Incidentally, we have registered a total of fifteen persons in two days and the office has become almost congested with people for instructions.

Well, please see to it that the financial matter is taken care of.

Thank you.

Best wishes,

Weldon J. Rougeau

AUG 3 1965

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
August 2, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

This week, we are proud to see that our records show we were directly responsible for registering 23 persons in the duration of three days. There is no way of telling how many we had to register, since some people never do let us know if they registered or not.

It is a small number but, then again it is large in comparison to the work we did in previous weeks. I can attribute this stroke of success to our Clinic Program, the election, and the large registration forms we have posted in various sections of town. As far as I can see it, we can only move forward in the subsequent months.

Send

I wish you or Frank Robinson would ~~give~~- send me a sample copy of the registration form used in South Carolina, New York, and any other states in which you can secure them from. I need these for research I am doing on voting. If you can not get them for me, let me know soon.

Well, this is it for now, so until later I remain

Yours truly,

Weldon J. Rougeau

August 9, 1962

Weldon Rougeau
PO Box 4925
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Weldon:

Just a reminder -- make sure you put down all money received on your expense reports. Jan sayesthat there wasabout $200.00 missing on your reports that she has sent (that is from when we were sending you $100.00 every pay day, and $90.00 a week.). Especially since this money has been coming from the Voter Education Project money, and we have to be able to say exactly how is was spent, etc.

Okay? -- see if you can dig up the copies of your expense reports and see what happened. And make sure andckeep close trakk of everything.

It really is too bad that dedicated people hame to worry about mundane things like money ("smile")

Regards,

Marcia McKenna

August 11,1962

Dear Marcia:

This time I am going to write to you since a letter to Jim McCain and a phone call to Farmer have still failed to produce any money for maintenance of the office, i.e., the weekly advance I am supposed to get.

So this week, my expense report is actually incomplete since I have been unable to pay for our rent (lodging). I waited feeling sure the money would be here at least by today; but, instead I received a letter from you concerning money I h ave not reported. In the future I shall include the money sent for the students here who are working.

However, I would appreciate it if you would kindly see to it that it is sent on time. O.K.? Now I have not received anything for this past week(the week ending August 11) and ordinarily,I should get the advance for the week ending August 18 on monday, August13. So please send me the amount overdue so I can pay for our lodging.

Frustrated,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

Sent check on Aug 10

Friday
August 24,1962

Mr. Weldon Rougeau
Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton,Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Rougeau:

Enclosed is the check for the rent(next month) and your $ 45.00 allowance. Since you will be leaving next week, I am afraid we will not be in the position to send any more allowance for Baton Rouge. This I regret very much, but the money just is not here. How long the money will last for registration for the first four months is questionable at the moment, the picture may change for the better in the next few weeks and then it may not. When the rent is paid, please send rent receipt into the office at once. The auditors here in the office who are going over our books are pretty unhappy because receipts have not been coming in with reports from the field staff personnel. So in the future it is imperitive that all items that appear on your expense reports accompanied with receipts.

As soon as you arrive in Miami, I should like for you to send me your address where you can be reached. Also get in touch with A.D.Moore if you have not already done so. Make as many contacts as you can with persons interested in registration before I get there if possible. I know that I will not be able to stay in Miami for more than a few days, so I would like for you to try and get to see some of the persons in NAACP who have been working with registration.

After hearing from you after you have reached Miami, I shall get in touch with you before coming down. Since funds are very low, please try a find a place as reasonable as you can for living and eating without neglecting yourself. Keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

OCT 8 1962

5620 N.W. 18 Avenue
Miami 42, Florida
October 6, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am terribly sorry I had to be late with my ~~progr~~ report, but I am sure you understand. This last week was a very good one as far as registration was concerned. The people in Miami helped to make the whole program successful.

If the registrar has been giving me accurate figures for registration of Negroes this past week, my report should be pretty exact. My opinion is that he did not reveal the whole amount of progress we made. So, you acn almost believe that we did better than 1,709.

Enclosed you will find a few things I thought you would like for your own records such as letters, clippings, etc.

I must close for now , so until I hear from you, I remain

Yours Truly,

Weldon J. Rougeau

5620 N W 18th Avenue
Miami 42, Florida
October 18, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Road
New York 38 New York

Dear Jim:

I received new form sent to me this past week. Thank you. I shall see to it that my report is on time for the month of October.

The following figures are the most conclusive for the results of our Crash Registration Drive during the first week of October. The number of Negroes registered was 2,240. I shall include that in the report next month.

Presently, I am doing literally nothing but assisting the office and workers of the Crusade for Voters in getting out to vote campaign.

I have made a few contacts for resumption of the drive in November. I shall keep in touch.

Respectfully yours,

Weldon J. Rougeau

Weldon J. Rougeau

WJR:ddc

P.S. The rally in Tallahassee was great. Students of FAMU will conduct Christmas Drive in Gadsden County. Only five Negroes are registered there.

Miami

Weldon

FEB 1 9 1963

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami 42, Florida
February 17, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin:

Well, the work is done here now. Reapportionment has influenced 231 individuals from Dade County to seek election to 13 seats in the "new" legislature. Of that number, six are Negroes and they don't stand a chance of winning. Florida is making everyone run at-large. This will eliminate a Negro area electing a Negro candidate.

We registered 433 Negroes this month. The registration office closed on the eleventh. I think that was fairly good. We haven't done too badly here. If the people wouldn't be so damn complacent and power-conscious, the books couldbe bulging with Negroes registered. That's the way it goes though.

The total numbers of Negroes registered in Dade County stands at 32, 826.

Well, I must close for now. Until I see you next month, take care.

Yours truly,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

February 21, 1963

Weldon Rougeau

4519 N. W. 15th Avenue

Miami 42, Fla.

Dear Weldon:

You are scheduled for National Flight #27, leaving Miami at 12:55 Monday; arrive New Orleans 1:35. Leave New Orleans 2:00 and arrive Baton Rouge 2:33 p.m. As of this moment, the second leg of the trip is not confirmed, but the travel agency feels it will be all right. I am writing Ronnie today, special delivery to meet you in Baton Rouge. If you want to get in touch with him when you arrive (if perchance he can't arrange to be there) his address is 10185 Avenue B, Baton Rouge, and his phone is 775-1715.

Enclosed is a check for $35.00.

I suppose you should call the National Agency and confirm your reservation early Monday a.m.
Bon voyage --
I hope, really, that your family relations aren't inconvenienced -- I think field secretary's wives have a very hard lot!

Regards,

February 21, 1963

Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Weldon is coming to assist you until the end of March. He is arriving Monday, February 25th at 2:33 p.m. on Southern Airlines Flight #354. Can you meet him? If not, he has your phone, and address to get in touch.

He is coming because all the books are closed in Fla until April 1st. We hope you will be able to use his services! (smile) -- as Weldon would say.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
for
Jim McCain

March 4, 1963

Weldon Rougeau
601 Julia St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Weldon:

Enclosed you will find an expense check, which is to cover your round trip bus fare to Savannah, Ga. for the staff conference. There is $10.00 additional included for food and travel expenses.

We would like you to arrive Before 10 a.m. Saturday, March 9, as we are hoping to have the first meeting at that time. When you get into Savannah, you can call Dorchester Center, #884-2443, and someone should be there who can pick you up. Please let them know what bus terminal you are at.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

msm
enc.

Diocese of Miami
THE CHANCERY
6301 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami 38, Florida

July 19, 1963

Mr. Weldon J. Rougeau
4519 Northwest 15 Avenue
Miami 33142, Florida

Dear Mr. Rougeau:

At a meeting of the Miami-Dade County Community Relations Board held yesterday, July 18, Mr. Irving McNayr, County Manager of the Miami-Dade County Commission, expressed his willingness to do everything possible to give each Negro an opportunity to vote.

I would suggest, in the meantime, that you forward a letter to Mr. McNayr, similar to the one addressed to me under date of July 17, and that you also consult with Dr. John O. Brown of 1121 Northwest Third Avenue, Miami, regarding the voter registration drive.

Yours very truly,

Most Reverend Coleman F. Carroll, D. D.
Chairman
Community Relations Board

CFC:eb
Dictated but not read
eb

Diocese of Miami
THE CHANCERY
6301 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami 38, Florida

July 26, 1963

Mr. Weldon J. Rougeau
4519 Northwest 15th Avenue
Miami 33142, Florida

Dear Mr. Rougeau:

Relative to your letter of July 17, outlining the problems involved in the voter registration drive, I am certain you will be interested in reading the attached copy of a letter received today from Mr. Irving McNayr, County Manager of Metropolitan Dade County.

Yours very truly,

+Coleman F. Carroll

Most Reverend Coleman F. Carroll, D. D.
Chairman
Community Relations Board

CFC:eb
Enclosure

Mr. Irving G. McNayr
County Manager

August 21, 1963

Voter registration books

Seymour Samet
Community Relations Board

You will remember that at the Community Relations Board meeting which you attended last month, a request was made to have voting registration books brought into various sections of the County for the convenience of voters there. At that time you asked that we bring to your attention the recommended locations. In addition, you asked for the dates when registration drives would be undertaken. Mr. John Brown, after consultation with other community leaders has prepared a recommended list of locations, dates and times, for which we ask your approval and implementation. They are listed below:

Locations

Opa-Locka----Mount Zion A.M.E., 22nd Ave. & 132nd St.
~~Sunset Radio & TV Shop, [illegible] N. W. 22nd Ave.~~

Liberty City--Hutcheson Realty, 5178 N.W. 17th Ave.
Liberty Square Community Center, 6300 N.W. 14th Ave.
JAMES E. SCOTT CENTER - NW 22 Ave.

Brownsville Sub.--Neal's Grocery, 4900 N.W. 27th Ave.

Downtown Miami-Central Life Insurance Company, 178 N.W. 14th St.

Coconut Grove---Grove Radio & TV, 3600 Grand Avenue

Richmond Heights---Richmond Heights Drugs, 14638 Lincoln Blvd.

Perrine---Matthew's Center, 17500 S.W. 103rd Ave.
Mount Moriah Church

Goulds---Mays High School

Homestead---Florida City---White Way Barber Shop, 508 S.W. 4th Street

Dates	Times
September 5 to October 5, 1963	8:00 to 5:00 daily til 9:00 p.m. twice weekly

Many thanks for your assistance.

cc: Bishop Carroll
Mr. Swanson
Mr. Turner
Mr. Brown
Mr. Rougeau

JUL 31 1963

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami, Florida(33142)
July 30, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Forgive me for the belated report on my activities, but I am up to my neck in work and have very little time for anything except this drive which I do want to be a success. Having to travel a total of 92 miles to service each area we're working in is placing quite a strain on me because I don't get to stay in one place very long.

The task force workers are doing a very commendable job in the areas which I have assigned to them. They are some very nice fellows and being local fellows helps greatly.

I realize how very hard pressed we are for VEP funds, but if at all possible, try to increase the$100 monthly advance. I am in need and have no one else to rely upon. Do what ever you can to help me perform better.

The volunteer workers sent here from New York were very helpful and it was certainly a great help to have them with me. Thank them for me because I think they made a fine contribution to CORE.

I will not mention salary increases because I do have enough faith in you Marv that something is going to be done soon. With McCain being out of the office, I have no one to turn to but ole faithful-you.

Give my regards to Evie and Gordy.

Faithfully,

Weldon

Weldon J. Rougeau

JUL 31 1963

REPORT

Preparations for a county-wide voter registration drive involving the leaders from each community began on July 8, 1963 and initial steps were made to contact leaders from the white communities also. This report deals primarily with what has been done to attain our goal.

Organizations contacted for support were the League of Women Voters, which promised to furnish us with all the literature it has available on voter registration; the National Conference of Christians and Jews, whose leader Max Karl pledged his support and gave us several good contacts; television stations WCKT and WLBW pledged coverage with the latter being seriously interested in doing a documentary on how a voter registration drive is conducted; the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization agreed to serve as canvassers during the summer; the American Jewish Committee also agreed to give us whatever aid it could as far as office work is concerned; and the American Guild of Variety Artists agreed to help us with fund-raising.

White clergymen also agreed to help in whatever way they could with Bishop Coleman F. Carroll giving us the strongest support by personally bringing up the problem of locating registration sub-stations in the Negro areas to the county manager who stated that the only thing we had to do was to give specific locations where we wanted the books. This is a service by the county which I feel is necessary if we are to register a substantial number of people. The Greater Miami Council of Churches also tried to give us active support but this was rejected by the Board of Directors of that group. However, they did pledge clerical assistance.

The law firm of Milledge, Rutledge & Milledge which represents Joseph Kennedy has agreed to donate their services to us in case we should come into any legal problems.

The Florida Labor Council- AFL-CIO- has agreed to furnish us with literature such as posters, leaflets, etc., which is stocked by national COPE.

The public relations firm of Venn-Cole & Associates has agreed to give us whatever assistance it can and was responsible for procuring the $200 donation we received. It is presently trying to secure more funds for the drive.

Office space has been donated in three of our areas by Bonded Rental Agency, Hutcheson Realty, and George Davidson in Coconut Grove, Liberty City, and Richmond Heights respectively. Other offices which will serve as clearing houses for volunteer workers in each area have been promised to us as soon as we have been made cognizant of what is available.

Youth Groups have been organized in Coconut Grove, North Miami Beach, Liberty City, Opa-Locka, Homestead, and Richmond Heights. They are expected to begin canvassing on August 1. Each group will work with the adult constituents of its community.

So far, the whole project seems to be going very smoothly with the exception of enlisting the help of the Negro vanguard. CORE and the NAACP have agreed to help in whatever way they can without divorcing themselves from their various projects. Obviously, this will not fill the vacuum we have for cooperation.

Many Negroes in our areas of concentration are under the impression that we have invaded their political "kingdoms" and have pledged to oppose a voter registration drive in their communities. However, a job will be done and these persons will be relegated to oblivion.

Money continues to be a problem because the people do not have any funds for a drive. This is why I urged you to send me more than the regular $100/month. As it looks now, I and the task force workers will have to engineer this drive although we do not want to ~~the~~ be the horse's trainers and jockeys.

There will be a substantial gain made in registration because we are going to concentrate in the South Miami area which is where there are at least 20, 000 unregistered Negroes. Progress will not be stymied because of the inactivity of apathetic Negro leaders (some).

WMBM radio station has agreed to help also by allowing its D.J.'s to cut tapes urging people to register and to help get local celebrities to do likewise. These tapes will be played until October 5, 1963.

As of this day, this is what has been done and attempted, who has been contacted and for what each has been contacted. I make no promise to register 40, 000 or anyone for that matter, but I think it is very obvious that if we involve the majority of the Negro "leaders" we stand a chance to make a more significant increase in the drive to register more Negroes.

Respectfully submitted this 30th day of July, 1963.

Weldon Rougeau

Weldon J. Rougeau

Fla.
VEP

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami, Florida(33142)
September 22, 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York(10038)

Dear Jim:

Registration has been going real well at this time. We have registered at least 3,000 for the first week although I do not know the exact total. 3,000 is a very modest estimation of our progress and I am hoping we will be able to add 10,000 this week.

I am enclosing three photostats of correspondences I received during the time I was fighting for the books in eleven areas in the county. I am concentrating in the south end of the county because this is the first time the books have been there and depending upon the results there this time, they will be able to secure the books again if the results are good.

When ever I have a chance to talk to you I will be able to tell you about it all. Are we still going to have that staff meeting you were talking about at the convention? I certainly wish we could although I realize this is almost impossible for some people in the field.

Well, I must close for now. I will have to delay my monthly report a little because of this drive, but it will be in the office by the 10th of next month at least. I will have to get the final count and exact totals from the registration office.

Faithfully,

Weldon J. Rougeau

PROPOSED INTENSIFIED VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Due to the very easy voter registration procedures in Dade County, Florida, it is my belief that an intensified drive in this area could add a substantial number of new voters on the registration rolls. Perhaps the number cannot be ascertained at this time, but I believe that with a well organized effort, 15,000 Negroes can be added by October 4, 1963.

This program would be concentrated in four major areas; Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa-Locka, and Coconut Grove. These are the areas with the majority of the Negro population with Miami being outstanding in this sense. Three other areas could also be added if there were sufficient response from interested persons inthese areas. These are Goulds, Homestead, and Florida City; with the latter being approximately 45 miles from where I live but still in Dade County.

The following precincts would be encompassed in the drive: precincts 9, 14, 22, 67, 73, 91, 92, 93, 118, 119, 120, 121, 183, 184, 203, 209, and 210. These are precincts in the areas I have mentioned.

It is necessary that I have at least four task force workers for the primary areas. Their purpose in each area would be to coordinate, organize, and help train workers for canvassing and other ways of reaching the people. They would be placed in each area to live there and maintain close contact with the people. If at all possible, I would appreciate it if the task force force workers would be Negroes primarily. If not possible, so be it.

It is my belief that the community can be depended upon to furnish a substantial number of people to actively participate in the drive. The youth would play the paramount role as canvassers. These would come from the YMCA, NAACP, CORE, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and church organizations.

The adult members from the aforementioned groups can be counted on to aid in transporting people to the Registrar's Office and help publicize the drive. The churches they belong to could be counted on to help with clerical work such as mimeographing, etc.

At least one radio station can and will publicize the drive extensively, and three local Negro newspapers will do like wise. This should be sufficient for a beginning.

Another phase of this plan would be to procure permanent registration books in the aforementioned areas of concentration in order to facilitate registering to vote for citizens. There is also a possibility of getting the county to appoint Negroes to serve as door-to-door deputy registrars.

I would estimate needing approximately $400.00 monthly for this intensified drive. This would be used for gasoline for transportation cars, office supplies, printed material, secretary for office to handle clerical work, (this could be a student, but this person would have to be paid a nominal salary for working each day.) and also for miscellaneous expenses. It is my belief that a drive of this sort cannot be adequately conducted with less than that.

This concludes the basic part of my plan for an intensified drive in Dade County, Florida where we can register people without difficulty.

Weldon J. Rougeau -- July 5, 1963

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami 33142, Florida
July 5, 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I sincerely hope that this proposed plan will give you an idea of what I want to do in Dade County in voter education. I shall try to make it a reality as much as possible, but in doing so, I hope I will have your cooperation completely.

I wish the task force workers were sent here as soon as you can. I definitely need these people and I need them now to lay the groundwork that is most important. I also need the money I have asked for in order that I will be able to implement the program. I'm sure you know as well as I do that people just don't give away their money haphazardly. Perhaps after we have shifted in high gear, the community will come to our aid and make substantial contributions. However, this is not something we can count on.

If there are any questions concerning this plan, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Faithfully,

Rougeau

Weldon J. Rougeau

PHONE: DI 4-4000

Committee On Registration Ed.
Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To: Letter to
Churches

Dear Fellow Americans:

Did you know that we could have nearly 37,000 Negroes registered in Baton Rouge? However, due to apathy and legal impediments omly 10,444 Negroes are registered.

As citizens who believe that the struggle for equality is both a civic and christian strive, we are appealing to you to register and vote. We are beseeching you to take immediate steps to form a layman committee at your church on voter registration and sponsor a registration clinic at your church as soon as possible. CORE offers its assistance in promoting voters' education programs like the clinic.

We aro requesting that you survey your congregation for all non-regietered voters, and submit the names to CORE's office. Please act promptly.

Kindly read and display the enclosed announcement of voters' registration clinic sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Please help us get our people registered.

Looking forward to your cooperation we remain

Yours in Christ,

Ronnie Moore &

Weldon Rougeau,
Field Secretores for Congress of Racial Equality

RMM:WJR:rlb

WEEKLY REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION***B ATON ROUGE, LA.
(Week of June 18-22)

June 18, 1962: Totals
Number of Person Contacted-------0 ------Rain-------- 210
Number of person already registered--0 -- " -------- 105
" " " Not registered------0 -- " -------- 105
" " Volunteers Working---------0 -- " -------- 20
" " Person Visiting Office-----0 -- " -------- 17
" " " Receiving Registation-0- " 6------- 13
" " " Refused Registation---0- " -------- 5

June 19, 1962:
Number of Person Contacted-------------72
" " " Already registered----30
" " " Not registered -------42
" " " Visiting Office-------5
" " Volunteers Working-----------6
" " Person Receiving Registration-1
" " " Refused Registation--0

June 20, 1962:
Number of person Contacted -------------44
" " " Already Registered-----21
" " " Not Registered --------23
" " Voluntee Working------------- 6
Number of Person Receiving Registration- 6
" " " Visiting Office-------- 3
" " " Refused Registration -- 2

June 21, 1962
Number of Person Contacted -------------44
" " " Already registered-----23
" " " Not Registered---------21
" " Volunteers Working ---------- 4
" " Person Visiting Office --------- 2
" " " Receiving Registration-- 2
" " " Refused Registration-----2

June 22, 1962:
Number of Person Contacted--------------60
" " " Already Registered-----31
" " " Not Registered---------29
" " Volunteers Working------------ 6
" " Person Visiting Office ------- 3
" " " Receiving Registration- 1
" " " Refused Registration ---1

WEEKLY REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION***BATON ROUGE,LA.
(Week of June 11--15)

Junell:

Totals

Number of persons contacted-------------0(rain)---------- 96
" " " Already registered----0 " ---------- 53
" " " not registered--------0 " ---------- 43
" " Volunteers working------------0 " ---------- 8
" " persons visited office--------3 ---------- 19
" " " receiving registration--4 ---------- 12
" " " refused registration----0 ---------- 7

June 12:

Number of persons contacted-----------------20
" " " already registered--------11
" " " not registered------------ 9
" " volunteers working---------------- 1
" " persons visited office------------ 4
" " " receiving registration---- 0
" " " refused registration----- -0

June 13:

Number of persons contacted-----------------43
" " " already registered--------17
" " " not registered------------26
" " volunteers working------------- -- 6
" " persons visited office------------ 5
" " " receiving registration---- 1
" " " refused registration------ 1

June 14:

Number of persons contacted-----------------33
" " " already registered--------25
" " " not registered------------ 8
" " Volunteers working---------------- 1
" " persons visited office------------ 2
" " persons receiving registration---- 3
" " " Refused registration------ 0

June 15:
Number of persons contacted-----------------0 (rain)
" " " already registered--------0 "
" " " not registered------------0 "
" " volunteers working----------------0 "
" " persons visited office------------5
" " " receiving registration----4
" " " refused registration------6

Staff
filed Secy

Don Smith
DU. 6-3946

Lew Smith Fasting ~~the~~ since Thurs.
~~Ch~~ Centinella & Washington Blvds
Fighting a super market
Thrift-Mart - 71 market

May 10, 1964

File

Dear Jim,

I, think, its important that we sit down and - talk; our situation demands such. It was painful and, oh, how painful, when I discover that our relationship, which I - honor! very much, is being taxed, and cruelly so, by aproblem, which I did not know exist, this problem is above and much more urgent then, those which confront us organizationly.

I will be in New York. by 23th, and hope to mend the rupture.

Let's go on on!
Jerome

Dr.
Here or there - why?
Dr's name

December 15, 1964

Jerome Smith
1860 Duels Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Jerome:

I'm sorry but McCain says you have to correct these expense reports to read where the money was spent and what you were doing in that place. Please specify whether Chapter Development of Program.

Regards,

Maxine Skurka

12/10/64

DEC 15 1964

Dear Jim-

IF, the information given to Mimi, is insufficent return-reports - and, I'll make correction.

A meeting - on Friday in N.O. - made it impossible for to be in the on the requested.

"Let's go on on"

Jerome

February 24, 1965

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that Jerome Smith, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, did not work, because of illness, for a period of eleven weeks during 1964. His salary, which amounted to$1,163.47 for that period, was paid to him by CORE. Therefore this amount is subject to excludable sick pay.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

February 23, 1965

To Whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that Jerome Smith, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, did not work, because of illness, for a period of eleven weeks during 1964. His salary was paid during this period; therefore, it is subject to excludable sick pay.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

So Office

November 3, 1965

Mr. Jerome Smith
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jerome:

On November 8th we will be sending eleven barrels of used clothing in good condition to you for distribution wherever you see fit. The clothing was collected and packed by a woman in Long Island, and she raised the money to pay the shipping charges. She will have more in the future, so please let us know whether or not you can use it.

I would also appreciate your letting me know when you receive it, as she will not reimburse us for the shipping without confirmation of receipt by you.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Stedman
Administrative Department

January 5, 1966

Mr. Jerome Smith
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jerome:

Those barrels of clothing I spoke to you about were sent and Mrs. Ziefert has received the bill from the shipping company. Before she pays it she would like confirmation that they arrived and in good condition. Will you please fill in the enclosed letter and mail to her? Thanks a lot.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Stedman
Administrative Department

October 5, 1965

Mr. Richard Tinsley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

It was good seeing you the other day - its been a long time since Bogalusa.

This is to remind you that you were going to send me the film "Louisiana Diary" as well as your undeveloped movie film. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb,

Alan Gartner
Director,
Community Relations

23 June 1964

Mr. Thomas Valentine
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Tom:

Sorry I didn't answer your letter earlier. This office is damn busy and it's most difficult. Glad you like the Lincoln Continentals that we leased for you!

I believe that you now have the Louisiana Dairy film. I will send a copy of this letter to Marvin to see what he can do about getting the Freedom Ride film and Walk in My Shoes down there as well. I don't know when I'll get a chance to be back in Louisiana. Keep busy.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

cc: Marvin Rich

103 No. 10th Street
Monroe Louisiana
4/8/64

APR 14 1964

Dear Gordon,

Dropping you a line to let you Know that I don't like that automobile but I Know the circumstances we face in securing cars so I'll forgive you. Would've prefer a Cadellac. (smile).

As soon as the film comes to you we would like to get it here in Monroe (Louisiana Diary) I Know you can be instrumental in obtaining this for me. We previously wrote for Freedom Ride and Walk In My Shoes but did not receive them. I think these would help finance some of the needed things in the south. I Know this is not directly under your auspices but it would help us by your Knowledge of the need here.

yours truly,
Thomas Valentine

Do they now have film?
GRC

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
September 17, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Tom Valentine, Task Force Worker &
Bruce Baines, Field Secretary

Dear Jim:

On Tuesday, September 15, 1964, we had a meeting with the City Council of DeRidder, Louisana, whereby, we gained working relationship with them and obtained commitments for the organization for help in voter registration drives and other civic drives as well. They seemed very happy to see us down there and expressed sentiments to the effect that we should have more meetings like this, maybe once a month. We do not intend to set up a bi-racial organization in the community.

The following day, we had a meeting with the Police Jury. This was in connection with the removal of signs in the Parish Court House. The Parish Court House comes under the Police Jury because they are the governing body of the Parish. They told us different and referred us to another agency. The agencies were the Sheriff and the District Attorney of the Parish, where by, the District Attorney informed the Police Jury that due to the Civil Rights Bill, the signs had to be removed.

Field Report on voter registration will follow.

Yours for freedom,

Tom Valentine

Tom Valentine
Task Force Worker

TVs

January 13, 1965

JAN 15 1965

WEEKLY REPORT

From: Thomas Valentine
To: Richard Haley

I've been working with the Ennis chapter on structure and will be there for another two weeks. That's about as much as I can give you right now on the Ennis chapter.

I came into Dallas on the 12th to view the meeting and these are my observations:

1) The chapter here is currently trying to reorganize and reignite them selves.

2) In the process of reorganizing and reuniting, they are overlooking the basic problem of their difficulty which is their chairman. The chairman hasn't changed in the time we've been away. His ideas and viewpoints are the same. But the elections are only a month away and the nomination ballots will go out in two weeks. I hope someone more qualified will be elected.

3) In the reunification of the chapter, Rev. Allen made a few comments, one being that National CORE had not done anything for the chapter; and that they had to struggle and get as far as they had on their own. This is only an observation and I'm not making any comment one way or the other.

4) Rev. Allen went before the school board today to protest the school boards policy in not letting an integrated debate team enter in the tournament with other Dallas schools. They would not answer his questions, said his" intent was not of the highest interests, and we know why you are here today and do not intend to be put on a court stand". He was then asked to leave. Acopy of their policy is enclosed.

Yours in Freedom,
Thomas Valentine

January 13, 1965

SCHEDUAL

This will be my schedual for the next two months:

Fri. Jan. 25
Go back to Ennis Texas for two weeks to work on organization and structure of the new CORE Chapter. Will send names of officers and where I can be reached.

Jan. 28-30
leave Ennis

Feb. 1-5
tenitive date in Tyler

Feb. 6
Leave for Midland for a week with the CORE Chapter.

Feb. 14-27
Will be in San Antonio

Feb. 27
Leave for Derritta, La. for two weeks.

Mar. 13
Leave Derritta for Dallas to confirm with Bruce and will then send future schedual.

January 8, 1965

To the High-School Principals:

Throughout the years, you have organized speech tournaments and been hosts in your respective buildings in other Interscholastic League contests preceding the regular meets. You have exercised your judgment as to inviting teams from various schools. Likewise, you have accepted invitations to other schools for similar practice tournaments. This practice has been found sound, and, through repetition, has proved its value.

There is no rule or policy of the District restricting invitations to schools or in accepting invitations from other schools because of segregated or desegregated membership of the teams. You will govern yourselves by this directive and make decisions that are beneficial to your own school student bodies, both as to issuing invitations and as to accepting them.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. White
Superintendent of Schools

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

To: Stephen Carrier, Taconic Foundation
Memo on: CORE Voter Registration Program
From: James Farmer, CORE National Director

Assuming the availability of sufficient funds, CORE is able to carry on dynamic voter registration programs during the coming year (beginning October 1st) in three states. These programs will emphasize Negro voter registration in Urban communities and also in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration campaigns would work with existing action organizations, civic groups and churches. CORE proposes to undertake voter registration campaigns in South Carolina, ~~Florida~~ Miss, and Louisiana. These Southern states represent a good portion of the hard core of the South. Registration campaigns in South Carolina, and northern Florida and Louisiana would require painstaking meticulous and perhaps dangerous work. Yet, our experiences in South Carolina indicate that significant progress can be made.

These proposals are also made under the assumption of a continuing interest and program in the field of voter registration. Our experience in South Carolina has indicated that modest starts can be used to expand programs. However, it wouldn't be wise to be satisfied with gains made in the short space of one year.

Staff: Staff of this program would work under my general supervision and that of ~~field director Gordon R. Carey~~. To administer the day-to-day operation, we have available James T. McCain who has extensive experience in voter registration campaigns throughout the South. He has been in charge of our registration efforts in South Carolina since 1956. Field Secretary, Tom Gaither is also available for this assignment. Gaither spent the summer of 1960 in voter registration work. One of our volunteer leaders will, we think, be readily available. We would have to secure the services of a fourth competent person to handle the program outlined.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last three years these groups have been responsible for registrating.approximately 17,000 of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made possible through the activities of CORE Field Secretary James McCain and of Tom Gaither. In the past, CORE has not been able to keep these men at work consistently on voter registration. In addition, we have developed a core of trained volunteer leaders in South Carolina in the field of voter registration. One or two of them might be available to staff the other voter registration offices which we propose.

In ~~Florida, CORE has groups in Miami~~, ~~St. Petersburg and Tallahassee~~. These represent the geographic range of the state. Its seems feasible to us to set up an office in St. Petersburg to service the entire state. St. Petersburg is relatively close to the unregistered Negro population in the agricultural northern counties of Florida. Our Miami group has done sporadic but effective work on voter registration. With sufficient encouragement and resources, we feel that significant number of Negroes could be registered in this important metropolitan area.

Louisiana is, of course, bifurcated. The existing CORE group in New Orleans could carry on one type of dramatic and effective voter registration campaign. Other groups in Baton Rouge and Shreveport face a more difficult problem because of the opposition of local registration boards. Yet the possibilities for action are very good.

In each state we contemplate setting up a small office staffed by one professional and one clerical person. The professional would spend a good deal of his time traveling throughout the state holding seminars and workshops with local registration groups on details of the registration procedure in that community. There would be a minimum allocation for expenses, office supplies and phones.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrests on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign, one full-time adminstrator, James T. McCain. In addition, of course, the National Office of CORE would provide general administrative services such as bookkeeping, auditing, public relations, etc. The total expenditure of $64,000.00 is slightly less than 10% of the CORE budget for the current fiscal year. This is not so large a percentage that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework: we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that it can be met from funds normally available. To carry on this campaign would require outside assistance.

One final note. Our registration campaigns would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citzenship. We do not register so much to secure better garbage collection (important as that may be) as to assert our dignity. We do not register to replace a Stanley Isaacs with a Hulan Jack but rather to bring about an integrated society of friends.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

August 17, 1961

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voters Registration Program

	South Carolina	Miss. ~~Florida~~	Louisiana	Total
Rent	600	600	600	1800
Salaries				
Professional	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Clerical	3,000	3,000	3,000	24,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Mimeo, printing, supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Phone	300	300	300	900
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
Administrator Salary & Expense				10,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				8,430
			TOTAL	$64,630
				$ 73,000. new

*Defense against minor harassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expense of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

October 8, 1962

Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Rm 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Enclosed is the report from Dade County, Miami, Florida. We are sorry that it is late, but we just received it. We will have the October report in promptly in November.

If there is anything further we can do, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

OCT 8 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

October 4, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Re VEP-2-13

We received VEP-2 forms from Mr. Brown (Marlboro and Sumter counties, South Carolina), Mr. Robins (Sumter and Lee counties, South Carolina), and from Mr. Moore (6th Congressional District, Louisiana). I wrote Mr. Brown and Mr. Robins asking that in future, separate VEP-2 forms be filled out for each county in which work is being done. At the time I wrote I was not aware that you were in the field. In future such matters will be directed to your attention.

From the fact that in your letter of September 28, you refer only to VEP-2 forms I assume that the financial reporting on the project is to be handled by your New York office. If this is not correct please let me know so that we can be sure that CORE's financial reporting responsibilities are clear.

Thank you for outlining your anticipated program. We will, we take it, be receiving from you VEP-2 forms for the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Washington, St. Helena, and Tangipahoe, Louisiana; Miami and Dade counties, Florida; Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, and Marlboro counties, South Carolina, by the tenth of each month beginning October 10. We shall expect the VEP-2 forms on Williamsburg, Clarendon, Sumter, Lee, Fairfield, York,and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina; and the parishes of Pointe Coupe, Iberville and the

Felicianas, on the tenth of January, February, and March, 1963. The financial reporting pattern will be the same and may we ask you to so inform the proper person so that we will receive financial reports at the same times.

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific forms this resistance has taken.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

We are well aware here that these reporting requirements may seem of secondary important to those who are working in the field; however, if the requirements are not met one of the principal objectives of VEP will have been frustrated. We are eager to do everything we can to lighten the burden of data collections and reporting and to this end I shall be glad to meet with you at your convenience to discuss any problems which may arise.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

MAR 18 1963

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 14, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Re Williamsburg County,
South Carolina, and
Dinwiddie County,
Virginia

I have received a field report from Mr. Herbert V. Coulton, SCLC Field Secretary for voter registration in Virginia, in which he describes some registration difficulties in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. It appears that the registrar's office is only open on two days each month (every second and fourth Wednesday). The local citizens complain that this does not allow time sufficient to be registered and the report indicates that this matter has been brought to your attention. I would appreciate knowing anything that you have been able to find out about this situation.

Of more serious import is the situation in Williamsburg, County, South Carolina, where the registrar's office is open only one day per month (the first Monday) and where only one applicant may enter the registrar's office at a time. It has been reported to us that persons waiting outside are not even permitted to wait in the building while an applicant is in the registrar's office. The registration is conducted in a very slow manner.

A field report from CORE indicates that on March 4, 1963, a total of 138 Negroes went to the registrar's office in Kingstree early that morning and because of the slow process of regis-

MAR 1 8 1963

tration being carried on in that county only 14 persons were able to enter the office during the entire day, 11 of whom were successfully registered with the other three failing.

We feel that this is a situation which requires immediate investigation and attention and we would appreciate your taking whatever action you deem necessary to protect and enforce the right of people to register in this county.

Will you please let me hear from you at an early date regarding any action you will have taken.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. Herbert V. Coulton
244 Halifax St.
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

APR 3 1967

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS W. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764
A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 30, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Chairman
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Floyd:

Just a note to advise you that the Voter Education Project is considering proposals for spring and summer registration. It is our hope that CORE chapters throughout the South will submit proposals to us for voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training grants.

While our grant funds are less than our 1966 budget, we will be funding many projects throughout the South. If the national office or your regional office has any plans for spring or summer work in the aforementioned areas, we will be pleased to cooperate.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project

VEJ:nm

MEMO TO: Wiley Branton, Director Voter Education Project

SUBJECT: CORE Voter Education Program

FROM: James Farmer, CORE National Director

CORE is prepared to carry on an aggressive and dynamic voter registration program during the coming year in three Southern states: South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. This program will emphasize increasing the registration of Negroes and their participation in the general elections in urban communities as well as in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration efforts would work with existing action organizations, churches and civic groups. These Southern states represent a significant portion of the hard core of the South.

We could begin operations in South Carolina and in Louisiana immediately. Tom Gaither, who we would want to head our operation in Mississippi will not be available until May 30th.

Staff: Staff for this voter education project would work under the general supervision of James T. McCain, Director of Organization. As you know, McCain is one of the most experienced and affective persons in the field of voter registration in the deep South. It is our plan to have two professionals and one clerical operating in Louisiana, three professionals and one clerical inSouth Carolina and one professional in Mississippi.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last few years these groups have been responsible fof registrating approximately 17,000 out of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made possible through the activities of James T. McCain and Tom Gaither as well as a network of volunteer workers throughout the state.

In the past, CORE has not been able to keep the professionals at work consistently on voter registration. Frank Robinson has been newly added to our staff to work exclusively on voter registration in South Carolina. In addition, we believe that we can hire two extremely competent individuals who are now working as volunteers on the campaign.

The CORE group in Baton Rouge has been working on voter registration for the last several months. They have secured a list of Negroes who registered in the parish and now are going door-to-door and trying to persuade those who have not yet registered to do so. The group has no office and should have professional and clerical assistance if it is to be truly effective on a long-range basis.

In Mississippi, CORE would operate primarily in Jackson. We would utilize existing office space but carry on a sustained and effective campaign under professional guidance.

It is our feeling that voter registration efforts to be effective must be professionally handled, must involve an office -- meeting room, active publicity, door-to-door solicitation of potential registrants, training of the potential registrant, transportation to the poll, adequate record keeping and a sustained effort to insure that those registered do actually participate in the election itself. This requires an office, open at regular hours, clerical assistance and a professional working with volunteers throughout the community.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrest on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign,(we are prepared to do this immediately), and general administrative services such as bookkeeping, auditing, public relations, etc.

The total expenditure of $73,350 is approximately 10% of the CORE budget for current fiscal year (ending May 31, 1962) and will be a smaller percentage of the budget of the succeeding fiscal year. This is not so large that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework; we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that in can be met from funds available.

One final note. A CORE registration campaign would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citizenship. We register both to secure better community services and to assert out own essential dignity.

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voter Registration Program

	South Carolina	Mississippi	Louisiana	Total
Rent	200	600	600	1,200
Salaries				
Professional	11,700	5,200	8,000	24,900
Clerical	3,000			6,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	4,500	1,500	3,000	9,000
Mimeo, printing, supplies	3,500	500	2,500	6,500
Phone	500	200	500	1,200
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				9,350
			TOTAL ----	73,350

*Defense against minor harrassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expenses of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

c/o Rev. J.T. Crutcher
302 S. Tenth Street
Quincy, Florida
July, 20, 1964

JUL 24 1964

Miss Marsha Mackenna
c/o Core
38 Park Row
New York, 10038, N.y.

Dear Marsha,

Would you please send down as much voter registration material as possible. These materials schould include if possible the I Am A Registered Voter buttons , stickers and posters if possible. I would also like any material that you could send that would be ~~interes~~ useful in voter education workshops. If you can not send material I would appreaciate it if you can send me the address of the place where I can get this information. Since the project is of only short duration it is imperitive that this material be sent to us as soon as possible.

When you send it please address the package to me personally at the above address. Thank you very much.

Yours truly
Stuart Wechsler
Stuart Wechsler
Florida Task Force

Roger
Send Core Button
Send letter to

COPE
Weightman
AFL-CIO
444 E. 63rd St.
Chicago

will
large order

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF ______________________________

WEEK ENDING Scott McVoy, Stuart Wechsler, Helen Henderson, Steve McVoy

COUNTY Sept. 26, 1964

Gadsden

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

Followed by several cars, stopped by police several times, Scott McVoy arrested on trumped-up trafficm charge.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

Registrar is taking twice as long to register people as before.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1.	
2.	
3. Canvassing	300
4. Churches	100
5. Mass Meeting	250
Newsletter	5000

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER ________

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 200

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 45

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 365 (REASONS BELOW)

none

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT ________

2600

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED ________

4116 (33.5%)

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL ________

8145

CORE

FEB 1 9 1965

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PR[illegible]CT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: MR. RICHARD HALEY, SOUTHERN OFFICE; Mr. SPIVER GORDON, FLORIDA FIELD SECRETARY
FROM: MR. STUART WECHSLER, CORE TASK FORCE; FLORIDA
SUBJECT: FIELD REPORT FEBUARY 1 thru 16, 1965

CIG is beginning to work on the Anti-Poverty Program. Speakers have been brough in and information relative to implementation gathered. An informational meeting is being planned for the last week in Febuary. N. F. C. P. has been asked to work along with CIG on the project and will probably be on any committee formed in the county.

We have heard rumors that a group of white farmers have formed a committee to get anti-poverty money. The purpose will undoubtedly be to see that their source of laber is left undisturbed for as long as possible. The county commissioners are for the most part farmers who have a vested interest in the present system; so that it will probably be difficult if not impossibel to obtain any meaningful cooperation from the county commissioners.

On the other hand we have finally gotten some cooperation from the white community. J. [illegible] Kelly a Quincy businessman, brother of a segregationist who made an unsuccessful bid for the gubanatorial election has joined CORE and is also beginning a job training fof Negroes. He has applied for a loan from SBA in order to set up a regular job training program.

I have been working along with the Florida A&M Multi-Occupational Department project. I have been canvassing on farms People out ther are very eager & concerned about obtaining better jobs. Unfortunately, I have had a harder time talking them into registering. There is still a few of them who fear going down to register have their name put down on the books.

Schools:

It has been reported that the schoolboard is about & make public a plan to desegregate the schools of this county. If past attitude of the schoolboard member any indication of what all their plan will be it is safe to say that the plan want be much. Some of the children in Chattahoochee have come in with the idea of a one day bus boycott emphasis their demand for integration. They have asked CORE to help organize it.

FREEDOM NOW

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

Restaurants have been tested in all three towns of Gadsden County. In Quincy all restaurants are servicing IN Havana most are not. Chattahoochee testing was postponded because of lack of funds. Of the three restaurants tested two r fused service to Negroes.

The results of there test are being compiled for presentation at the United States advisory commission on Civil Rights hearing that will be heard here held in Quincy In March.

CITY COURTS:

I have started sitting in on city court serious to determine if there are any irregularities is court procedure. The first session was inconclusion of 18 cases called only 4 defendent showed up. (One was a white woman who was charged with failure to have vechile under control. She had crossed the solid line, but a car continued another 200 ft. & sped into a ditch. The damage to both cars was $425. She was fined.

Respectively submitted,

Stuart Wechsler,
Task Force

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office; Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, Core Task Force, Gadsden and Liberty Counties.

SUBJECT: Field Report for Gadsdenand Liberty Counties from February 15, 1965 to February 28, 1965

Date: February 28.1965

VOTER REGISTRATION: Once agin we find that voter registration is being hampered by a lack of adequate transportation. We have set up a canvassing schedule along with Quincy CORE, however it is ahrd to put h into effect since we can rarely county on having a car available. In our canvassing last week (we were only able to canvass on one day) we contacted 37 persons, of these 16 were unregistered (a high figure considering the fact that these people lived on thier own places), 14 said that they would register and we provided transportation for three of the people. If we were able to obtain adequate transportation it is my belief that w e cuuld increase registration to the level that it was going during the summer.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM: The program is beginning to be worked upon in G Gadsden County. It is still too early to analyze the direction or intent of the "good white folks" who have leaped into the war on poverty. The first mention of a meeting concerning the E. O. P. was sent by CIG ann ouncing the meeting for February 24, 1965. It seems however that a meeting was set up by the Chamber of Commerce for the meeting preceeding the Wednesday affair. C.I.G. and the Negro Business men and Civic League were notified of the meeting by phone the same day of the meeting. For some reason or other Rev. Crutcher didnot notify us of th meeting. There seem to be a bit of unwillingness on his part to work with CORE members.C.I.G. itself seem to be more willing to work with us than Rev. Crutcher.

The meeting on Wednesday turned out merely to be an informative one. It was attended by approximately 110 whites & Negroes. Whites included T.L. Maxwell, chairman of County Commissioners, Adrias Fletcher, Chairman of schoolboard, Max walker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Blackwelder of the welfare agency, Sam Lamarof the tobacco Growers Association and John Sniper Lion's Club president and chairman of the temporary committee for the Anti-Poverty Bill.

The program was explained by a representive of [illegible] Hands, office State Administratormm, of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It was chaired by Rev. Crutcher. Snipes made some pretty promises about working along with Negroes to improve conditions in Gadsden County. Another meeting is being set up to for about the eighth of March. Plans are being made to widen representation on the committee. John Due's presence at the meeting appears to have had a very beneficial-effecte effect.. The w hites know that they won't be a ble to put anything over on anybody and they might be forced to play fair.

SCHOOL-DESEGRATION:

SCHOOL DESEGRATION: The school board has issued a desegregation plan. I hav nit yet seen a copy of it, however from what I hear it is plainly insufficient to bring about desegregation in Gadsden County. It is a pupil placement plan with so amny conditions that it amount to to the maintenance of segregation in the county.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS: The school had been started a few weeks ago. Little prepartion had been made insofar as getting equipment and teachers suitable for the age level of children being encouraged to attend the school (pre-school age) As it stands now the school is just a baby-sitting place. The children do not have any regular teacher or curruculim, so that tje classes are of extremely limited value. The volunteers originally put in charge of the school and library are unwilling or unable to assume the responsibleity of seeing that the school is run properly.

There are two five year olds attending the schools. Although they are not getting as mush as from the class as possible I am reluctant to discontinue the classes for several reasons; 1) If we start doing things in an organized fashion we might be able to develop teaching methods for future use, and 2) If CORE drops this program now it might be difficult to get it started again.

LIBRARY: The library is coming along slowly under the direction of two Quincy CORE members (Miss Linda Dixie and Miss Betty Jackson.) It is a time cinsuming task to get the books sorted and prepared for the library, but it is proceeding along at a fairly uniform pace. We should have it ready about the middle of the month.

LIBERTY COUNTY: Liberty County VR has been going along at the rate of seven to ten registrants per week.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM: A meeting was supposed to be held on thr efirst of March, however we havereceived word that neither the lawyer or the expert on the program would be able to make the meetinfd so it has been postphoned.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida
Mr. C. McCain, Department of Organization

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force, Florida

DATE: March 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Field report for Liberty and Gadsden Counties March 1- 15

GADSDEN COUNTY

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: The Gadsden County desegregation plan is of the Volunteer Pupil Placement type that has so many whereases and conditions that if allowed to stand unchallenged will maintain segregation in all county schools. Children desiring to transfer must take a series of tests , if they come within a certain percentile they are permitted to transfer....... if the school of their choice is not overcrowded and transportation facilities are adequate (re. present segregated facilities).

Meetings ahve been held by the school board to explain their side of the story to the teachers and parents. Max Walker, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, avoids most of the pertinent questions. Apperently thier are no plans for the integration of the teaching staff.

We have planned a series of meetings throughout the county to explain what the plan really means. We are also letting people know that thier is a lawyer , John Due , who would be willing to represent them e in a suit against the county.

ANTI*- POVERTY: A meeting was held by the Temporary Anti-Poverty Committee March 8, 1965. Representatives from all the white communities were present (geographically speaking) plus representatives from CIG and the Negro Business and Civic League. Neither Crutcher nor Evenas, head of the Negro Business and Civic Group notified Core of the meeting. John Due went as a representative of CIG at Crutchers request. Johnny Watson and myself attended the meeting. We were allowed to remain for about fifthteen minutes at which point the chairman (John Snipes) asked us to leave since it was a closed meeting. We explained that CORE desired to be allowed to stay since we felt that the program was a public one and thereforw the meetings should be opened to the public and all interested groups. John Due suggested that we be allowed to remain until such time as it would be necesary to close the meeting. No one spoke up for this suggestion. The whites were very adamant about making us leave and the Negro representatives did not back us up at all. I stated that we were making a formal protest at our exclusion and that we wanted it includede in the minutes

The followin day Spiver and I went to see Snipes . He was very courteuos and tried to explain why we were not allowed into the meeting. After a while he agreed to allow Spiver to sit in at the next meeting, he specified Spiver and insicated by his actions that he definitely did not want me.

Rev. Campbell of Stevens Elementary School (the principal) also

contacted Snipes and induced him to accept three representatives ffom the PTA at the next meeting.

The impression that I have about Snipes is that he is sincere but not too bright. He appears to be manipulated by Maxwell and the other more aggressive whites. Evans and his group have the reputation of being a bunch of Toms, theyare ~~al~~ called upon often by the county and city commissioners to act as go betweens for the Negro community, so it seema that ~~we~~ they will be nothing but rubber stamps.

Crutcher is more complex. He is militant but for some reason or other he is avoiding CORE. He does not keep us informed as to ~~whe~~ when any meetings are being held.

No poor people are represented on the committee and there is nothing to indicate that preent members of the committee wish to see poverty stricken people of any race included in the the planning stage of the program. Rev. Crutbher is the only member who even mentioned it.

March 16, another meeting is being held. However this time Spiver and Rev. Campbell will be there.

VOTER REGISTRATION: The city bools were opened the ninth of March in prepartion for an election on the 13nth of April. The books will be opened only two weeks. Rev. Campbell might run for the office of city commissioner. Any registered voter is elegible for candidacy with a petition of 25 registered voters

We have been canvassing Quincy, contacting approximatelt 800 people . We cannot get an accirate count of the number of people registered due to a staff shortage. There was a line outside of the registars office on the 15th. Transporation is not being provided in mosy cases due to the proximity of the City Hall and lack of time in which to canvass.

LIBERTY COUNTY

VOTERS LEAGUE: The vast majority of the members of the Voter's league consider the present ~~presidech~~ president overbearing and ~~desipd~~ spicable. In addition there is some friction between the moderates of the League headed by Mrs. Jones (the president) and the more militant faction of the group. Mrs. Jones is opposed to testing restaurants and is also hesitant about pressing suit for school integration. Many people have taken the view that if she remains in the organization they would leave it. The next meeting they hold will probably bring the whole situation to a head.

ANTI-POVERTY: A committee was appointed by the V.L. to start work on the anti-poverty plan. I am to meet with it theweek of the 20th. It is doubtful as to whether the county could start a plan by itself due to its small size and we will probably have to work with an adjoining county.

SCHOOL DESEGRGATION: Conditions at the Negro school in Liberty County are deplorable. It is a small school with only 140 pupils and eight teachers. 250 books in the ~~li~~ library, no equipment in the science room, limited n umbe of subjects (no language other then video Spanish for lrgt through 3rd graders) and overcrowded busses. A committee has also beeb formed for the purpose of deseegregation by the V.L.. Parents of forty children have alsready retained John Due to sue the county to bring about a true integration plan

Respectfully submitted

Stuart Wechsler

Stuart Wechsler

Sworn Affidavit March 27, 1965

Thursady March 25, 1965 at approximately 7.45p.m. I Stuart Wechsler, along with Spiver Gordon, Johnny Watson, John Due Sadie Gordon and Francina Moore entered the Apalachee Restaurant in the town of Bristol, Liberty Florida. As we entered a white man sitting at one of the first tables said, "You still looking for trouble son of a bitch?" We did not reply and continued to a large table near the rear. We sat for around ten minutes. After this time a white man w earing spectacles approached the table (we believe that he is Wilhart Neubank owner of the restaurant) and said "You niggers want something?" None of us replied. He stood watching for a few minutes and then threw the menues on the tables. He then said "Alright what do you want?" Gordon asked for a Dr. Pepper. Neubank replied, "We ain't got got Dr.Pepper." Gordon then ordered a Coke. Due ordered coffee. I asked Neubank what kind of pie he had. He left and returned a few minutes later and said "We dont have any pie." Gordon said that, "We would lik e a little more courteous service." Neubank replied that, "I will serve you any goddamn way I please and I don't want any more remarks from you." I then ordered a chocolate milk. Neubank returned with two Cokes and the milk. Due accepted the Coke instead of asking for his coffee. Upon tasting the Cokes Due and Gordon found their drinks to be a foul concoction of Coke, salt and pepper. My milk was untampered with. Gordon and Due did not drink the Cokes but everything was paid for.

Witness Spiver W Gordon

Stuart Wechsler

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident 2-20-1965 2. Time of Day 1:10 p.m.

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.)

Apalachee Restaurant

4. Address Rt. 12 (Number) (Street) Bristol, (City) Florida (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

James Howard Hawkins, Carolyn Marlowe, and Myself Heln Marlowe went to the Apalachee Restaurant Saturday, February 20, 1965 at approximately 1:10 p.m. Five minutes after we arrived the owner, Wilhart Neubank came in. He made a phone call to the sheriff. After the call he came to the table and shouted, "Do you niggers want to be served." and he threw the menus to the table. We ordered chicken. He went behind the counter and yelled "niggers what do you want to drink?" We remained silent and he repeated his question. He brought out the chichen but it was raw. A white man, May Shuler, came to the table and asked James Hawkins, "Who sent you, that damn Johnson or Collins?" "I don't own the place and I can say anything I want to you,
you
you black son-of-bitch". Prior to this he had been sitting with his little girl and said while pointing to our table, "Thats a nigger and I mean a black nigger". He left the restaurant and begzn to ride up

Complainant's signature

Helen Marlowe
(Name)
Rte 1 Box 6
(Number, Street)
Bristol Fla. 32321
(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. __Send one__ to the central office (address above). __Send one__ to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. __Send one__ to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.)

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident 2-20-1965 2. Time of Day 1:10

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.) Apalachee Restaurant

4. Address Rt. 12. (Number) (Street) Bristol, (City) Florida (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

and down the road in his truck.

On Tuesday February 23, 1965, We went to the sheriff's office to see if we could get Shuler arrested on the charges of open profanity. The sheriff was very rude. He told us to see Judge Peddy. We went to the judge and we asked him about the charges but he only asked us many questions cerning our background, address and where my husband worked. He told us that he would let us know about the warrant. We have not heard from him yet.

Complainant's signature

Helen Marlowe
(Name)

Rte 1 Bx 6
(Number, Street)

Bristol Fla 32321
(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida
Mr. C. McCain, Department of Organization

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force, Florida

DATE: March 31, 1965

SUBJECT: Field report for Gadsden and Liberty Counties March 16-31

GADSDEN COUNTY

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: Plans to publicise the true meaning of the p pupil placement plan have been rather unsuccessful. A meeting in Quincy was poorly attended due to poor publicity. (CIG appears to have done a minimum of publicity for the meeting.)

A meeting set up in Chattahoochee last week had the spectacular turnout of two...neither of whom had any children of school age. A severe rainstorm and tornado warnings kept mosyt of the people away. A joint CIG-CORE committee has been set up with the express purpose of working on the school desegregation issue.

AN TI*POVERTY: Nothing has transpired concerning the program with the exception of the petition filed by John Due.

I have discussed the possibility of forming a credit union with John There isa great need for a place where people can borrow money at something less than usurious rates. The Negroes of Gadsden county live on credit to a very great extent. Farmers moved by the plight of their workers are willing to lend money at 15 to 20% interest and thus coincidently strengthen their hold on the workers.

VOTER REGISTRATION: The city registration books closed on April 23rd. During the two week registration period 500 people were registered of whom approximately 400 were Negroes. This brings to 2007 the total number of registrants in the city. If the figure of 452 Negroes previously registered is correct then there should be nearly 850 registered N egroes in the city of Quincy.

Rev. Campbell has qualified as a candidate for the election. He will be opposed by Sam McMillon, manager of a big Tobacco Farming- Packing house operation. Campbell has been getting good coverage from all the news media including both local and state papers.

MISCELLANEOUS: We have had several reports of abuses in the sheriffs department including the jail. A woman reported an incident which took place at Clark's Motor Court. It involves an attempt by Robert Martins to make an apperantly false arrest and a force d entry by Martins. I have been trying to get in touch with one of the principals involved but he is in hiding and I have yet to make contact.

Thomas Smith has transferred the old Leon County prison camp to one of his farms. There are numerous rumors as to what he intends to do with the camp, including one that he will bring in migrant l labor. We are trying to find out what he will actually be using it for. As of now considering Smith's reputation and the fact that t the workfarm is surrounded by a tenfoot high barbwire tipped fence we feel that his use of the farm might not be kosher.

CHAT TAHOOCHEE: A meeting was held last week in an effort to get the young people involved and moving. It was decidied to attempt to desegregate the uptown facilities. The first attempt will be a t the movies, April 3. Twenty to thrity of the kids will attempt to buy tickets on the white side. If they are refused they will stage a stand in until they are allowed to use the facilities.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING We are now conducting a job training program. J.Q. Kelly has given us the use of a cash register. One of his employees is conducting the class three days a week. There are four people currently taking the course.

The type of follow-up has not been mapped out as of yet. however Staff and CIG will soon begin a campaign to determone whether or not downtown merchants will hire Negroes. If a sufficiently large body of skilled ~~efr-~~ or semi-skilled personnel could be developed these store owners will be forced to acknowledge the fact that qualified people are available for jobs.

LIBERTY COUNTY

VR is continueing in Liberty County at the rate of 2 and three people per week. Although this figuer might not be too imposing; considered in relation to the size of the county the figure is quite satisfactory.

AN TI*POVERTYthe committee has decided upon the forma tion of a coop- At their next Voter's League meeting John Due will draw up a charter for their ~~opr~~ organization.

PUBLIC ACCOMODATION S A group of us (CORE staff) went to the Apalachee Re staurant. We were served salt and peppered Cokes. This is the same place that served some community people raw chicken a while back. Complaints have been filed in both cases.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: We had planned to go ijto LIberty County to retainers from the out~~linin~~lying areas however our transportation broke down and we never made it there.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Mr. Spiver Gordon & Mr. James McCain

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force Worker - Gadsden County & Liberty County

SUBJECT: Field Report for April 1 - 13, 1965

Date: April 13, 1965

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

The Chattahoochee demonstration of April 3, was a success as far as getting people out to demonstrate. Some thirty high and grade school students went to the white side of the movie. The theater was immediately closed. It appears that it has been closed permanently. The students stood outside the movies for an hour and a half. There was quite a bit of heckling on the part of white bystanders. At times, the situation grew quite tense with threats being directed mainly at Spiver and myself. The police refused to take any action and he refused to warn any of the white youths who drove up with chains and in one case a shotgun in their cars. A few whites youths have made particular threats against us.

A meeting was called the Wednesday after the demonstration to plan further action in the town. The meeting was well attended by the younger members of the Chattahoochee community. An organization was formed. It does not have a name as yet or really a specific purpose other than desegregation of public facilities. We are planning series of meetings with the executive board of the group to develop a plan of action for the group.

A meeting was called the Wednesday prior to the mass testing that was held in the city of Chattahoochee. Approximately thirty students took part in the testing. Most of the restaurants in Chattahoochee refuse to serve Negroes. Once again tension was high. The police chief threatened some of the testers when they attempted to have a white man who had pushed them arrested.

Another meeting has been held with the executive board of the CYFM (Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement). A rough draft constitution based on CORE's was drawn up. A tentative program was drawn up with desegregation of public facilities , voter registration and community center development as its main aims.

Our jeep

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Our jeep has been in the shop for the past two weeks. We have been deprived of our mobility and voter registration was held at a minimum.

In Quincy City election were held the 13th. Rev. Witt Campbell ran a poor second to Sam McMillan.

Yours for Freedom,

Stuart N. Wechsler,
Task Force Worker - CORE

Stu
Wechler
Task Force

March 14, 1966

Mr. Stu Wechler
Box 219
Summerville, S. C.

Dear Stu:

Please make immediate arrangements to come up to New York to the National Office to talk with me in reference to several matters that have been brought to my attention. You should call here as soon as you recieve this letter to talk with Clera Coleman about getting you a bustticket to New York.

You should call Frank Robinson at his home to make arrangements with him to take over the car while you are gone, I understand that he doesn't have one to use now that the National car he was driving has to be turned in.

I feel that the above matters are of an urgent nature and should be taken care of immedaately without question. I have made a request of you and expect you to adhere to it.

I am looking forward to hearing from you in reference to the bus ticket and immediately thereafter I expect to see you in the National office.

Yours For Freedon,

HEC:fcc

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

The Evidence

JAMES A. WECHSLER

For William Douthard, the civil rights war began five years ago. Then a fifteen-year-old Birmingham high school boy, he was returning home in early evening from football practice ("We had a late skull session that day"). A local cop stopped him, as if he were a suspicious character, and demanded to know where he was going. Douthard tried to explain; the cop interrupted, upbraided him as a "smart nigger," for not saying "sir" and beat him up. He retains the scars on his chest.

This random assault was the making of a rebel. Within a matter of months, Douthard—still only 15—was director of the youth division of the Alabama Christian Movement, stirred by the voice of the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and dedicated to the insurgence taking shape in Alabama.

He went on to Dillard University in New Orleans, but by last spring the fire was burning too fiercely for academic life or football. He left college and became a staff member of the Congress of Racial Equality, serving in the front line in Alabama. The summer was a nightmare; Douthard's chronicle can only be likened to the memoirs of dissidents working in the underground in Fascist and Communist states. He has been jailed 14 times while participating in peaceful demonstrations—or merely walking down a street where he was spotted as a CORE agitator. He has been mercilessly beaten by state and local gendarmes—and the affidavits of eyewitnesses indicate that he understates his horror stories.

Gadsden, Ala., was the scene of his roughest moments.

* * *

According to his affidavit, this happened on July 19:

"At approx. 11:00 a.m., while walking south on 6th Street, I was approached by State Patrol Officer Brown. He stated, 'Come here boy.' I then asked him for what. While pointing an electric prodding rod at me, he replied, 'Get in this car over here and the hell with what for.' As I seated myself in the rear of his car, I watched him bring Marvin Robinson, CORE Field Secretary, over and place Marvin in the back seat with me. Brown then called over the car radio to Col. Al Lingo, Director of the Public Safety Commission of Alabama, and stated: 'I got Marvin Robinson and Meatball in custody.' Lingo replied, 'Well take them on in. To this statement Brown answered: 'Charged with what?' Lingo said, 'Disturbing the peace or anything.'

"We were then driven by Brown and an accompanying state trooper to the rear of Etowah County Court House. Col. Lingo and his driver, Major Lt. Col. Allen, met us at the top of the stairs leading to the basement of the Court House . . .

"I was then prodded, with the electric prodding rod, by officer Brown, causing me to tumble down the steps. Marvin also stumbled down the steps after being prodded by Brown. Upon entering the basement, I was given a backhand slap by Lingo after I had apparently walked past the door that they wanted us to enter. Upon entering the door, Brown began prodding me down the hall toward the elevator. Instead of going toward the elevator, Marvin proceeded up the stairs. Allen told Marvin to come down the stairs, and began punching Marvin in the stomach.

"After Allen had punched Marvin approx. four (4) to five (5) times, Brown began prodding Marvin down the hall toward me with an electric prodding rod. Marvin and I were then herded into the corner opposite the entrance to the elevator. Brown began then to consistently alternate in prodding Marvin and I. While leaning against the wall under pressure of the prodding, Marvin's leg gave up, causing him to slip to the floor. Immediately Brown and Allen pounced on Marvin—Brown holding the electric prodder to Marvin and Allen punching and kicking Marvin. When Marvin started yelling in pain, Allen instructed Brown to wait until they were in the elevator so no one could hear. After we entered the elevator, Marvin and I were constantly punched and prodded until we reached the fourth floor . . ."

* * *

This was not an isolated episode in Douthard's life. It was repeated in one form or another during this long hot summer of Negro discontent. On August 2, CORE leader James Farmer wrote Burke Marshall, chief of the Civil Rights Division, transmitting affidavits from Douthard and Robinson, adding that he had seen their battered bodies after their release from jail and pleading for a federal inquiry.

On August 26 Marshall acknowledged the letter and said "the incidents of which Messrs. Douthard and Robinson complain are currently being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

That was nearly two months ago. In the interval neither Douthard nor Robinson has even been visited by the FBI. Farmer has received no further word. Burke Marshall is a decent, able official. If he is as helpless to act in such flagrant cases as this record indicates, surely the government needs such added powers as those embodied in the controversial "Part III" provision. That is why James Reston and other commentators are guilty of insensitivity or ignorance when they deplore the emphasis on the fight for this provision.

It must also be added, as Douthard was saying here the other day, that not even a strong law will be meaningful as long as its enforcement is in the hands of the FBI, composed almost exclusively of local white agents who either share the prejudices of Southern officials or feel obliged to hold hands with them.

Circles in the Head

"The Neurotic's Notebook," Mignon McLaughlin (Bobbs, $2.50).
The neurotic circles ceaselessly above a fogged-in airport.

4 March 1964

Mr. William Douthard
3320-33 Place North
Birmingham 7, Alabama

Dear Meatball:

I am sorry that Jim has not been able to contact Rev. Shuttlesworth yet. He has hardly been in the office during the past two or three weeks. At the first opportunity I will discuss with Farmer and with McCain the problem that you write about.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

[1963]

Former file

William Douthard
3320 - 33rd Place, North
Birmingham 7, Alabama

Dear Gordon,

I'm asking you to do something for me, and, I must admit myself, it is something rather unusual for a Field Task Force Worker to request; but nevertheless, I am requesting this anyway so here goes.

In a series of lengthy discussions with James Bevel of S.C.L.C. (Field Sec.) during the last few days, Bevels presented me with this question, one he had deliberated on for a few weeks, "What do we need to do to bring Alabama to a direct breaking point? What will it take to really break the back of segretation in Alabama? The answer: A series of demonstrations in Montgomery which would be composed of upwards of 20-40 thousand students and adults. These stuients would be a joint combination of students from cities such as Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Tuskeegee, Gadsden, Talladega, Tuscallosa and others. The demonstrators who would converge on Mongomery, putting the issue directly in Wallace's lap, would be protesting only one issue-the Right of Negroes to vote without have to undergo silly restrictions such as poll tax, registration examinations and etc.

In a sense, direct, this is what the United States is spending millions of dollars every year doing-armies in Korea, West Germany and Japan year-round so that these people can vote by only signing their name, without poll tax, examinations, property and etc.

Gordon do you see what could happen!

1 - Wallace would be fool enough to place thousands of demonstrators in Montgomery jails in the Spring of '64/

2 - '64 is election year, therefore there are two party conventions - Republicans and Democrats.

3 - Chances are Kennedy will be nominated again and can you imagine what he would have to face as the still President of the U.S. before the November, '64 elections: Wallace holding thousands of students in jail in Alabama because they want only the right for Negroes to vote. In that the demonstrations would be held in March or April before the conventions, Kennedy will have to do either of two things: (1) Order with Federal enforcement the release of the demonstrators with charges dropped, or (2) Back down and give the chandes of his re-election away. Results!

1 - If he moves against Wallace, and holds firmly to his moves, Wallace and the system of segregation will finally be broken in Alabama, for:

(a) There will be no restrictions, other than age, sanity, and criminal offenses, on voting. One can just walk up an sign his name and become a voter.

(b) Since about 47% of the people in Alabama are Negroes, Negroes would then have a strong voting bloc which could end the existence of foolish politicans in office. Thus bringing segregation in Alabama to a end and effecting a large part of the South with these types of results.

2 - If Kennedy stood by and let these stduents remain in jail, then the United States and the World would know that he is not the man we want in office.

That is the plan Gordon, organize Alabama and move in theSpring, what do you think? I'm serious about I truely believe that itwould eliminate the expense and time of small town movements like Selma and Gadsden.

Be

Bevels and I talked to Fil Shattlesworth today and he will endorse the plan and is quite sure that Rev Walker, King, and Abernathy would probably throw in with the plan also.

I f you think its worth trying then I want permission to work on it, which would mean involving C.O.R.E. Don't tell me that I've got the talk to Marv Robinson because he's the only staff member in the area because I feel and believe that if you say it's alright then there's nothing for Marv to do but string along. If it is too big for a Task Force Worker then make me a permanent Field Representative or assistant Field Sec. or anything of the nature, but give me the O.K.

Think about it and I'll be checking with you.

Sincerely,
Meatball

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, Arkansas

County Seat: Forrest City (largest city in county)

Other Cities and Towns:

Hughes
Madison
Caldwell
Rawlinson
Mud Lake
Round Pond
Bonair
Palestine
Pine Tree
Greasy Corner
Widener
Proctor
New Castle
Wheatley
Hicks Station
Lakeside
Goodwin
Slonikers Mill
Colt
Shell Lake
Whitmore

The population of St. Francis county is 33,303. Forrest City has a population of 10,544. The second largest city is Hughes with a population of 1,960. Madison, Palestine, Wheatley, and Goodwin all range in population from 250 to 1,000 persons. All other towns have below 250 people.

****

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Total population: 33, 303
White Population: 14, 307
Nonwhite Population: 18,996 (57%)
White Population over 21: 7,963
Nonwhite Population over 21: 8,403

White Male Population: 7,132
White Female Population: 7,192

Nonwhite Male Population: 9,168
Nonwhite Female Population: 9,811

Educational Figures

Total Enrollment: 9,398
White Enrollment: 3,596
Nonwhite Enrollment: 5,80[illegible]2

Grades 1 through 8
Total Enrollment: 7,347
White Enrollment: 2,582
Nonwhite Enrollment: 4,765

Grades 9 through 12
Total Enrollment: 1,919
White Enrollment: 941
Nonwhite Enrollment: 978

Education Figures for those over 25

The median education level for the entire country is 7.6
The median education level for the nonwhites is 5.8

Nonwhite Education Figures
7,807 - population over 25 years old
593 - completed no years of school (8%)
4,781 - have not completed 6 years of school (61%)
217 - completed 12 years of school (3%)

White Education Figures
7,124 - population over 25 years old
149 - completed no years of school
1,745 - completed less than 6 years of school (25%)
1,434 - completed 12 years of school (20%)

Housing

8,213 households
4.03 persons per household
4.43 persons per nonwhite household

Welfare

Receiving assistance - 2,044 (6.1%)
Receiving commodities - 11,000 (33%)

Employment

6.9% of the entire county labor force is unemployed

There are 4,282 employed nonwhites in St. Francis county and 436 unemployed. This means that 10% of the nonwhite work force is unemployed.

Roughly 50% of the nonwhites employed in St. Francis county are farm workers.
20% are engaged in some sort of domestic activity. This is mostly female.
Another 10% work in some sort of manufacturing capacity.
The median yearly income for farm laborers is $679.

Income

Family: The median family income for the county is $1,973 per year
The median nonwhite family income is $1,265 per year

Nonwhite Family Income: 3,570 total number of families
1,474 - under $1,000 per year
1,398 - between $1,000 & $2,000 per year
690 - between $2,000 & $5,000 per year
64 - over $5,000 per year
78% of the nonwhite families have an income of less than $2,000 per year.

Persons: The median yearly income of nonwhites is $505
The median yearly income of nonwhite males is $743 ($1185 for county)
The median yearly income of nonwhite females is $375 ($463 for county)

Nonwhites with Income: 8,531 total nonwhites with income

4,240 - below $500 (50%)
2,331 - between $500 & $1,000 per year (27%)
945 - Between $1,000 & $1,5000 per year (11%)
444 - between $1,500 & $2,000 per year (5%)
261 - between $2,000 & $2,500 per year (4%)
117 - between $2,500 & $3,000 per year (1%)
161 - between $3,000 & $5,000 per year
32 - over $5,000 per year

50% of the employed nonwhites make less than $500 per year
77% of the employed nonwhites make less than $1,000 per year
88% of the employed nonwhites make less than $2,000 per year
98% of the employed nonwhites make less than $3,000 per year

Rural Population

Total Population: 22,759
White Population: 18,762
Nonwhite Population: 13,997 (80% of the total nonwhite population in the county)

White Rural Farm Population: 3,293
Nonwhite Rural Farm Population: 8,030
White Rural Nonfarm Population: 5,469
Nonwhite Rural Nonfarm Population: 5,967

Income: median yearly income for rural non-farm families is $1674
(73% earn less than $3,000 per year)
Median yearly income for rural farm families is $1431
(79% earn less than $3,000 per year)
61% of the rural farm families are nonwhite

Urban Population

Forrest City

10,544 - total population
4,999 - nonwhite population (48%)
6,545 - white population

Education: 9.2 years completed in school for nonwhites over 25 (median)

Income: median yearly income for nonwhites is $687
67% of the employed nonwhites earn less than $1,000 per year
89% of the employed nonwhites earn less than $2,000 per year

Employment: 15% of the nonwhite work force is unemployed
- 36% of the nonwhite work force is employed in domestic work (mainly women)
20% in wholesale and retail trade; 10% in some professional service.

Hughes

1,960 - total population
1,144 - nonwhite population (60%)
816 - white population

DELTA COUNTIES

Jefferson County (44% nonwhite)
TP - 81,373
WP - 45,569
NWP- 35,804
CS - Pine Bluff

Rep. G.W. Turner
" T.L. Greenlee
" J.P. Walt
" J.O. Stevens

Lincoln County (49% nonwhite)
TP - 14,447
WP - 7,368
NWP- 7,079
CS - Star City

Rep. G.D. Smith, Jr.

(2 Senators)
20th Arkansas State
Senatorial District
45% nonwhite
TP - 95,820
WP - 52,937
NWP- 42,883

Senators:
Knox Nelson
Morrell Gathright

* * *

Desha County (48% nonwhite)
TP - 20,770
WP - 10,800
NWP- 9,970
CS - Arkansas City

Rep. Edwin E. Hopson, Jr.

Drew County (34% nonwhite)
TP - 15,213
WP - 10,041
NWP- 5,172
CS - Monticello

Rep. Arthur A. Deckelman

(1 Senator)
21st Arkansas State
Senatorial District
42% nonwhite
TP - 35,983
WP - 20,841
NWP- 15,142

Senator:
Merle F. Peterson

* * *

Chicot County (59% nonwhite)
TP - 18,990
WP - 8,266
NWP- 10,724
CS - Lake Village

Rep. Ben Bynum

Ashley County (37% nonwhite)
TP - 24,220
WP - 15,259
NWP- 8,961
CS - Hamburg

Rep. Nap B. Murphy

(1 Senator)
22nd Arkansas State
Senatorial District
(46% nonwhite)
TP - 43,210
WP - 23,535
NWP- 15,685

Senator:
George Leyden Pugh

* * *

Crittendon County (59% nonwhite)
TP - 47,564
WP - 19,501
NWP- 28,063
CS - Marion

Rep. Lloyd T. McCuiston
" Cecil B. Nance, Jr.

Cross County
TP - 19,551
WP - 13,686
NWP- 5,865
CS - Wynne

Rep. J.L. Shawer, Jr.

St. Francis County (57% nonwhite)
TP - 33,303
WP - 14,320
NWP- 18,983
CS - Forrest City

Rep. O.P. Hammons
" Clarke Kinney

(2 Senators)
25th Arkansas State
Senatorial District
53% nonwhite
TP - 100,418
WP - 47,507
NWP- 52,991

Senators:
Clarence E. Bell
W.K. Ingram

Lee County (61% nonwhite)
TP - 21,001
WP - 8,190 Rep. W.L. Ward, Sr.
NWP- 12,811
CS - Marianna

Phillips County (58% nonwhite)
TP - 43,997
WP - 18,552 Marcus J. Howell
NWP- 25,445 Jim Linder

Monroe County (45% nonwhite)
TP - 17,327
WP - 8,837 Mrs. D. McCastlain
NWP- 8,480
CS - Clarendon

Arkansas County (25% nonwhite)
TP - 23,355
WP - 17,516
NWP- 5,839
CS - Stuttgart

(2 Senators) 26th Arkansas State Senatorial District - 50% nonwhite
TP - 105,680 ----- WP - 53,095 ----- NWP - 52,585

Senators: Joe Lee Anderson ------ Tom Allen (deceased)

* * *

13 Delta Counties that comprise the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th and 26th State Dist:
48% nonwhite
TP - 381,111
WP - 197,097
NWP- 183,746

* * *

FOREST CITY - ST. FRANCIS COUNTY:

Plants or Factories

(1)Warwick Electronics
manager- Charles Achinakian
(2) Yale & Towne

Labor Organizations:

International Brotherhood of Electric Workers
1306 Division

AFL-CIO Local Union 5681 - 422½ Front

Newspapers:

Daily Times Herald - 505 Garland

Transportation:

Trailways Bus Station - 105 E. Broadway

Rock Island RR - Union Station

Missouri Pacific - 211 Hill St.

Churches:

Salem Baptist Church - 105 Haver - Rev Sherman Jones

Churches: (cont)

First Baptist Church

Lane Chapel E.M. E. - Rev. Keys

Second Baptist - E. Broadway

Political Structure of City

Mayor	Rodgers Deaderick
District Attorney	
Chief of Police	George Trusty
City Clerk	
Municipal Judge	Olman Hargraves

Political Structure of County:

Tax assessor's	Court House	W.R. "Sonny" Hamilton
Circuit Clerk	" "	Mamie Woods
County Coroner	220 N. Washington	Walter Stevens
County Clerk	Court House	
County Judge	" "	Hubert Christopher
Sheriff		Clarence Montgomery
Treasure		Thomas Cape
Deputy Sheriff & county jailer		Robert J. Cook
County & probate Clerk		Vernon Bernard
Justice of the Peace	Franks Township	Lawson Hughes
" "	Madison "	Jack Toney
" "	Madison "	Gazzola Vaceow,Jr.
" "	Johnson "	Claud Dill
Deputy County & Probate Clerk		Miss. Trena Lou Smith
Deputy County Assessor		Miss Virginia Poole
Deputy Sheriff and Collector		Miss Leroy Burton
" " "		Janet M. Findley
" " "		George Irwin
" " "		Rufus Stinett Fondron
" " "		William Robert Moryeli

Civic Organizations:

Forrest City Downtown Association
President - Gazzola Vaccaro, Jr.

Chamber of Commerce
President - Otto Kirkpatrick

CONTACTS: Mrs. Catherine Clay 116 Water St. ME 3 9781
Local president of NAACP
Rev. Ben Brown 770 Cedar St. Pine Bluff, Ark. JE 5 4436
Task Force worker for SNCC
Dr. U.S. Bond of Forrest City
President - St. Francis County Voters League

Voter Registration:

Before the repeal of the Poll Tax status this past January, voters who registered had to pay $1.00 or what ever the circuit clerk wanted to charge. During the last general election in November of 1964, the poll tax was voted out.

Since the repeal of the poll tax it is felt that more negroes will become registered voters. The only thing holding up voter registration or voter education is the new permanent form to be used which is held up in the state legislature.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVENOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

WHEREAS, history dictates that no assembly of men can govern by merely avoiding the social questions of the day, closing their eyes, by not speaking out, by not hearing;

WHEREAS, the message by the Govenor to the Florida Legislature on April 6, presented no affirimative program to deal with the needs of the people;

WHEREAS, according to our information and belief, there is no concern by the new 1965 legislature to, on their own initiative, present and enact a meaningful program which shall serve all the citizens of the State of Florida. WE, THEREFORE, appeal to you our govenors, our representatives, to carry out your oath, to the State and to the United States, to serve the people and enable us to support you in good faith without the need to protest, without the need to cause conflict and to make those laws which shall achieve the following: (1) a law which shall achieve the immediate and complete desegregation of all the public schools in the State of Florida, including the pupils, faculties, administrators and employees, and that such plans of desegregation shall not allow the result of racial imbalance. (2) a law which shall achieve accreditation of all the public schools of the State of Florida, and which shall assist financially the public schools of those counties who are of such disparity, as not to be within 20% of the standards of the highest accredited schools in the State of Florida. (3) a law enacting that it is a crime for the county assessors of the State of Florida to willfully assess property less than its full value. (4) a law which will give authority to counties to participate to the fullest extent with the Economic Opportunity Law of the United States and all other Federal programs, that the counties will have authority and power to enter into agreements with other counties, and that the counties have the power to exercise corporate functions. (5) that a law be enacted to provide fair labor standards to all those employees excluded by the fair labor laws of the United States, and that the State of Florida provide those minimum standards which are at least equal to the standards and protections provided foreign farm workers in the United States. (6) that a law provide a minimum wage of $1.25 per hour, or a minimum wage for those employees working by the piece rate, which would achieve a similar result of $1.25 per hour, for all those employees not covered by the Federal Minimum Wage Law. (7) that a law provide workman's compensation to be extended to all employees of the State of Florida including agricultural workers. (8) a law providing for a State Welfare program to provide assistance to residents of six months or more, such assistance to include medical and hospital care. (9) a law revoking the present right to work law. (10) a law amending the present voting law, which shall include the following (a) the provision, requiring that ones civil rights be restored, be revoked (b) that upon the petition of 25 electors of the county, stating the need, the Registrar of the county appoint deputy or volunteer registrars who shall have the duty to go into the community to seek the registration of the non-registered. (11) a law revoking capital punishment. (12) a law amending the present State Child Labor Law, with respect to agricultural workers, to include: (a) the establishment of a minimum age of fourteen (14) years of age for children working outside school hours and during vacations, (b) the deletion of the parental exemption, (c) state assistance be provided for the education of children of migrant workers and such state assistance to include intensive education for the purpose of remedying their disparity with their contemporaries. (13) a law providing for the non-discrimination by the State Employment Services and all other State and local facilities. (14) a law providing substantial wage increases for law enforcement officers, but to include the requirement that all law enforcement officers have had to have concluded courses in criminology, have had to have passed psychological tests demonstrating mental stability, that all present law enforcement officers must meet with these requirements, and upon a failure, such enforcement officers must be released from their authority. (15) that the State of Florida shall establish a state committee on civil rights to enforce the protection of civil rights, the committee shall have investigative powers and and qua si judicial powers, and this committee shall have jurisdiction over al employers, unions, places of public accomodation, including all those establishments which are licensed by the State of Florida to carry on a business or occupation and all other public facilities operated by the state or local bodies. (16) that a Public Defender be provided for indigent defendants at all stages of a criminal proceeding, including the time of arrest and booking. (17) that a law enact a State Public Housing Program with the purposes to provide adequate public housing for those citizens of the State of Florida who are unable to procure adequate housing on the open market, and to provide adequate housing for those citizens of the State of Florida who are involuntarily removed by local urban renewal projects, whether such urban renewal projects are federal or non-federal.

Spiver Gordon
Florida Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

Rutledge Pearson
President
Florida State Conference
of NAACP

Reverend C. K. Steele
Vice President, and Florida
Representative
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human
Relations

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

NAME Judith May Benninger DATE OF BIRTH Feb. 21, 1941 (month day year)

DATE EMPLOYED BY CORE 1/15/64 (month, year) PLACE OF BIRTH Tulsa, Okla. (city, state)

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS 1022 N.E. 20th Ave. Gainesville, Florida (street and number, city, state)

PHONE Franklin 6-4112

NEXT OF KIN Dr. J. J. Benninger RELATIONSHIP TO YOU Father

ADDRESS 1022 N.E. 20th Ave Gainesville, Fla. PHONE FR. 6-4112

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED ____ SINGLE ✓ WIFE'S (HUSBAND'S) NAME ____

NAMES OF CHILDREN ____ (SEX: ____ AGES: ____

SOCIAL SECURITY #: 265-66-6794

IN THE SPACE BELOW, PLEASE LIST ANY CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED BEFORE WORKING FOR CORE (for instance if you were a member of a CORE chapter, list the chapter, the time of your membership, your status -- officer, active or associate member; if you were a member of the NAACP or SNCC, do the same. List any particular projects or demonstrations -- include place, reason, results -- that you took part in. Include any activities you think might be of interest to CORE as "background material")

NAACP (Gainesville, Fla.) June 7, 1963 - Dec, 1963 [education, picketing & newsletter]
Student Group for Equal Rights (U. F.) executive committee, Secretary (July → Dec, 1963) - picketing, tutoring
Tallahassee CORE (active) Sept. 16 (1963) - Jan. 15, (1964)
Contempt of Court Conviction for Sept. 14, 1963 arrest

Month of August, 1963 spent traveling with interracial group working with Ocala NAACP, Dunellon CORE and Gainesville NAACP. -- we lived together in white & Negro homes, informally tested or used recreational facilities, parks, beaches & public accomodations all over the N. central area of Fla.

Date form filled out: 2/16/64

PUT IN FOR CHECK REQUEST
4-27-64

APR 27 1964

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
April 24, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain;

Enclosed please find my weekly expense report for period ending 4/25/64. Because of great financial difficulties arising from, I am sure, the present financial condition of national CORE, I feel that I should bring to your attention certain of these conditions of my own financial position.

The expense reimbursement now due me is $78.04. In order to maintain my credit at the place which permits me to charge gas up to fifteen dollars, I have had to pay my gasoline bill several times out of my personal living expenses. Likewise, all other reiumburseable expenses have been paid from personal expense money to this amount of $78.04. I have not received a reimbursement since around March 15th.

As a result, unless I receive a complete reimbursement before May 1st, I will be in dire financial trouble. On May 1st a bank loan note of $48 will be due--a loan I had to make in order to eat while waiting for reimbursement. If I don't pay this loan to the bank I will be charged an extra fee, lower my credit rating, and further, the man who made the loan (Mr. George Lewis II of Lewis State Bank who is very sympathetic to the movement here) will be very disappointed in me personally. Also, Patricia co-signed this note, and I would note want her to have to incur any inconveniences in this regard.

I understand the financial crisis we are now faced with, and we are doing everything we can to avoid any unnecessary or exhorbitant expendiatures. However, my personal financial position is grave, and I cannot borrow more money until this note is paid off, which it would be were I to receive reimbursement for this last month and a half of expendiatures.

Thank you for this consideration.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

APR 20 1964

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
April 18, 1964

Dear Marsha,

I understand the financial problems we are having now, and we are all trying to keep expenses down. However, without some reimbursement soon, I'm going to be in a really tight spot, having to choose between eating and driving, etc.

We are in need of the following:

(1) more expense forms--both types

(2) at least 100 "CORE Rules for Action" ✓

(3) The same number of the "All About CORE" phamphlet--the ones with pictures. We will be working in Chapter Development this month, and must have them. ✓

(4) We could use some CORE stationary for contacting CORE groups or groups which have requested workshops.

~~Sent~~ ordered 4-24-64

As you probably found out, Pat finally received her glasses, so we have passed this crisis. See you in Kansas City.

Judy Benninger

MAY 4 1964

Big Bend Voter Education
Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 1, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

Last week when I sent in my expense forms I included a note explaining the very depressed nature of my financial status--a situation we are all facing, I am sure, but one which, nonetheless, is a litte closer to home for me. I mentioned that the bank loan that I have been living on while waiting for expense reimbursement was to be due today, May 1, 1964. I further explained that without immediate reimbursement by that date I would find myself without any funds whatever.

Due to an emergency trip which Patricia and I had to make at the beginning of this week, we each had to buy one tire for her car. This took literally every last cent I had, plus I had to borrow $15 from one of the community donators to make good the tire check.

So, I have about 17¢ left to my name, an overdue bank note and a debt to Mrs. Shaw for the $15. Although this is an embarrassment to my credit status and my stomach, the essential point is that I will not be able buy gas or use any charge accounts until these things are cleared up. Thus, although our current program calls for making contacts in surrounding counties and working with several chapters in the area, I will not be able to do this until I receive this reimbursement of $115.38. Even then, after I pay the bills I have incurred, I will be straightened out but not able to spend large sums on expenses from my personal money.

As a result of these financial conditions, until I receive reimbursement I will be begging my food and not spending anything on project expenses, for the simple reason that I have nothing to spend. I hope something can be done about this soon.

I'm not exaggerating about this.

Very truly yours,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

JUN 1 1964

paid

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 30, 1964

Dear Marsha,

Enclosed is expense form for this week. As you can see, unreimbursed expenses now total $52.19. Help!!!

June 1st is deadline for repayment of bank note with "grace" period extending to June 7th. I must meet this on time. Also, gas bill has been run up way beyond $15 limit agreed upon with friendly service station due to non-reimbursements. Again, this must be settled in order to maintain account.

In short, the same situation faces me which did before--i.e., salary insufficient to take care of sustainence and travel expenses etc. Thus, no eat after Wednesday because I have to pay bank note to stay out of jail and must pay gas bill to keep moving.

Please send $52.19 post haste!!

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy Benninger

JUN 3 1964

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 30, 1964

Dear Mr. McCain,

I spoke briefly with Mr. Haley about the subject of my resigning from the CORE staff. At that time I was uncertain about the exact date, and he suggested that I let you know as soon as possible.

Because of certain of my past debts which are coming due at the end of July and because I need to think about getting back into school perhaps in the fall, I must resign from CORE and take a job which is more lucrative financially. I have enjoyed this experience more than with any other job I have ever had--maybe enjoyed is not the best word, but it has certainly been the most fullfilling and rewarding work I have ever done. After I repay my debts and finish up on my masters degree, I would be very interested in resuming some sort of work with CORE. Naturally I expect to continue being deeply involved in CORE work in as many ways as possible.

Now, about the exact date. I told Mr. Haley that I would be willing to continue working here as long as possible. The latest I could stay would be around the 15th of July. If the Florida program is accepted and more people can come here, I would feel duty-bound to stay here until then and help them get oriented, meet people, and get housed, etc. However, if there is to be no program, it surely would be a waste of CORE's money to keep me here without any specific program to follow. Pat said you'd know about this next week sometime, in which case it might be best for me to resign on the 10th of June, just to keep the records straight.

I remember that you said at the staff meeting in New Orleans that if a staff person plans to be out of his or her area, they should let you know. I want to notify you that I will go with Pat to New York on the 7th (if the trial is not postponed or charges dropped), and plan to be back on the 10th. At any rate, if we do go to New York, we will see you and discuss all this. However, I think that you should know of my intent to resign sometime before or on July 15th.

Thanks for everything, and I hope we'll see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

6/7/64

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization.
Richard Haley, Southern Office.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, North Florida.

Subject: Report on North Florida Voter Registration Project and plans and circumstances to date.

Present Status of 8 County project

With the resignation of Patricia Due, Field Secretary, and the lack of any information concerning the possibility of additional staff, the North Florida voter registration project for the 8 Counties mentioned in the last report has been cancelled. I will continue to correspond with our contacts and give them any written aid that we can provide as well as attempting to put them in touch with possible speakers and other voter registration workers in the area. However, I do not plan to visit these counties personally or to speak at their meetings, as this would be impossible for one person. I do believe that the contacts Pat and I made will serve as some help to the counties. In several cases she was able to encourage local leaders to apply for the Highlander workshop on voter registration, and we both were able to discuss county programs with local leaders and offer some advice and encouragement. Last, we can put these people in contact with other Florida groups. I have the record of contact we have made, and these will be available to any future CORE project in the area.

Gadsden County Voter Registration

My main reason for requesting permission to remain in North Florida until after the convention is to be sure that a workable program is begun in Gadsden County. We had no time to reassume voter registration work there because of the elections. I plan to work with the steering committee there and to provide them with the materials we had left over from Leon County such as posters, books on registration, etc. I think it is essential to continued registration there that a definite program be set up now to get people on the books for the presidential

Therfore, between now and the convention I hope to aid them in distributing "REGISTER TO VOTE" posters with registration information on them to all Negro businesses. Further, we need to make sure that the registration office will continue to provide daily service to Negroes. We need to have at least one well-publicised and well-attended mass meeting before I leave. Canvassing and transportation and work with the ministerial association should be solidified.

Quincy CORE

Quincy CORE has begun is direct action campaign. The group decided to picket a local theatre which forces Negroes to sit upstairs and use separate entrance and bathroom facilities. The picketing has been very successful so far, and only one Negro has crossed the line since it started. At first the police and theatre management did everything possible to prevent violence and avoid publicity. However, small gangs of white men have begun threatening picketers on and off the line. We need another workshop there and the group needs to assess its effectiveness and where hey are going with the project.

Gainesville and Dunnellon CORE

Both of these groups have repeatedly requested servicing in the form of workshops and program aid. A weekend before the convention I hope to be able to arrange a joint "conference" for both groups in Dunnellon where we will spend at least one day on the following: morning: program discussion and CORE philosophy; afternoon: non-violent workshop; evening: mass meeting. In this way I could work with both groups at once (the G-ville group can go en masse to Dunnellon which has more members) and the vital workshop can be given. I think these groups should establish an esprit de corps, and since the G-ville group is predominately white and the Dunnellon group all-Negro, they could provide each other with a little integration of their project personall (being so close) as well as develop an interracial atmosphere for both groups.

All this may seem a little over-ambitious, but I do feel it should be attempted. We have roots in the above areas, and we need to solidify them and develop the CORE potential as best we can, despite our limited resources.

Florida representatives to national convention ??????

I think it would be very usefull to us here if a carload of representatives from the four groups could go: Tallahassee CORE, Quincy CORE, Gainesville CORE and Dunnellon CORE. Although only Tallahssee CORE is affiliated, the reprsentatives from the other groups could receive valuable information from the convention and perhaps discuss their groups with Mr. Haley and Mr. McCain. If five people from these groups (five in all--one from each group at least) could come, could they have room arrangedd for them by the national office???? Could they observe significant sessions, and could they gain something substantial by coming??? We have no information here about the convention. So please forward this information to me immediately so I can have it in hand when I see these groups!!!

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

424 N. Calhoun
Tallahassee, Florida

make copy to circulate + to McKissick ← Done
FOR CHAPTER FILES

JUN 17 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations.
Richard Haley, Southern Office.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, Florida

SUBJECT: Weekly report on 8 County voter registration project in North Florida, and a report on the active CORE chapters in middle and North Florida.

DATE: June 15, 1964

This will be the first report on the 8 county project for voter registration in North Florida. I received Mr. Haley's telegram indicating that the proposed project for North Florida had been accepted by the national office and that a grant had been made to SEDF for this project. He suggested that I speak with Marvin Rich the next morning. I spoke with Patricia Due that evening, and she gave me some background on the grant and we made some preliminary plans for implimenting parts of the project. The following morning Patricia, Mr. Rich and I had a three way conversation by phone in which we discussed certain restrictive aspects of the grant, staff qualifications, and plans for the central office. Patricia indicated that she would return to active status to supervise the project.

Acting on our conversation, I immediately notified our contacts in the seven new counties of the acceptance of the project. I also noted for their benefit the number of field workers expected in their areas. I asked that these contacts notify their groups (where a group was represented) of the project, and I also asked that they seek persons willing to accept CORE field workers into their homes for the summer. Finally, I requested that past plans for speaking engagements for CORE staff be reworked.

Since we have proposed Gadsden County, Quincy specifically, as the place for the coordinating office, I spoke with Rev. Crutcher about the continued availability of his parsonage office, indicating to him that the project (which he helped to plan) had been accepted. He said that although he had planned to leave Gadsden County to move to Tallahassee, he was willing to stay in Quincy and work with the project. He will make a formal request to his church board to allow us the use of the room we were using, another room, and to allow us to install a one-party line in this office.

We also discussed the project expense allowance of $15/month to cover utilities used by us.

Patricia outlined for me the Louisiana project staff qualifications which we are using as a guide for staff recruitment for the project. I have contacted several prospects for this.

Gadsden County Program

As a part of the regular Gadsden County voter registration project, we distributed approximately 1,200 leaflets, a copy of which is attached, this weekend. Tonight a steering committee meeting is being held in Quincy, where we hope to make plans for a concentrated effort. People there are encouraged that the project has been accepted, and they look forward to Pat's return and additional staff.

CORE CHAPTERS

Quincy CORE

Due to parental pressures and increased hostility of white on-lookers to picketing in Quincy, the Leaf theatre picketing was called off this weekend, despite the fact that an integrated group of eight came from Tallahassee CORE to picket with the group this weekend. It is evident that more community work will have to be done, and we will have to demand more police protection of demonstrators. It is possible that a reassessment of the theatre project will conclude in a project which will have more support, show more immediate gains, and instill some confidence in Quincyites who seem to be retreating from CORE activities.

Tallahassee CORE

At present, Tallahassee CORE is at a standstill due to a poor transition from old to new leadership and a laxness in the new leadership. Last Tuesday night, however, the meeting was more encouraging. A new president was elected who seems to be more firm a leader and more competent. A program for hiring was projected and each person attending given a specific research job on which to report in the subsequent meeting. The group plans to investigate and urge fair hiring in several business establishments vulnerable to a protest project, such as the Winn Dixie Store near A. & M. and the new J. M. Fields store.

Dunnellon CORE !!

Mr. Bostick, Chairman of Dunnellon CORE contacted me last week on a matter which seems somewhat urgent to me. He said that he had followed the plan for affiliation outlined in the national CORE constitution; that is, the group sent a check for $10 to Mr. McCain, a list of officers, a request for affiliation, and I believe they sent a constitution and a resume of past projects and future possible projects. This was some time ago. Last week Mr. Bostick received his first response from these items he sent—a cancelled check for $10 and a brief note thanking him for his contribution to CORE. Naturally he was somewhat confused by this. I explained to him that affiliations take a long time, and that if he would hold on to the cancelled check, it could be applied to the application fee if some mistake has been made. I assured him that I would request clarification of Dunnellon's CORE chapter status in writing, and that I would do everything possible to seek their affiliation at the national convention, to which I suggested he send delegates, if possible. He is very pleased with the proposed workshop scheduled for this Saturday in Dunnellon, and perhaps we can straighten out a few matters there. No doubt, if a substantial number of people show up for the workshop, a summer project for Dunnellon will result. I realize how difficult it is to handle all the request made by the growing number of chapters, but, as I consider this a rather unique chapter in my experience (one which involves the entire Negro community of Dunnellon and which has strong adult support as well as a good potential of young people), I think it would be unfortunate not to clear up the confusion under which the chapter has been struggling for about a year.

Gainesville CORE

As outlined in the report of 5/29/64, Gainesville CORE organized around the idea that the movement in Gainesville needed to begin concentrating on involving more than the upper middle class Negro community, and that projects involving public accomodations (which are nearly %100 open the in city) were becoming inefficient and meaningless to the majority of Negro citizens. Therefore, they decided that they would attempt to work on such items as equal employment in publically spported jobs, school integration (of which there is none yet in Gainesville) and attempting to get training projects in the city which would equip unemployed Negroes to fill jobs in the two industrial plants in the city. The first project involved equal employment in city jobs. The group found that there are over 800 city jobs. They compiled the first and only comprehensive list of jobs, who holds them by race, past promotion policies, some indication of why certain people got certain jobs, eetc. From heir investigation they arrived at two basic conclusions: first, that Negroes are completely discriminated against in city hiring; second, that hiring and promotion practices follow a "spoils" system. They drew up a list of demands which included a central hiring agency and officer, a drawing up of specifications for each job, salary scales, hiring and firing criteria, and they further demanded that a specified place be designated for the announcement of each job opening with qualifications, salary, etc, to be posted. Finally, they demanded equal employment practices.

The "reform" of the hiring practices has long been a bone for liberals to chew on in Gainesville. However, it has never been thoroughly considered or acted on there. At first the CORE group was met by great hostility by city commissioners, and the spokesman was told that it would be three years before the subject would even be considered by the commission. The mayor told the spokesman that he thinks CORE is a communist dupe organization. Following these conversations members of the CORE chapter attended in mass a commission meeting, also attended by several hundred other persons who were there for various other reasons. The group submitted its findings from the investigation in detail. They charged that the results indicated gross malpractice, inefficiency and discrimination. They demanded immediate evidence of good faith on the part of the commission, and they said they were prepared to go the limit to secure a reform in city hiring practices.

As a result, the city commission, at its last meeting, issued a statement indicating that they had decided to inact needed reforms in city hiring, part of which is noted in the clipping from the Gainesvile Sun attached to this report. This success of the project so far has established for the group a certain respect in the community, and when the mayor made an offhand remark about CORE being a communist group, other groups joined with CORE in protesting this (also as indicated in the clipping). The mayor retracted, and also went on the radio appologizing to the group for any "misunderstanding". Presently, the group plans to insure that the city promise is adhered to, and to begin soliciting recruits to apply for jobs. They also plan to demand the acceptance of 15 Negro students who applied for transfer to all white schools and who were denied.

So far the group's success has been mainly due to the fact that although very small, all of its members are willing to work hard on research and are quite articulate and militant, whereas the other civil rights groups have been playing both sides. Also, the city is very much afraid of CORE, and they have made these concessions to avert large demonstrations which the group had organized in case their demands were not acted upon.

The reason for these lengthy discussions of these groups is that three of them are pending affiliation, and it may be that this information will bear on their acceptence.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

GAINESVILLE DAILY SUN

McKinney's 'Communism' Charge Hit

Denies Calling Group 'Communist Dupes'

Mayor Protests Charges

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE

C.O.R.E.

NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!!

BETWEEN JANUARY AND APRIL OF 1964, 975 NEGROES IN GADSDEN COUNTY REGISTERED TO VOTE—2½ TIMES THE HIGHEST NUMBER REGISTERED IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY (WHICH WAS A TOTAL OF 452 AS OF 1963). THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED TO 1,427. BUT, THERE ARE 10,800 NEGROES IN THIS COUNTY WHO COULD REGISTER AND WHO HAVE NOT!

DID YOU KNOW THAT THERE ARE MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES IN GADSDEN COUNTY??? ABOUT 24,000 NEGROES AND ONLY ABOUT 17,000 WHITES??? AND YET NEGROES ARE DENIED ALMOST ALL OF THEIR BASIC RIGHTS HERE, AND CONDITIONS IN BOTH CITY AND COUNTY ARE VERY BAD. DID YOU KNOW THAT IF NEGROES IN GADSDEN COUNTY WOULD REGISTER AND VOTE, THAT NEGROES COULD SEE TO IT THAT ALL CITIZENS OF GADSDEN COUNTY RECEIVE THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE BENIFITS OF LIVING HERE?? DID YOU KNOW THAT WITH FULL REGISTRATION, NEGROES COULD ELECT ANY CANDIDATE THEY CHOSE, FOR ANY COUNTY OFFICE??

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED TO VOTE SO THAT WHEN THE TOTALS COME OUT IN OCTOBER, ENOUGH NEGROES WILL BE REGISTERED SO THAT SOME NEEDED CHANGES CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT??? READ THE BELOW STATEMENTS AND ACT NOW!!!

Anyone born in this country, 21 years of age or older, who has lived in Florida for 1 year and in Gadsden County for 6 months can register to vote regardless of race. All you have to do is go to the registrar's office at 15 S. Main (in the Gadsden County Times office) and say, "I want to register to vote". It is open every weekday from 9-12 and 2-5; on Saturdays from 9-12. Register Democrat to be able to vote in all state elections. 975 Negroes did this in four months this year. WHAT ABOUT YOU???

Need Information or Transportation ? Go by Mt. Moriah Church (302 S. 10th Street) or call 627-7244.

Want to Attend a CORE meeting ? They are held every Monday night at 8 p.m. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

AUG 4 1964

August 2, 1964

Dear Marcia,

Can you please send us about 15 copies each of the green and pink staff application forms?? We are down to none.

Thanks...

Judy
Judy Benninger

Send pink 8/7

AUG 11 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations.
George Appleton, CORE SEDF.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

SUBJECT: Weekly report, 7/27—8/5

DATE: August 5, 1964

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/3

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. canvassing	475	400	130
2. church meetings	1,500	75	92
3. street & leafleting	500		40
4. bars & restaurants		50	
b. totals	2,475	525	262
c. # agreeing to register	1,000	150	99
d. # transported	300	120	80
e. approx. # reg. this week	225	77	95
f. # refusing to cooperate	few	25	0
g. total registration to date	739	119	154

119
154
1,012

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner + Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED ~~July 26 - July~~ August 1

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

Sheriff went to Mr. Hall. Now Mr. Bass won't let us use the typewriter

Mr + Mrs. Mitchell have been recieving phone calls - where the person hangs up

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept).

Tuesday, The 28, Mr. Wooly closed office at 10:30. ~~Remaind~~ Remained closed till 11:30. Then opend for 15 minutes. There were 12 waiting to register. Didn't open office again until 2:35.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. churches	83
2. meeting	9
3. canvass	130
4. talking to people	40
	total 262

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 99.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 80.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 95.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 154.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Johnny Lee Watson

DATES COVERED July 28 - August 3, 1964

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

The p olice and whites gathered at the city hall and took pictures. They also made a few minor arrests.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The Registrar's is op en only on Monday and the hours are from 9:00 - 12:00 and 2: 00 - 5:00 P. M.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.		
2.	Canvassing	475
3.	Church Ga thering	1,500
4.	Leafleting	500

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 1000.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 300.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 225.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

There were only a few p eop l e plain right refuse. They refuse because of differences.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE [illegible].

739

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Mike Geigan & Bruce Huston

DATES COVERED July 26 thr August 1, 1964

COUNTY Madison

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

NONE

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

Registration books are only open one and a half days per week and according to the county commission records, from 1937 forward, this has not been authorized by the county commissioners. Furthermore the registrar, Mr. A.E. Ragans, will not hire, or use a volunteer as for an additional deputy. Mr. Ragans himself only supervises, ie. sits and watches. He will not register anyone. If he would work, twice as many people could be registered in any given length of time.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Canvassing	[illegible]
1. bars & restaurants	90
2. speaking	75
3.	
4.	

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 150.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 120.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 77 (exactly).

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

25 said they would not register, not interested, useless, don't have time, etc.

about 66 people fizzled out, broke promises and would not go when transportation came.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE.

[illegible] this project

[illegible] previously

TOTAL [illegible]

1346 left to register

LICENSE AGREEMENT [illegible]

I, ________________________, grant to the agents of the North Florida Citizen Education Project the priviledge to enter my establishment for the purpose of placing voter registration information and voter registration signs in my place of business. I further grant the above mentioned gro up the l icence to place voter registration signs on my property on such terms tha t are not revocable except by mutual agreement. In exchange for this license to enter my place of business and to place voter registration signs, I have received goo d consideration, to wit, 5¢ and other goo d consideration. It is understood that this agreement is to be no longer in effect after November 5, 1964.

Date of Agreement________________.

Signature of the parties: Licensor__________________________________

lisensde__________________________________

Witnesses:

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

AUG 11 1964

August 9, 1964

James McCain
Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed are the application forms of three young men who have been accepted as volunteer task force workers on the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, and they are supplying their own funds, etc.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP-EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
George Appleton, CORE SEDF (c/o Marvin Rich).
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

DATE: August 23, 1964.

SUBJECT: Progress report covering 8/14—8/23.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner and Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED August 8- Aug 14, 1964

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT **(detailed information for FBI)**

One of the local people, Rossi Q Jackson, Jr., who has been working with us has been threatened several times in the last week. Also there were two police outside at a meeting we had on Thursday.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS **(for Justice Dept)**

On Friday, Aug 14 there were three people waiting to register. One of Mr Wooleys secretarys wasnt working but she made them wait ten minutes.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED **(List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)**

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	Leaflet	270
2.	Churches	120
3.	Meetings	115
4.		
		Total 505

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 100.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 40.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 65.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. **(List their reasons)**

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 269.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston

DATES COVERED 8/2-8/15

COUNTY Madison, Fla.

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

Police harrassment is now negligible. Private harassment includes the beating of Ned Taylor, a firebomb under Mike's car, and a mosquito bomb thrown at the house last Tuesday evening.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	150
2. Church meetings	150
3. Other meetings	150
4.	450

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 100.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 50.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 156.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

20- Most often the reason is apathy or that they just can't see the value of voting. A few have admitted that they were afraid.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 275.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Stuart Wechsler, Scott McVoy, Steve McVoy, Johnny Watson, Ira Simmons

WEEK ENDING August 17, 1964

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

Illegal rearrest of two whose cases had been removed. Threats to lives of farm canvassers (FBI notified)

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

Goldwater signs plastered all over registration office.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1.	Canvassing	350
2.	churches	200
3.	leafleting	2,000
4.	mass meetings	300
5.		
		2950

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 400

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 75

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 187

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 2 (REASONS BELOW)

politics is dirty

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 900

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 2,300

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 9,900

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending August 23, 1964

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. Canvassing	350	150	0
2. Churches	200	150	120
3. other meetings	0	150	115
4. leafleting	2,000	0	270
5. mass meetings	300	0	0
B. Totals	2,950	450	505
C. # Agreeing to Register	400	100	100
D. # transported	75	50	40
E. Approx. # Registered	187	156	65
F. # refusing to cooperate	2	20	0
G. Total registration this project	900	275	269

Ne

MADISON
to register
North Flor
talled by

[redacted]

ariously a
urned awa
pervisor of
E. Ragans
the day.

He doesn
again until

Civil righ
on charged

[illegible]rg Tim[illegible], August [illegible]

Negro Registration Said Stalled

MADISON — Negroes' efforts to register to vote in this small North Florida county were talled by [illegible] the law [illegible]

A [illegible] standing [illegible] estimated ariously at 35 to 70 — were turned away at noon when Supervisor of Registration Arthur E. Ragans closed the office for the day.

He doesn't plan to open it again until next Friday.

Civil rights worker Mike Geison charged Ragans with refusal to cooperate in the registration drive.

He said procedures in Ragan's office are so slow that it takes as long as 20 minutes for one person to register.

WITH ONLY ONE deputy working and Ragans sitting by doing nothing, Geison said, only 27 of the 100-or-so Negroes who showed up at the courthouse yesterday were able to register.

"I'm giving him all the cooperation I [illegible] him," replied Ragans, [illegible] every day the law requires."

The registrar said the Madison County Commission had decided his office should be open only Friday and a half-day Saturday until Sept. 1.

He said his job was a part-time position, paying only $200 a month.

Geison, a "task force worker" for the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), said his group would take the issue to the Madison Commission next Wednesday.

IF THE SUPERVISOR'S office isn't open more the civil rights group might begin picketing, he said.

Geison said he wasn't charging Ragans with being deliberately slow in registering the Negroes, but said Ragans was providing very little cooperation."

"I'm sure he doesn't have to take a two-hour lunch break every Friday," Geison said.

Ragan countered that the law under which his office operates provides for registration between 9 a.m. and noon and 2 to 5 p.m. "and no other time."

But Geison replied, "Our lawyers feel they have a misunderstanding of the law."

MADISON COUNTY — where Negroes comprise about 47 per cent of the population — is one of eight north Florida counties selected by CORE for an intensive Negro registration drive this summer.

So far only 80 Negroes have been registered, Geison said. He blamed the limited registration hours — totaling only nine hours a week—for the drive's limited success.

"We've never refused anybody who was eligible," said Ragan.

He said Madison County registration now stands at about 6,200 —including 4,600 white persons and 1,600 Negroes.

CONCERNING the slow registration procedures, Ragan said:

"It just takes three times as long to register the ones they are bringing in than the regular ones. You can't find out where they live, you can't get their precinct number, you can't get their ages and it takes them three times as long to sign their names."

Ragan said there would be "plenty of time" to register people before the November election "if they did not all come at one time."

Supervisor of Registration in Madison County for 28 years, Ragan said there had been Negores registered in the county since 1946.

HE SAID HE didn't help his lone deputy register Negroes because he had been ill recently.

He said his office will be open full time for 30 days beginning Sept. 1.

"If they had planned it they could not have found a better date," countered Geison. Most student volunteers must leave the county then, he said.

Geison, a University of Florida student, has filed suit in Federal Court charging Madison sheriff's deputies with a false arrest during the drive.

He said he has not been bothered since the suit was filed.

STATE NEWS St. Petersb[illegible]day, August 8, 1964

for an operation, is asked by [illegible]

White Student Says 4 Whites Beat Him

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

MADISON — A white New York law student helping with a Negro voter registration drive here, claimed yesterday that he was beaten by four white men Thursday night while city police looked on.

Ned Taylor, 22, a student at New York University, had a bruised lip and a sore nose.

Madison Police Chief Herman Cherry said the incident was not reported to city police.

Sheriff Simeon Moore said there was "a demonstration of some kind" near the Chuck Wagon Restaurant Thursday night.

"I was following Taylor home for his own protection," said the sheriff. "I left him with the city police watching and turned around and went back to get my car. When I caught up with Taylor, something had happened. I don't know what."

CHIEF CHERRY then said that he had followed Taylor part of the time and "some other policeman" followed him part of the time. He said he saw no one attack Taylor. "If I had, I would have arrested them," he said.

Cherry maintained the incident had [illegible] been reported to him. "Th[illegible] to the FBI and [illegible] not to us[illegible]

Taylor is one of three white college students helping Negroes in a voter registration drive in Madison County. Their work is being sponsored by the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation through a grant to the Congress on Racial Equality. Besides Taylor, white students are Mike Geisen of Gainesville and Bruce Huston of Tampa.

GEISEN CLAIMED yesterday that a fire bomb made from gasoline and a glass bottle was thrown under his car, but that it rolled harmlessly away.

Man Who Fed Negroes Reports Whites Beat Him

MADISON (AP) — The owner of a Madison restaurant reported to the Florida Highway Patrol Thursday night that a group of white segregationists ran his car into a ditch and beat him because he served Negroes.

M. B. Kent, Marianna, owner of the Chuck Wagon at Madison, said a group of more than 100 whites gathered at the Chuck Wagon Thursday night before a caravan of cars followed him toward Live Oak and forced him off the road.

He said one of the group slugged him, but he was able to draw a pistol and hold the [illegible] away from him.

St. Petersb[illegible] Times
[illegible]sday, Augu[illegible] 1964

JAILED IN QUINCY

2 Rights Workers' Release Is Ordered

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) [illegible] eral District Judge [illegible] Carswell yesterday orde[illegible] release of two Negro ci[illegible] workers, jailed in Quincy [illegible] a voter registration drive.

Judge Carswell said [illegible] Scott McVoy and Stuart [illegible]ler were illegally tried [illegible] victed in Justice of the [illegible] court while a petition for [illegible]fer of jurisdiction was [illegible] in Federal Court.

Justice of the Peac[illegible] Blackburn had convicted the civ[illegible] rights workers Saturday, as[illegible]sessing a penalty of a $50 fine [illegible] 60 days in jail. They were charged with trespassing after going onto a tobacco farm in defiance of the owner who forbade them to talk to workers during hours they were on the job.

Judge Carswell did not remove jurisdiction from Blackburn and attorneys said they may appeal.

C

s

t

MASS MEETING

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH AT 8:00 P.M., THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING AT MT. ZION A.M.E. CHURCH, MADISON. THIS MEETING IS TO INSPIRE AND STIMULATE OUR PEOPLE TO A GREATER PARTICIPATION IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMMUNITY.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER WILL BE

REV. ELTON COX

CORE FIELD SECRETARY FROM NORTH CAROLINA

REV. COX HAS BEEN A LEADER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT FOR MANY YEARS. HE IS THE CORE FIELD SECRETARY WHO ANNOUNCED THIS SPRING THAT HE WOULD BURN HIMSELF IN OIL(LIKE THE BUDDHISTS PRIESTS) IF CERTAIN DEMANDS WERE NOT MET.

Come Hear This

GREAT

FREEDOM FIGHTER

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT, CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-3458

August 23, 1964

Dear Friend of Freedom:

Your name has been given by ______________________________ as a friend who is willing to make bond in case this person is arrested. The movement for justice and human dignity is greatly indebted to persons like yourself who are willing to lend support to those on the front line of the freedom fight.

Let me briefly outline to you the process and responsibility involved in making bond for a person working in this project. At present we have an arraggement with a bondsman which you should know about. In the event of the arrest of the person you are sponsering, the bondsman, Mr. John Montgomery, is called. He in turn calls the sheriff or chief of police of a given locale and states that he is the bondsman and requests the immediate release of the person in custody. Sometime during the following day the bondsman meets with the defendent. The defendent must at that time pay a premium on the bond (which is 10% with a minimum of $15), sign the bond application and have a person over 21 who is willing to indemnify this bond. What would be most convenient probably, would be that the person you are sponsering could pay the premium with money wired to him or her by you, and send by mail the bond application for you to indemnify.

At this point you would then be financially repponsible to see to it that this person appears in court. If he does not, you would have to pay the entire amount of the bond to the bondsman. In some cases, particularly in the case of an appeal bond (we appeal all unjust convictions), the time between his posting the bond and his actual appearance might be several years. I feel that you should understand this before agreeing to take on this responsibility. You have the option, or rather the person arrested does, of posting a cash bond for the entire amount--in this event no premium is required; however, the person would have to remain in jail until you could send the money down. In some cases the workers prefer to remain in jail as a protest.

Therefore, if you are willing to accept the responsibility of covering bond for the above named person, would you please send to us immediately your present address and phone number and any foreseen changes of address between now and November 3rd.

Thank you again for volunteering to contribute this support to the voter registration drive in North Florida and to the person whom you are sponsering.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
August 22, 1964

TO: ALL FIELD STAFF

FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY

DATE: AUGUST 22, 1964

SUBJECT: PROJECT BUSINESS.

1. Please send to the central office immediately the name, address and phone number of the person who is willing to make bond for you in case of arrest. We want to contact this person in advance and let him know what his obligation will be, and we also need this information in case of your arrest.

2. Please remember to send in your personal schedule in advance of the week to which it applies.

3. Please begin noting how much money per week you receive from the community in any form or way.

4. Any money you put into church collections cannot be reimbursed.

5. If the central office is to be billed for film, we will have to have two copies of every print made and payed for by the project.

6. Again, weekly reports are due on Monday, as well as your expense reports, schedules and plans. We have not been receiving a copy of a complaint form for every incident that we hear about by word of mouth. Nothing can be expected of the FBI unless we can say that we reported these incidents.

7. Remember that you are to call in for permission before leaving your area--telling someone else that you will be gone and expecting them to notify the central office is not enough. This goes for the volunteer staff as well.

8. In giving a press release, there are some basic things which should be included in any release, such as the fact that you are working in a four county effort sponsered by CORE, etc. Also, community people who don't mind being named should be given credit or publicity whenever possible. Below is a checklist of things you would want to give the press. Any story involving the entire project should be given by the central office, as we have figures for all counties here.

Check List for Press Releases

1. Your name and phone number. Explain that your work is part of an overall effort in four North Florida Countyes called the NFCEP, sponsered by CORE.
2. Specific Incident: A. names of people involved (stress community people)
   B. Law violated if any. C. whether you have notified FBI and lawyers.
   D. Steps you plan to take in response to incident

3. Registration information
   - A. # registered on specific day through your efforts
   - B. Names of community people working with you in registration.
   - C. Total Registration due to your efforts.
   - D. % Registration changes.
   - E. Problems with registrar.
   - F. Things the Negro community demands and hopes to get through registration.

4. Fact that this project may be expanded to include four new counties and that it is hoped that many more staff can be added.

(Use this checklist when speaking with reporters, and to make a report to the central office of the release you gave)

MASS MEETING

COME and HEAR

REV. ELTON COX

of High Point, North Carolina

Rev Cox is a CORE Field Secretary and outstanding speaker on Civil Rights.

join together at Ebnezer A. M. E. Church (Rev. Fortson) on TUESDAY, August 18 at 8 p m. for this inspirational meeting.

NEWS BULLETIN

—— GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS ——

VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS AGAIN SENT TO JAIL!!

Three voter registration workers, previously arrested while making a visit to Negro tenant farmers, have again been locked up in the Gadsden County Jail.

Because of the inability to get a fair trial in Gadsden and the fact that the workers, Barbara Prestan, Scott McVoy, and Stu Wechsler were exercising a Constitutional Right, the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee had applied for removal of the cases to a federal court and had been granted a hearing on their petition for removal. The Justice of the Peace, ignoring the petition, decided to jail the workers anyway. A lawyer present in the court room was ejected so that the Justice of the Peace could proceed with his illegal acts without a legal witness. The astonished defendants were swiftly Jailed. Miss Preston paid a $50 fine but the other two workers have begun serving 60 -day sentences!

These severe penalties, imposed upon young people for trying to establish a more representative democracy, may be contrasted with another recent incident. A local white man who has assaulted worker Scott McVoy with a rifle and seriously injured him, was allowed to simply forfeit a $25 bond for payment for his violent crime.

This is another in a series of incidents of gross injustice and discrimination by local city and county officials — another clear indication that ALL citizens in Gadsden County need to register and vote for men who will represent all of us on an equal basis.

REGISTER TO VOTE AT THE GADSDEN COUNTY

The free ballot box is the symbol of democracy. It provides a key to a society of freedom, justice, and security. At the ballot box, all men are equal. Beyond the ballot box lies the promised land with opportunities for individuals.

ANY PERSON BORN IN THIS COUNTRY, 21 YEARS OLD OR OLDER, WHO HAS LIVED IN FLORIDA AT LEAST ONE YEAR AND IN SUWANNEE COUNTY AT LEAST SIX MONTHS CAN REGISTER TO VOTE. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GO TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE IN THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING ON SOUTH PINE IN LIVE OAK AND SAY " I WANT TO REGISTER TO VOTE". THE OFFICE IS OPEN EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY FROM 9-12 and 2-5. Since Florida is a one party state, register democrat so you can vote in all elections.

REMEMBER: YOU CAN'T VOTE UNLESS YOU REGISTER. ACT NOW REGISTER TO VOTE

Voting means that you are a free citizen with the same rights as other citizens. After you have registered and cast your vote for the persons you want elected to office, you know that you are an American doing what other Americans do. You can be proud of yourself and your country.

IT IS NOT ONLY YOUR RIGHT BUT YOUR DUTY AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE.

TAKE THE TIME TO CLAIM WHAT IS ALREADY YOURS. REGISTER, SO THAT YOU CAN VOTE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. AFTER THE ELECTION IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO COMPLAIN. MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD NOW---REGISTER TO VOTE.!!!

VOTE - AND IT'S YOUR CHOICE ; DON'T VOTE - AND IT'S THEIR CHOICE

Gadsden County FREE Press

NEWSLETTER NO. 4 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 22, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church. The GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS is dedicated to equality and justice for all citizens and seeks to promote these ideals.

— * —

187 NEGROES REGISTERED LAST MONDAY!!!

187 Gadsden County Negroes became qualified voters last Monday, bringing the total number of Negroes registered in the county to about 2,300. This is an increase of nearly two thousand since January when only 452 Negroes were registered!

— * —

FORMER HONOR STUDENT REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISIT CARTER*PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL!

Mrs. Gladys Neal reports that her son Aliman, who graduated in May, was not allowed to make a last visit to his Alma Mater before leaving to begin his studies at Howard University. She said that Aliman was not even given a chance to explain why he wanted to go onto his old campus. She wonders if this refusal is due to the fact that Aliman's fine leadership and enthusiasm for justice was responsible for much of the progress now being made in the county. Shw wonders "what kind of pride for their school will be embedded in the graduates if they are to encounter such embarrassment and humiliation? IS CARTER-PARRAMORE AFRAID OF PROGRESS???

— * —

REGISTRAR HUTCHINSON READS THE GADSEN COUNTY FREE PRESS.

If you read "Bits And Pieces" in this Thursday's Times, written by the Registrar of this county, you will soon note that he must read carefully the freedom newsletter. We are glad to learn this, because we know that all men need their freedom and want to hear the gospel. We are also happy, although somewhat surprised, to learn of the great love that Hutchinson has for the Negro people. He tells of his strong ties to Negroes and of the many contributions he has made to Negro efforts. Hutchinson seems to think that the good white people of Gadsden County, (and he says there are hundreds like himself) will now refuse to aid Negroes because CORE workers are in town urging people to register and vote. Get this, Editor Hutchinson: Give the Negro a fair break, an equal break, and he won't need a hand-out from his "great white fathers" anymore. If Hutchinson is really so concerned about Negroes, why hasn't he made it convenient for Negroes to register in this county instead of keeping the books open 6 hours a week???

CORE WORKERS SAYS HAVANA WANTS FREEDOM!

Ira Simmons, CORE task force workers in Havana says that people there are ready to register and vote. The entire city has been canvassed and a number of Havana people registered Monday. He has an office at the corners of Conyers and 11th Avenue East. His mailing address is P.O. Box 968 and his phone number is 539-6235. Anyone wishing to obtain information or a free ride to Quincy to register should see Ira.

— * —

C.I.G. TO HAVE MUSICAL BENIFIT

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County will sponser a recital on the evening of the 5th Sunday at 8 p.m. at Saint Hebron Church in Saint Hebron. Everyone is invited to come out and enjoy an evening for Freedom.

— * —

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMING THIS WEEK!

Gadsden County citizens are urged to watch the Democratic convention this week on t.v. or to listen to it on the radio. The seating of the integrated Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be an issue, and large CORE demonstrations are expected

— * —

MASS MEETING HELD LAST SUNDAY NIGHT!

A mass freedom rally was held in Quincy at Arnett Chapel last Sunday evening with Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N.C. the featured speaker. Also featured were Rev. Crutcher, Mr. Evans of the Business and Civic League, Mr. Campbell and CORE president Jewel Jerume Dixie, Rev. Hunter and Patricia Due. Mrs. Due announced that Jewel Dixie of Chattahoochee will run against Otho Edwards for Sheriff. She mentioned that the two CORE workers who were in jail that night would not have been there had Dixie been sheriff of the county Mrs. Neal was presented with a Freedom record as a token of appreciation for her work. Aliman, former CORE president, was given a check by the CORE group as a token of their regard. Rev. Cox was concerned about the people who stayed away from this meeting. He told freedom fighters that it "is time to act!" He said that the ballot is the greatest weapon. He also urged Negroes to support Negro businessmen and to require them to provide adaquete services. He stressed the need to vote against Goldwater in November. A large collection was taken for the furthering of registration in the area.

FREEDOM NOW!

NEWS FLASH

7 VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS WERE ARRESTED THIS AFTERNOON IN MT. PLEASANT! THEIR CRIME: ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO REGISTER AND VOTE! THERE WERE FIVE NEGRO AND TWO WHITE WORKERS ARRESTED, AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE GADSDEN COUNTY JAIL AND CHARGED WITH TRESSPASSING. FIVE WERE RELEASED INTO THE CUSTODY OF THEIR PARENTS, BUT TWO CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS, STU WECHSLER AND SCOTT MCVOY, BOTH WHITE, REMAIN IN JAIL ON A $100 BOND. THE FIVE RELEASED ARE: BARBARA PRESTON, BETTY GREENE, CLEOLA GOODSON, JESSE MCMILLAN, AND MILES MCCRAY. THE TRIAL FOR THE FIVE IS TOMORROW AT 10 IN THE MORNING.

WOULD THIS HAVE HAPPENED IF GADSDEN COUNTY HAD A FAIR AND JUST SHERIFF?

Negroes can end the discrimination and intimidation in this county and gain their rights and equality by registering to vote! Keep this from happening again! Register Monday for your welfare and to protest this injustice. Go to the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy between 9-12 and 2-5 Monday.

Reports from the people arrested indicate that the CORE workers were "roughed up" by officers when they requested to make the phone call which is their right under the law. We have to let officials know that the law must be obeyed in Gadsden County! Register Monday!

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 3 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 15, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church. THE GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS is dedicated to equality and justice for all citizens.

— * —

216 REGISTER LAST MONDAY!!!!

216 Gadsden County Negroes registered to vote last Monday, bringing the grand total of registered Negroes to about 2,100. Last Monday's crowd was a new record, the previous record being 204 for the week before!

— * —

JULES DIXIE TO RUN FOR SHERIFF!

Jules Dixie, local chairman of Quincy CORE has announced his candidacy for sheriff. He will run as a write-in candidate opposing the incumbent Otho Edwards. In order to vote in November you must be a registered voter. Register next Monday at the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy from 9-12 and 2-5. When you are registered you will be able to vote in the general election. Mr. Dixie is the first Negro to run for an office in Gadsden County. To vote for him you would have to be prepared to write his name on the ballot. His first major campaign speech will be given this Sunday night at the mass meeting. He promises fair and equal treatment for all citizens of Gadsden County.

— * —

CORE WORKER GOES TO WASHINGTON

Johnny Watson, CORE task force worker is spending this week in our nation's capitol. He is one of four Florida Negroes chosen to attend a national F.F.A. meeting. All his expenses are being paid, and he will fly to and from Washington. He says he hopes to tour the White House this week.

— * —

MRS. CRUTCHER RECEIVES HER M.A.

Mrs. J.T. Crutcher, wife of Rev. Crutcher, received her Master of Arts degree last week from Florida A. & M. University in Guidance Counseloring. Congratulations to a Gadsden County scholar!

MASS MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT IN QUINCY!!

This Sunday night, August 16, there will be a mass meeting at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church beginning at 8 P.M. This church is located at East Clark Street. The featured speaker for the evening is Rev. Elton Cox of High Point, North Carolina, who will fly in Sunday afternoon. Rev. Cox is a dynamic young minister and vetern CORE Field Secretary, and he will be speaking to CORE groups around the state this week. Also featured will be Rev. J.T. Crutcher, president of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County. Jules Dixie, candidate for sheriff will give his first campaign speech, and Patricia Due will also speak.

So, everyone come on out this Sunday night for a rip-roaring civil rights mass meeting with lots of singing and good fellowship.

— * —

COX TO SPEAK IN CHATTAHOOCHEE!

A mass meeting will also be held in Chattahoochee this Friday with Rev. Cox as featured speaker. If you can't make it in from Chattahoochee this Sunday and if you want to hear Rev. Cox again, plan to be in Chattahoochee this Friday at 8 P.M. The meeting will be held either at Bethel or New Zion—this will be announced later. This meeting is sponsered by the Negro Progressive League of Chattahoochee, the Gadsden Citizenship Project, and the Gadsden CORE group.

— * —

REV. JONES' CHURCH WANTS FREEDOM!!

Rev. Jones' church in Chattahoochee made it clear this last Sunday that its members want freedom and they want it now! CORE workers Stuart Wechsler and Scott McVoy attended church there and found that the members are very enthusiastic in their support of the registration program. The church received the workers hospitably and donated $11.40 to the Gadsden Citizenship Project for use in buying supplies for the drive. Wechsler said: "It was a very encouraging meeting".

— * —

WORKER TO LIVE IN HAVANA

Ira Simmons, CORE task force, is now living and working in Havana. The people there have provided him with an office and a telephone. He reports that many people from Havana will be registering Monday.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday . . . . MASS MEETING! 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel:
Monday . . . . REGISTRATION DAY, 9-12, 2-5. CORE meeting, 8 P.M.
Tuesday - Friday . Canvassing. Meet at 4 P.M. at Mount Moriah to canvass city.
Friday . . . . MASS MEETING! 8 P.M. in Chattahoochee.

— * —

NEGRO SCHOOLS REOPEN

Negro schools in the county opened this week. White schools did not. Many Negroes are disturbed that their children must return to school early in August during the heat of summer while white children remain free to enjoy their vacations. Even the so-called Separate but Equal doctrine is not being followed in Gadsden County schools when Negroes and whites have different school schedules. Negro teachers and students must either miss school or take time off from school to attend late summer national conventions which are necessary to their progress. The Negro school schedule fits the tobacco harvest season perfectly, but what about the academic harvest season??

— * —

QUINCY CORE MEETINGS

Quincy CORE meets each Monday night at 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel Church. If you wish to join this worthwhile social action group, come out to meetings.

— * —

DONATIONS FROM GAINESVILLE

An informal "Friends of Gadsden County Drive", spearheaded by Mr. John Reynolds of Gainesville has been responsible for sending to CORE workers over a hundred dollars in the past three weeks. Gainesville businessmen, University of Florida Professors and other interested people have been sending money every week to help the drive. They realize that no man is free until we are all free.

GADSDEN COUNTY WANTS FREEDOM!

Gadsden County citizens have led the drive for necessary funds to be used in the county. Local funds are supporting CORE worker Johnny Watson, and over $500 has been donated in the past month by Gadsden Citizens toward this drive. We know that we must all take a part, whatever that part might be, in working for the freedom of all Gadsden County citizens.

— * —

CASES OF 7 ARRESTED ARE REMOVED

The cases of the 7 workers arrested last week have been removed to a Federal District Court. Cases can be removed when defendents feel that they can not get a fair trial in the county court. Defendents claimed that several of their constitutional rights had been violated as a result of their arrests last Friday. In District Court they expect to receive a more fair trial. Attorney Rosenburger and Attorney John Due were lawyers workin on the case. Attorney Rosenburger is a white lawyer from New York who has come t aid Southern Negroes and whites in the fi for freedom. Attorney Due is the husband of Patricia Due, CORE leader in Gadsden County. Two new lawyers arrive today to aid in legal support.

— * —

ATTENTION HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN GADSDEN

Did you know that all of the formerl so-called white schools in Florida have been desegregated for the past three year Did you know that a distinguished Negro law student graduated from the University of Florida in Gainesville several years ago? Did you know that there are Negroes in graduate and undergraduate schools at both FSU and the University of Miami? If you are a high school senior and the Negro school near you does not measure up to your academic needs, you should consid attending one of the desegregated univers in the state. NOW is the time to apply. To do this you should write for an applic form. Write to the : Office of the Regi

University of Flor
Gainesville, Flori

Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Ask for the undergraduate catalogue to s if the courses you want are offered at these schools. As the sons and daughter of taxpayers you have a right to go to these schools. Negroes live in the dorm at these schools, and all campus facilities, recreational services and university sponsered clubs are open to a students. Your application must be approved by January, so act now!

— * —

TEACH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO WRITE HIS NAME

In order to speed up voting in November, you can help by teaching an illiterate voter to write his full name.

— * —

INTERESTING NEWS IN FUTURE EDITIONS

August 25, 1964

TO: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Florida.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, Florida.

DATE: August 25, 1964.

SUBJECT: Field trip to Dunnellon, Florida, August 20-21, 1964. Present condition of the chapter and recommendations.

On August 20, 1964, I went to Dunnellon at the request of the chapter president, Mr. John Bostick, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Wells, the Treasurer, Mrs. [illegible] Simmons, and an active young member, [illegible] Simmons, and at your suggestion. I took with me the revised CORE constitution, other CORE literature, and testing forms and retainers provided me by the NAACP attorneys in Tallahassee. My main concern was to meet with members of both the quarrelling factions in the group and attempt to ascertain what can be done to solidify the group and provide a meaningful program for Dunnellon CORE.

Upon arrival I went to Mrs. Wells' home and gave her the testing forms I had promised to bring. She immediately went out and rounded up two young men, and the three of them proceeded to test local establishments. She returned shortly, leaving [illegible] and [illegible] to complete the testing, and we had a long conversation. The following represents her point of view concerning the chapter. It should be noted that she is one of the first members of the group, which formed over a year ago, and she is one of three adults in the community who participate in direct action, testing, confrontations with the power structure, etc., up to this day. It is her opinion that the president, Bostick, has (1) sold out to the city commission (2) inhibited direct action because of promises made by him to same (3) restricted the number and size of mass meetings because of promises made to same (4) ignored the CORE principles of a democratic direct action unit (5) "screened" information coming to him from national CORE and from this office (6) refused to cooperate with the NAACP in worthwhile mutual projects such as voter registration and testing (7) refused to honor financial commitments made prior to his becoming president (8) uses [illegible] dictatorial methods to table or ignore project suggestions coming from either the executive committee or the main body (9) stacked the membership with persons favorable to his point of view (10) spread rumors in the community as to the character of Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Simmons.

BEST COPY AVAILA

Mrs. Wells further contends that Dortick (1) has not sent the proper information to national CORE for affiliation (2) does not communicate to the group information he receives (3) makes decisions for the group which the group is not allowed to vote for. Mrs. Simmons contends, as treasurer, that Dortick sometimes keeps monies collected from churches up to six weeks before reporting them, and often removes from these monies expenses which he says he incurs without providing receipts.

On the other hand, Mr. Dortick sees things quite differently. He feels that Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Simmons are requesting reimbursement for travel expenses of a year ago for their children to trial without receipts. He also says that they are going around the community besmirching his character. Further, he told me that some of the people in the town are putting their churches to donate $25 per church to the CORE, and that many people want CORE to pay for these churches and say they can't afford this. He says that the Wells faction concurs with this project. He is against it. He also resents the fact that Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Simmons came to Albany to this office to complain and get nothing done.

On Thursday afternoon, I attempted to get in touch with Dortick. He got off work about six, but didn't return my call, and [illegible] were also unable to contact him.

[illegible] the next meeting was held a [illegible] meeting of members. I outlined a few of the CORE principles applying to their situation, and called upon the members to make their [illegible] to the person responsible [illegible] in discriminating [illegible] people [illegible]. He also offered suggestions [illegible] should get together and change leadership. He told the group he would [illegible] up to speed local programs [illegible] affiliation status with national CORE.

Personal Impressions

There is something to be said for the criticisms of both factions, although I am not convinced that either party is entirely in the right or wrong. I think that much of the problem centers in the fact that Dortick has no training in CORE principles or CORE leadership, as is the case with the rest of the community with regard to the organization of a chapter. Perhaps most of his inaction is due to the fact that he doesn't know how to formulate programs or work democratically in a group. On the other hand, the Wells-Simmons faction was instrumental [illegible] the group when [illegible] right [illegible] and they [illegible] dynamic and democratic leadership like that she provided. It may also be that neither Mrs. Wells nor Mrs. Simmons would accept the chairmanship, and they are frustrated in their desire to see the group function once again as it used to.

I am convinced that the solution to the Donalsonville situation is more a matter of experienced guidance than anything else. I have noticed that when there is a specific chore to be done, both factions can unite to work on it. But this group needs is intensive field servicing for a period of no less than two weeks.

Y AVAILABLE

RECOMMENDATIONS

[illegible] have a great deal of respect, it appears, for the opinions and suggestions of field staff. Our error has been in providing specific suggestions and information without providing an experienced person to sit down with interested persons to work out the implications of these suggestions. [illegible] as a working constitution, a chapter organization and good program can be set [illegible] field servicing.

[illegible] sit down with representatives from the executive committee and several active [illegible] people and this group could draft a constitution based on the national constitution and the problems they have encountered in their development. If the constitution is written carefully, the process of writing it will in itself bring out some of the hostilities, opinions and needs of the chapter. These can be solved in the open and with the goal of a good constitution as a cohesive factor in getting the [illegible] group working together again. [illegible] this committee can be responsible for [illegible] and leading an open discussion of [illegible] bylaws [illegible] executive committee meetings. [illegible] procedure would be ancillary to the drafting of the constitution and would be invaluable to the group. Fifth, [illegible] active members could begin [illegible]. Finally, the drafting of the constitution would [illegible] duties of the members.

This type of [illegible] should produce either changes in the president's and others' attitudes or a change in the actual leadership. It should provide those [illegible] with constructive programs to implement. It would also offer to this stable influence group a background for democratic procedure. Finally, it would identify responsibility--such as, who should put out leaflets, who [illegible], implement various activities, etc.

I would suggest that extensive and intensive servicing of this chapter is well worth the effort for CORE. This is a group which once had the complete support of the entire Negro community in [illegible]. It is a group which has demonstrated the capacity for carrying out direct action projects such as picketing, [illegible], and other activities such as voter registration and boycotts. It is a group which can and does raise funds, having had over $600 in its treasury before paying [illegible] (legal costs) and is still raising money. It is a group which has and can train local people to take steps to [illegible], and it is a sincere group with many capable people in it. [illegible] it has been, it was a great credit to CORE, and can become [illegible] group, it is one which should be encouraged, aided and serviced. When [illegible] it was functioning beautifully, it was unable to [illegible] needs servicing and [illegible] consideration for affiliation. The group [illegible] has been requesting affiliation since [illegible]. I respectfully request that immediate attention be given to this group.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

E

1964
AUG 31 1964

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
~~George~~ Appleton, CORE SEDF (c/o Marvin Rich)
Shelley
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

DATE: August 28, 1964.

SUBJECT: Project report to August 28, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger, task force

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP-EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

HARRASSMENT REPORT

In the past several week, incidents of intimidation, harrassment, attacks, shootings, and a kidnapping have been piling up in each of our four counties. Apparently this official and unofficial resistence is due to the growing success of our programs and the upcoming opening of the books full time. Below I will outline the most glaring incidents. We feel that if the project is to be extended, as we hope it will, that this resistence will grow even worse, and further protective measures must be taken: (1 a two-way radio set for each county to be installed in one of the cars for use in canvassing bad farms. We have tried everything we could think of to get onto the farms without eliciting incidents, but last night's incident has led us to consider this possibility very seriously. (2 the assurance that at least one lawyer will be in the LCDC office in Tallahassee during the extension. The lawyers tell us now that this is a vain hope--it should be looked into. (3 payment of the ACLU lawyers in Miami back funds owed them. I understand that although we have provided them sufficient information for suits against several counties and individuals, they cannot begin to work on these until they are reimbursed for past expenditures. One way to stop the activities described below is for the lawyers to file a mass suit--we must have this.

GADSDEN COUNTY

(1 physical assualts

A. July, Johnny Watson, task Force was attacked and beaten by a white service station attendent. We are told that he jumped his $25 bond for simple assault.

B. Early August, Scott McVoy, task force was beaten around the head by J.D. Ray with a rifle butt and his life threatened. Ray jumped his $25 bond.

C. 8/24/64, Steve McVoy was beaten around the head by J.B. Adams in front of the registration office in the presence of the deputy sheriff and a city police officer. When McVoy went to press charges he was told that if Adams was arrested, McVoy would also be arrested, and McVoy's fine would be twice that of Adams. All three of these task force people, one Negro and two white reacted nonviolently, and there were many witnesses.

(2 Kidnap, beating and arrest.

Last night Stuart Wechlser, task force of Chattahoochee, was canvassing with two local Negroes on the Smith farm. Three white men, Tommy Smith, Howard Clark and a third came up to the house where Wechsler was sitting and talking and told him: "Get your Goddam ass out of here." Wechsler said, "Alright", and he got up to go to his car. Tommy Smith then took a haevy wooden cane out of his car and struck Wechsler across the back. Wechsler began backing away, and Smith (a county commissioner who owns half the county) instructed the two men with him (who also had wooden canes) to catch "the damn nigger" and kill him. Wechsler began running into the woods, and the three men came after him. Wechsler lost his shoe and fell. The three men caught up to him, stood over him and began talking about what they should do with him. They finally decided they would take him to Smith's house and "finish him off" there. They threw Wechsler in the back of their car and went to the back of Smith's house where Wechsler was left in the car with two guards. About a half hour later the deputy sheriff, Martins, arrived on the scene and said he wanted to arrest Stuart for tresspassing. Smith said, "don't do that, just go down the road and when you get back we'll be finished with him, better yet, go down the road and don't come back". Stuart then proceeded to say "Don't arrest me, do anything, but don't arrest me; I don't want to go back to jail" (the briar patch scene). At this point the deputy said, "Get him into my car". In the presence of the deputy Wechsler was pulled from the first car, beaten again by Smith and then thrown into the sheriff's car. He was taken to jail and booked for tresspassing, whereupon we were able to bail him out.

(3 Registration irregularities and intimidations.

A. Every registration day recently there have been police officers in and around the registration office, some taking pictures of those lined up to register.

B. There is a sign inside the registration office reading: "Goldwater and Miller is the best party".

C. Whites coming to register have been allowed to go ahead of Negroes so they wouldn't have to wait in the long line to register.

D. Negroes are told they must stand along the curb (in the sun), although the shady place is also on public sidewalks and less obstructive than the curb.

E. The registrar, who owns the local paper, makes derrogatory comments about CORE and Negroes in every issue--a sample attached. He is the "Hutch" of "Bits and Pieces".

F. Registration workers are followed by police now, and stopped for minor and non-existent offenses.

Jefferson County

Although we have just begun working in this county, a task force worker was unlawfully detained in the police station and his film from his camera destroyed this Wednesday by the sheriff. He was told he would receive no police protection.

Madison County

Five shots were fired into the car of a volunteer worker living with a task force member, and both were told on the phone that the next time they would get them instead of the car.

Suwannee County

A task force worker was shot at while standing in front of her home last Friday evening. They have received threatening calls, and their home and meetings are constantly surveyed by police and local red-necks.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/28/64

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	JEFFERSON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts				
1. Canvassing	830	100	100	170
2. Leafleting	2,800			90
3. Churches	300		200	
4. Mass meetings	180	500	175	260
5. Other meetings			35	
6. Telephone				20
B. Totals	4,110	600	510	540
C. # Agreeing to Register	250	100	175	200
D. # Transported	45	50	35	50
E. Approx. # Registered	149	75	49	119
F. # Refusing to Cooperate	5	4	0	0
G. Total Registration this project	1,016	350	49	388
H. Negro Reg. % before project	11.5	52.2	24.5	48.4
I. Present Negro Reg. %	20.0	63.6	26.5	66.5
J. Registration Potential	9,716	1,115	1,913	725

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Steve McVoy & Johnny Watson, IRA SIMMONS, SCOTT McVoy & STUART WECHSLER.

DATES COVERED 8-18-64 to 8-24-64

COUNTY Gadsden [redacted]

I. HARASSMENT **(detailed information for FBI)**

We have been followed by police & stopped several times. Police have been taking pictures of registration office and people waiting in line outside.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS **(for Justice Dept)**

The Registrar has started slowing down; only 170 were registered this week, as compared to 214 the week before. Goldwater signs have been put up both inside and outside the registrar's office.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED **(List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)**

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	830
2. Leafletting	2800
3. Churches	300
4. Mass meeting	180

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 250.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 45.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD [redacted] 140.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. **(List their reasons)**
About 5 people refused to register. A couple refused because "only God could advise them to register". Two people in a rural area refused because of fear.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 2445.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston & David Dukes

DATES COVERED August 17-23, 1964

COUNTY Madison, Fla.

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

If I explained in detail our harrassment problems of this week, I think you would send us a staff psychiatrist. Details are in the hands of the lawyers in Tallahassee.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

Very very slow still.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	Canvassing	100
2.	Mass meeting	500
3.		600
4.		

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 100.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 50.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 75 *.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)
4 The reasons are generally fear or apathy.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 350*.

* Due to unavoidable tie-ups in transportation Saturday, we were unable to determine the exact number registered. We can obtain this information next week by checking the numbers on the registration cards.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Sidney Daniels

WEEK ENDING 8/27/64

COUNTY Jefferson

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1. canvassing	100
2. mass meeting	175
3. Churches	200
4. other meetings	35
5.	
	510

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 175

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 35

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 49

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 0 (REASONS BELOW)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 49

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 687

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 1,913

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

NAME Elinor Lerner and Doris Rutledge

Dates COVERED Aug 16 - Aug 22, 1964

County Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT: A white car,31W 1314, circled the house and shot once on Aug 18 18; called FBI. On Aug 19 Doris and I were threatened by someone downtown. On Aug 22, police tried to get Negroes, who had just joined the NAACP to "run us out of town".

II Compliants about registration: On Friday, Aug 21, they slowed down to one every 5 minutes. Two people reported being told by their employers not to register.

III: People contacted:

	MEANS	NUMBER	
1.	meetings	260	
2.	leaflets	90	
3.	canvass	170	
4.	telephone	20	total 540

LV Number of peopel agreeing to register 200
V Actual number taken to register 50

VI Approx. number registered during this period 119

VIII Total number registered to date: 388

MANY WORKERS STUDENTS

Voter Registration Directed By CORE

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a two-part series on the drive to register Negroes to vote in north Florida towns.

TALLAHASSEE — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has been working this summer in north Florida towns to get Negroes registered on the voter rolls.

Many of the CORE workers are white students who live in the Negro neighborhoods, get subsistence wages and are often harassed and arrested.

HEAD of the project is Patricia Stevens Due, a young Negro woman who has been active in CORE demonstrations for years, since she was a freshman at Florida A & M University. Her assistant is Judy Benninger of Gainesville, a former graduate student at the University of Florida.

These two began the Gadsden County program before the spring primaries and the north Florida project grew out of their work. Patricia and Judy saw nearly 1,000 new Negroes added to the registration list by April. Before that, fewer than 500 Negroes had been registered.

WORKING in Quincy and Gadsden County now are six college students. Two of them are Negroes—John Atson of Quincy and Ira Simmons of Miami. The other four who are white are Stuart Wechsler of New York, Jim Harmlin of Daytona Beach, and two cousins, Scott McVoy and Steve McVoy of Gainesville.

In Madison are Bruce Huston of Tampa and Mike Geisen of Gainesville and two law clerks, Ned Taylor and Norman Knoff, both of New York.

In Live Oak, are two girls — Doris Rutledge, a sophomore at A & M, and Elnor Lerner of Washington, D.C., a graduate student at the University of Rochester.

A GOOD many of these young persons will be going back to college shortly after the first of September.

And that poses a problem. Can the Negro communities keep up the head of steam and get the rest of the Negroes registered?

"Frankly, no," said one CORE worker. "There was a drive on in Quincy before the spring primaries and hundreds of Negroes registered for the first time. Then the books closed for the primary, and when they opened again, very few Negroes registered — until we began this new drive three weeks ago."

Judy Benninger says, however, that CORE will continue the Gadsden County project as a model voter registration project. In the drive, about 600 Negroes have registered to vote in Gadsden County. There are still 10,000 Negroes unregistered in Gadsden County, about 1,200 in Madison County.

The college students work hard. They print leaflets, newsletters, make speeches in Negro nightclubs and at Negro churches.

THEY are paid subsistence wages of $22 a week.

Other expenses — telephones, postage, mimeograph — are paid by contributions from local Negroes.

"We went into a church Sunday," said Ira Simmons, "and they had the regular collection and they got $10. They took up a collection for us and we got $20."

The lives of the CORE workers are made miserable by harassment and actual attacks. They are arrested frequently for trespass and for reckless driving.

In all three towns, they live in Negro neighborhoods with Negroes. This action, more than the get-out-the registration campaign, enrages the white people in the towns.

In all three counties, the CORE workers are trying to get the registrar to open his office more often. In all three counties, it seems unlikely that he will before Sept. 3 when the law requires them to open their offices five days a week until 30 days before the November election.

St. Petersburg Times
Friday, August 14, 1964
CITY EDITION

OVERAll
Project

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times Wednesday, August 26, 1964

Shots Pepper Civil Rights Worker's Car

MADISON (UPI)—Five shotgun blasts were fired early yesterday at the unoccupied automobile of a young civil rights worker who has been active in a drive to desegregate local restaurant sand the movie theatre.

Police said three of the shots struck the car, which was parked outside the residence of the Rev. D. H. Jamison, a Negro minister with whom two white civil rights workers are staying.

POLICE SAID the other two shots struck the ground and peppered a house next door to Jamisons. Police said the shots apparently were fired by a person on foot and there are no clues as to his identity. No one saw or heard a car in the vicinity of the shooting, according to police.

The car is owned by Michael Geison, 22, a University of Florida student from Gainesville and a former worker for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) now doing volunteer civil rights work in Madison. He authored a letter to Gov. Farris Bryant Monday which asked for an investigation of charges that a deputy sheriff threatened Geison's life and that police did not give sufficient protection to the local civil rights drive.

Bruce Huston of Tampa, 19-year-old junior at Florida State University and a member of CORE, said a few hours after the shots were fired at Geison's car, he answered the telephone at the Jamison residence where he also is staying and was threatened by an unidentified male caller.

Huston said the man said "that five was a miss. The next five won't be. Get out of town."

Huston said he notified the FBI at Jacksonville and asked an investigation of the incident. Huston is heading a CORE drive to register Negroes in this little farming community of 3,500. He said there has been no attempts to keep Negroes from registering and they are signing up at the rate of about 75 a week.

One restaurant, the Chuck Wagon, desegregated its service two weeks ago and the manager said all his waitresses quit and local white people are not patronizing him. Other restaurants in the area are being tested.

Madison is so small that white and Negroes have always lived close together. The Jamison home is just four or five blocks from the police station and there is a white family living across the street from the Jamison house.

MADISON
COUNTY

ADSDEN COUNTY TIMES, QUINCY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1964

Bits And Pieces

BY HUTCH

With humbleness and sincerity I want to thank the many, many people that have written, telephoned and told me personally of their appreciation of last week's Bits and Pieces. I've heard so much about it until I had to go back and read it over carefully a couple of times — was afraid I had missed something I'd said.

The Saturday edition of the "Core" Freedom Press had quite a lot to say about the article. And while on that subject I found out in that edition that the Negro who is running against our Democratic nominee for sheriff is registered. They just had his name wrong in a previous publication. His name is Jewel Jerome Dixie, not "Jules" Dixie.

This Core outfit has been very emphatic in their brainwashing of the colored people to be sure that they register as democrats — then they turn around and start a campaign to defeat the legally nominated democratic sheriff by asking these people to write in Dixie's name as an independent. They don't stay together too long, the way I see it.

I did not see the incident as I was busy at the time, but I'm told there was a little skirmish between one of the white Core workers and a local resident Monday just before noon. It seems that this character, who is a real "specimen of American youth" if I ever saw one, was in the act of taking pictures of the Quincy man after being advised not to do so. I'm told he was tapped, not too lightly, on the side of his head for his efforts. I'm not certain, but I believe if that camera was carefully inspected it would be found minus any film because I don't believe anyone with a speck of knowledge about photography would waste valuable film snapping his camera at an angle through a plate glass window in an effort to get a picture of a subject inside a rather dark room. He pulled this trick on me on August 17 and I must admit I was not impressed — nor alarmed.

Of course there was no case made in the little fracas but I understand it was duly referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Tallahassee. It begins to look to me like we don't have a place for local police or judges. Everything has to be handled by the federal authorities these days.

Had a visit from my colored friend and former employee, Sam Singleton, who now lives in Ft. Lauderdale. Sam was in Monday to see me and he didn't have a very good impression of what he saw on the outside of the Times office with those white Core workers steering those colored people in to register. Sam said he felt that if those people wanted to register and vote they should do it on their own hook.

Sam started to work here at the Times office as janitor and printers devil. He soon learned to feed presses and do other skilled tasks around the shop. For a number of years he held down a good job as pressman on a paper down at Belle Glade.

Sam is not well educated and could barely read and write when he lived here. He now has his own business in Ft. Lauderdale, drives a good automobile, dresses well and is doing fine. Sam is also a registered voter in Broward County and he insists that neither Core or any other organization had anything to do with the fact. Knowing Sam as well as I do, I'm confident he is telling the truth.

AROUND The SQUARE

By Suber

About this voter registration. It just makes me furious to see a white voter come in — one who is middle-aged — smile real smugly when he registers. I just want to shake him and ask him how come he has waited this long. There is an elderly white lady in Chattahoochee who says her father didn't believe in women voting so she has never registered — and she acts proud of it. And then there are plenty of college students I know who are 21 and over who should have registered. I can name quite a few Subers who haven't registered, too.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chattahoochee, Fla.
Route 1, Box 105
August 24, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Fla.

Dear Hutch:

I would like to take this means to congratulate you on your article "Bits and Pieces" in the Gadsden County Times of Thursday, August 20, 1964.

I am glad that people that are in positions such as yours, will use this means to let the public know how decent people feel about how our colored people are being led astray. I feel that news media such as newsmen and television has led many of our colored people wrong because they have done much of their wrong doings seeking publicity.

I would like to encourage you to continue to use your articles and newspaper to inform and encourage people to live by the Golden Rule and the principles that our forefathers lived and died for. These principles did not include paying corrupt people to lead our people astray or to take that which belongs to others and we have not earned for ourselves.

Yours very truly,
Malcolm Smith

Okeechobee, Florida
August 22, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Florida

Dear Love:

Have just read August 20th Gadsden County Times and read with so much interest your column "Bits & Pieces" by "Hutch." I breathed a sigh of relief to read somebody's expression of my own personal feelings. I am sure you remember the series of cartoons of many years ago entitled, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," the author of which I cannot recall. Well, I have been impressed over and over in all these racial distresses and disturbances that there is now a new need "When the Negro Needs a Friend." He needs to be told just what you have written, as he is not hearing this real truth from the false leaders. I think I have never read a clearer depiction of a situation.

Then when I turned inside the paper and read the article of Maj. Hughes Alonzo Robinson of Fort Valley, Ga., a distinguished Negro educator and retired Army officer attacking "Rabblerousers," again I gave a sigh of relief that at least the Negro has one friend! I congratulate him on speaking out, and I am sure there are thousands of others who feel as he does and I long to see the day when they can be as strong in standing publicly for what they believe, as do these others who have been so cruelly misled.

I enclose a dollar which I feel will cover cost of six copies of the August 20th issue and mailing and am asking you to please send these to me.

I thank you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. R. F. Godard

GADSDEN
COUNTY

(Hutchinson is the registrar)

St. Petersburg Times
Sunday, August 16, 1964
CITY EDITION

PETITIONS FOR CASE REMOVAL

Evicted Attorney Files Against Judge

Times-Miami Herald Service

QUINCY — Ernst Rosenberger, civil rights attorney who was evicted from Justice of the Peace A. B. Blackburn's court yesterday, has accused Blackburn of illegally jailing three voter registration workers.

Blackburn sentenced three young persons to 60 days in jail or a $50 fine for trespassing on a farm where they had gone to coach Negro workers on how to register to vote.

THE THREE ARE Walter Scott McVoy, Gainesville; Stuart Wechsler, New York, and Barbara Jean Preston, Chattahoochee.

There were arrested Aug. 7 and had been free since then on $100 bond.

Rosenberger, of New York, and Howard Dixon, Miami attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, filed a removal petition with U.S. District Judge Harrold Carwell Friday. This was to take the case away from Blackburn. A receipt of the filing and a notice of the removal were sent to Blackburn by certified mail.

BLACKBURN said nothing short of a direct order from Judge Carswell could remove jurisdiction from his court.

Rosenberger claims that the filing of the petition itself is, under the U.S. code, sufficient to get Blackburn out of the picture and that the trail in Blackburn's court yesterday was a shame.

Rosenberger says Jurge Carswell will be asked Monday for a writ of habeas corpus to free the voter educators.

During the trial, Blackburn ordered a deputy sheriff to throw Rosenberger out of the room because one of the defendants was looking at Rosenberger, who was not officially representing the three workers.

GADSEN
COUNTY

ADDRESS ______________________ LOC __________

PHONE ________________

Residents over 21:

NAME	REG	UNREG

MASS MEETING

FEATURING

REV. ELTON COX, CORE FIELD SECRETARY FROM HIGH POINT NORTH CAROLINA, WHO VOWED TO BURN HIMSELF IN OIL IF A RESTAURANT IN HIS HOME TOWN DID NOT DESEGREGATE.

COME HEAR THIS CHAMPION OF FREEDOM SUNDAY, AUGUST 16,

8:00 P.M.

ARNETTE CHAPEL A.M.E.
CHURCH

FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!!

GIANT FREEDOM RALLY!!

HEAR FREEDOM FIGHTER REV. ELTON COX!

HEAR THE FIRST NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE IN GADSDEN COUNTY–

JEWEL DIXIE

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF!!

COME TALK, SING, AND SHOUT FREEDOM!!

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUG. 21 AT 7:30 PM.

NEW ZION CHURCH.

FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!! FREEDOM NOW!!

THE GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT

NEEDS YOUR HELP

We are sure you have noticed the tremendous response Negroes have shown to the voter registration drive in the last few weeks. Presently, almost 2300 Negroes are registered in this county, compared to only 1400 a month and a half ago. Every Monday there has been a line outside the Registrar's office waiting to register.

On September third, the books will beopen six days a week. This means that more will be able to register, but it also means that more work will be needed to convince people to register, to provide transportation, to raise money, and to keep the office running. Our staff members alone cannot do all that is necessary--we need your help! We need volunteers to canvas the county, to type letters, to run the mimeograph machine, to speak in churches, to answer the telephone, and to do a hundred other things. Whatever you can do to help will add to the success of this tremendous task. Be a part of the Freedom Struggle in Gadsden County--fill out the form below--tell us what YOU can do to help!

* * * * * * * * *

Name____

Address_______________________Phone____________

What sort of work could you do? (Typing, Office Work, Canvassing, Providing Transportation, etc.)

____

____

____

When could you work? (Days and times) ________________

____

* * * * * * * * * * *

RETURN THIS PAPER TO: GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT
302 S. 10th St.
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-7244

or give to any staff member.

Gadsden County FREE Press

NEWSLETTER NO. 4 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 22, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church. The GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS is dedicated to equality and justice for all citizens and seeks to promote these ideals.

— * —

187 NEGROES REGISTERED LAST MONDAY!!!

187 Gadsden County Negroes became qualified voters last Monday, bringing the total number of Negroes registered in the county to about 2,300. This is an increase of nearly two thousand since January when only 452 Negroes were registered!

— * —

FORMER HONOR STUDENT REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISIT CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL!

Mrs. Gladys Neal reports that her son Aliman, who graduated in May, was not allowed to make a last visit to his Alma Mater before leaving to begin his studies at Howard University. She said that Aliman was not even given a chance to explain why he wanted to go onto his old campus. She wonders if this refusal is due to the fact that Aliman's fine leadership and enthusiasm for justice was responsible for much of the progress now being made in the county. Shw wonders "what kind of pride for their school will be embedded in the graduates if they are to encounter such embarrassment and humiliation? IS CARTER-PARRAMORE AFRAID OF PROGRESS???

— * —

REGISTRAR HUTCHINSON READS THE GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS.

If you read "Bits And Pieces" in this Thursday's Times, written by the Registrar of this county, you will soon note that he must read carefully the freedom newsletter. We are glad to learn this, because we know that all men need their freedom and want to hear the gospel. We are also happy, although somewhat surprised, to learn of the great love that Hutchinson has for the Negro people. He tells of his strong ties to Negroes and of the many contributions he has made to Negro efforts. Hutchinson seems to think that the good white people of Gadsden County, (and he says there are hundreds like himself) will now refuse to aid Negroes because CORE workers are in town urging people to register and vote. Get this, Editor Hutchinson: Give the Negro a fair break, an equal break, and he won't need a hand-out from his "great white fathers" anymore. If Hutchinson is really so concerned about Negroes, why hasn't he made it convenient for Negroes to register in this county instead of keeping the books open 6 hours a week???

CORE WORKERS SAYS HAVANA WANTS FREEDOM!

Ira Simmons, CORE task force workers in Havana says that people there are ready to register and vote. The entire city has been canvassed and a number of Havana people registered Monday. He has an office at the corners of Conyers and 11th Avenue East. His mailing address is P.O. Box 968 and his phone number is 539-6236. Anyone wishing to obtain information or a free ride to Quincy to register should see Ira.

— * —

C.I.G. TO HAVE MUSICAL BENIFIT

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County will sponser a recital on the evening of the 5th Sunday at 8 p.m. at Saint Hebron Church in Saint Hebron. Everyone is invited to come out and enjoy an evening for Freedom.

— * —

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMING THIS WEEK!

Gadsden County citizens are urged to watch the Democratic convention this week on t.v. or to listen to it on the radio. The seating of the integrated Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be an issue, and large CORE demonstrations are expected

— * —

MASS MEETING HELD LAST SUNDAY NIGHT!

A mass freedom rally was held in Quincy at Arnett Chapel last Sunday evening with Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N.C. the featured speaker. Also featured were Rev. Crutcher, Mr. Evans of the Business and Civic League, Mr. Campbell and CORE president Jewel Jerume Dixie, Rev. Hunter and Patricia Due. Mrs. Due announced that Jewel Dixie of Chattahoochee will run against Otho Edwards for Sheriff. She mentioned that the two CORE workers who were in jail that night would not have been there had Dixie been sheriff of the county. Mrs. Neal was presented with a Freedom record as a token of appreciation for her work. Aliman, former CORE president, was given a check by the CORE group as a token of their regard. Rev. Cox was concerned about the people who stayed away from this meeting. He told freedom fighters that it "is time to act!" He said that the ballot is the greatest weapon. He also urged Negroes to support Negro businessmen and to require them to provide adaquete services. He stressed the need to vote against Goldwater in November. A large collection was taken for the furthering of registration in the area.

FREEDOM NOW!

REGISTER THIS MONDAY FOR FREEDOM!

FIRST MASS MEETING HELD IN CHATTAHOOCHEE!

Chattahoochee had its first Mass Meeting last night at New Jerusalem Church. There was standing room only. Rev. Cox spoke there, and everyone had a fine time for Freedom. The freedom choir of that city offered selections; they were very good. Jewel Dixie gave a campaign speech asking registered voters to vote for him for Sheriff. He explained that there are two things a person must do to be able to vote for him. First, you must register. To do this you go to the registrar's office in the Gadsden County Times office on Mondays between 9-12 and 2-5. Then on election day you must write Jewel Dixie on the ballot and put an "X" by his name. He promised fair and equal law enforcement.

Over $60 was collected for the use of the Negro Progressive League of Chattahoochee in its effort to get Negroes registered to vote. It was evident from this wonderful meeting that Chattahoochee wants freedom, and it wants it now!

— * —

REGISTRATION WORKER LEAVES QUINCY

Mrs. Gladys Neal is leaving Quincy for Milwaukee, Wisconsin to pursue educational advancements. She said that she is leaving only in a physical sense because her mind will be strongly dedicated to the new worth of Gadsden County citizens. She said; "It has been a memorable pleasure to have helped in establishing the value of being a true American citizen. This is my life--sharing my body, bucks and ballot for the promotion of human dignity, justice and fair play".

— * —

2 CORE WORKERS ARE RELEASED FROM JAIL

Scott McVoy and Stu Wechsler, CORE task force workers living in Chattahoochee were released from the County farm on Tuesday with an order from a federal court. The August 18th edition of the St. Petersburg Times said in part: "Judge Carswell said Walter Scott McVoy and Stuart Wechsler were illegally tried and convicted in Justice of the Peace Court". The "Justice" is A. B Blackburn. Attorneys for the two men, both white, and for the others who were canvassing when arrested, are appealing to the 5th Circuit Court. So goes justice in Gadsden County! At their trial last Saturday, Attorney Rosenburger, a visiting lawyer from New York, was rudely evicted from the courtroom where he was observing the trial of the workers. Barbara Preston's fine of $50 was paid by the Gadsden County Citizenship Project. (cont.)

The two men told of their experiences in jail. Although they found conditions deplorable, and plan to make a complaint to the State Board of Prisons, they said that some wonderful things did happen whil they were in jail. During the visiting period many people came. Co-workers brought cigarettes and books. Friends from Chattahoochee came and brought hot dinners for both boys. Both Negroes and whites were allowed to visit with them.

— * —

PATRONIZE BUSINESSES WHERE YOU ARE TREATED LIKE A FIRST CLASS CITIZEN!

Negroes are urged to consider their treatment in local businesses. Are you called by your first name by proprietors who are more than happy to take your money? Do you have to wait while a white person goes ahead of you with pachages when you were there first? Are magazines featuring Negroes for sale in these places, and are Negroes featured in food advertisements? If not, you may be shopping in the wrong place. Money is equal to businessmen, whether it comes from a Negro or a white. Go where your dollar is respected! You probably worked twice as hard for it! If Negro busineses don't have something you want, ask that it be stocked. It is time to show these businessmen, some of whom are supporting segregation any chance they get, that they had better shape up. ,Have a buy-in where you are served pleasantly and courteously.

— * —

TEACH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO WRITE "JEWEL DIXIE"

If you know someone who cannot write but who wants to vote for Jewel Dixie, Negro candidate for Sheriff, teach him to write Jewel Dixie! He must be able to write this to vote in November.

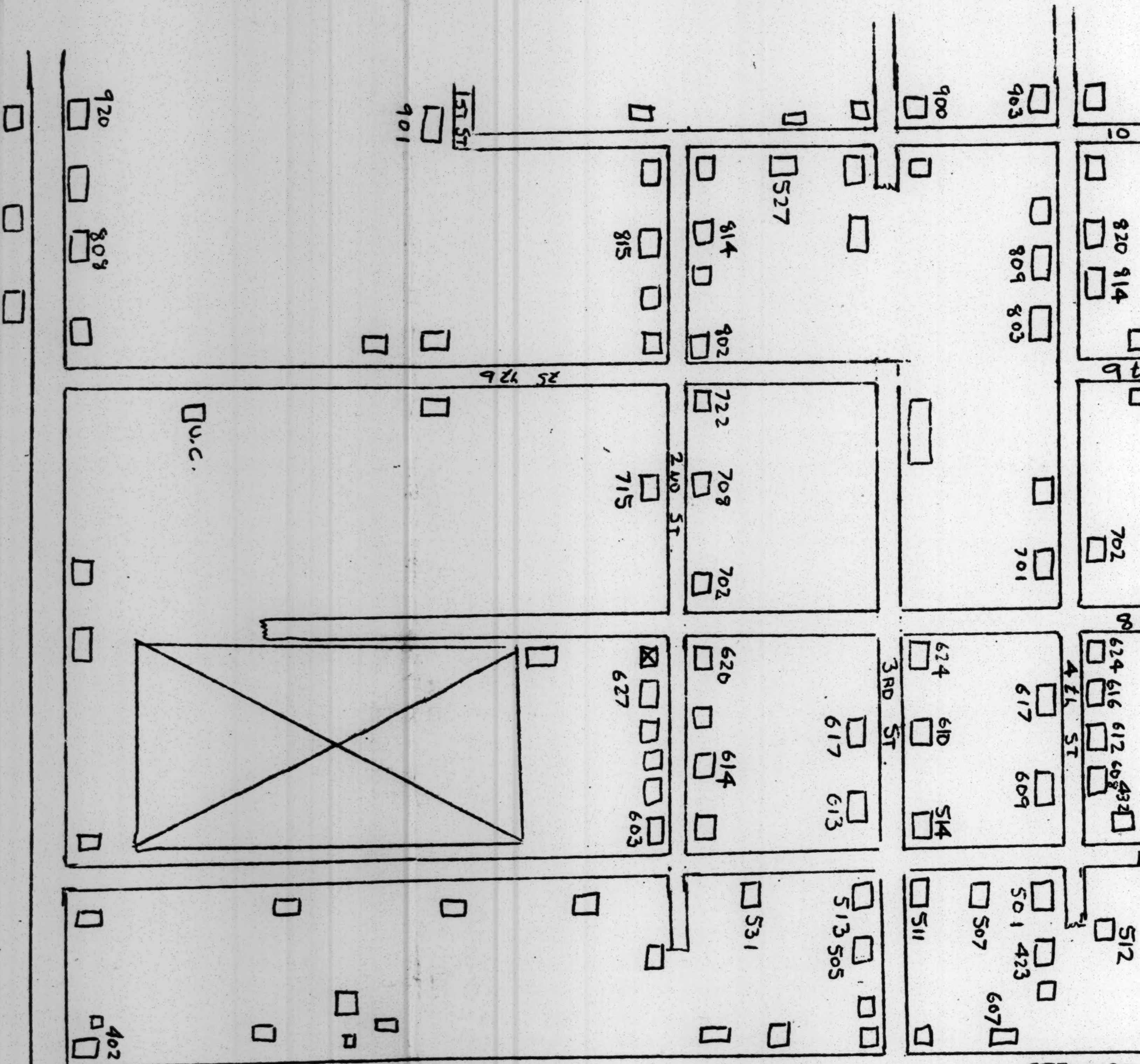
CHURCH REGISTRATION BOOK

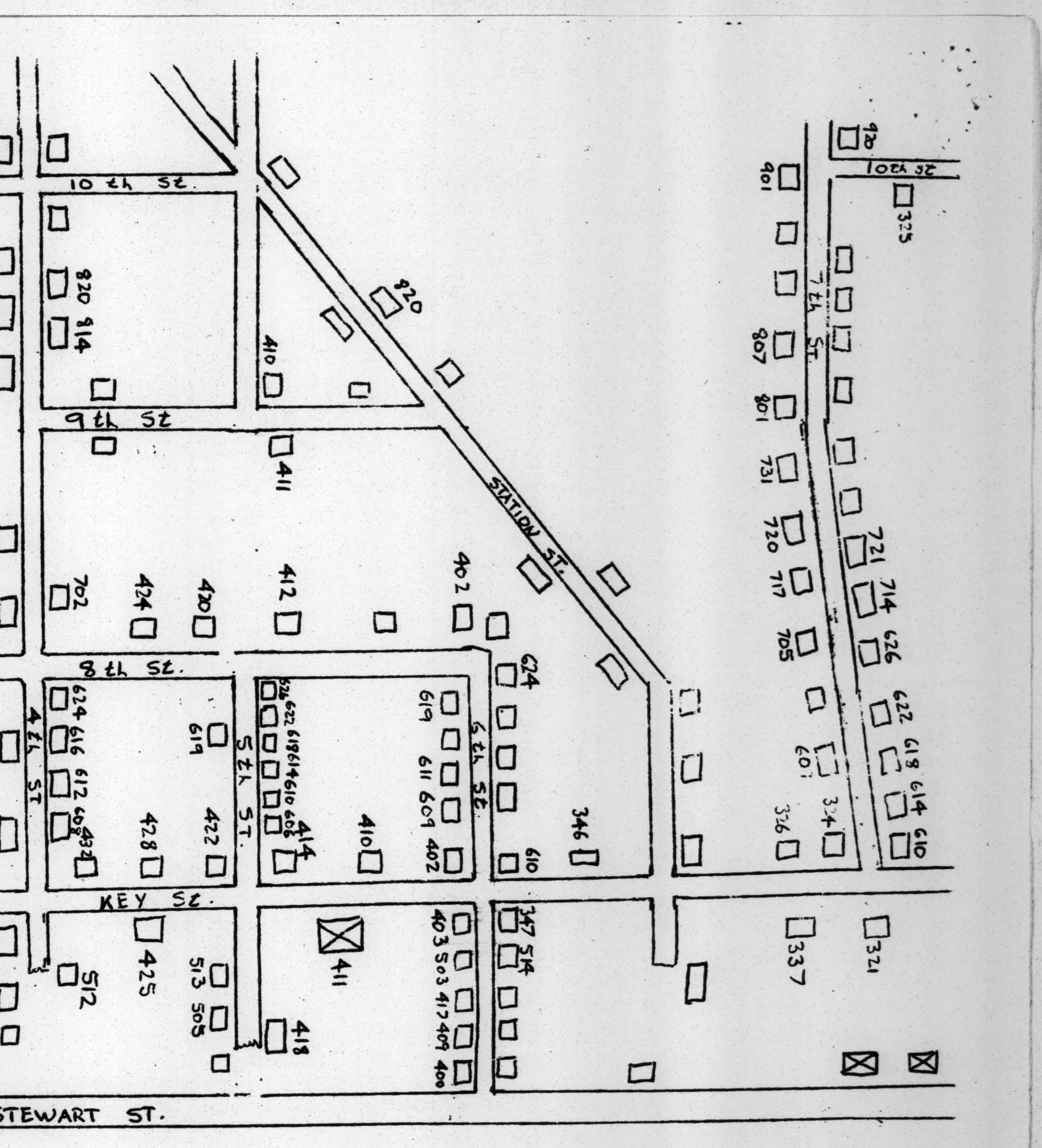
Each church in this county should have a book in it where people can sign when they have registered. If your church doesn't have such a book, tell your pastor that it is time to start taking a count of those who want to work for the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. Find out who is not registered and help them to do this.

— * —

WHERE ARE THE SO-CALLED CHRISTIANS IN THE WHITE COMMUNITY??

Rev. Cox said in the mass meeting tha he wonders how a man can love God whom he has never seen when he doesn't love his brother whom he has seen. Why haven't white ministers spoken out in Gadsden County?


920
901
1ST ST
900
903
10
527
820
814
809
803
815
814
808
902
9
722
708
702
715
2ND ST
U.C.
701
702
8
624
616
612
608
432
4TH ST
617
609
3RD ST
624
610
514
617
613
620
614
627
603
513
505
531
511
507
501
423
512
607
402
STEWART


10 th St.
10th St
9 th St
STATION ST.
7th St.
8 th St.
4 th St
5th St.
5th St
KEY St.
STEWART ST.

SEP 1 0 1964

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

September 3, 1964

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

This is to let y ou know that with great regret I must resign from the task force in order to return to school as of this Monday, September 7, 1964. The final check can be sent to me at the above address. I dislike leaving the project, but after the last staff meeting in New Orleans I am convinced that to do my best in the movement and through CORE as the vehicle, I need further formal training; I was very impressed with the complexity of the problems now facing an effective movement and feel somewhat inadequete to them at present. Also, because I have been fortunate enough to receive a SEDF scholarship I feel I should utilize this opportunity to finish my degree quickly.

There is something I want to express, and perhaps because I am used to writing letters to you, I feel the need to express it to you. This past eight months with CORE has been the most challenging, maturing and valuable single experience I have so far enjoyed in life. I feel indebted to CORE for providing to me the opportunity to learn an effective and meaningful way to express my attitudes—not only on questions of civil rights but on any aspect of my life. However painfully, the CORE rules for action have come to mean more than a methodology for effecting social change, and I suppose I have infused my childhood religion with these practical ways of living.

Further, I am deeply indebted to Patricia Due for her tolerance of my shortcomings and for almost all of the things I have learned and for the growth I am sure I have enjoyed. It is a rare thing for me to want to and be able to express unqualified respect and appreciation for a person whom I feel possesses judgement, experience and understanding superior to my own. Through all these months in all the details of working together under perhaps very unideal circumstances and stress, my respect for Patricia and my amazement at her continued effectiveness and tolerance and just plain ability has grown—to me this is amazing because usually as we get to know someone better, we tend to underrate them because we learn of their failures and humanity.

But in working with Pat and for CORE, my appreciation for her and of CORE has grown and not diminished.

Further, I want to thank Mr. Haley for his patience and advice and his ability to meet my impatience with good humor. His restraint and thoughtfulness have been a tremendous example for me.

And also to Marvin, who in a letter over a year ago agreed with me that perhap s I needed more experience before joining the task force, I want to express my thanks for his interest in our work and his advice and constant reassurance.

And to you, Mr. McCain, despite my frequent collect calls, I want to thank you for your responses to our needs here.

I cannot really think of myself as leaving CORE in any real sense. I hope to be able to return to active status armed with this experience and more than enthusiasm and good intentions--with some concrete skills to offer CORE. I will be going to school very near two fledgling CORE chapters with which I have been working while on staff, and I expect to channel whatever experience I have gained into making them more effective. I hope that if there is anything at all I can do for CORE in any way while in school, you will feel free to call on me. I will always be ready to do what I can.

Well, after all this outp ouring and etc. etc., I remain

Very truly yours,
Judy
Judy Benninger

Marvin Rich
Richard Haley

In case there is something I can do I can be reached at:

1022 N.E. 20th Ave.
Gainesville, Fla.
FRanklin 6-4112

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

SEP 15 1964

9/12/64

Dear Mr. McCain,

I am enclosing my last check as there seems to be some mistake about it. (by the way, my letter about Pat and I not receiving checks should be ignorred).

This check should have been for the usual $44.89 as I worked beyond the pay period of the last two weeks (from Wednesday to Sunday beyond that period). I see that there is a $24.09 noted under "s.a." which I assume means salary advance, however, I never received a salary advance, and Pat will ~~corroborate~~ verify this. Therefore, I believe I am correct in saying that I should receive a check for $44.89 for the past two weeks and a small check to cover Wednesday through tomorrow (Sunday). These should be sent to me in c/o General Delivery

University Station
U. of F.
Gainesville, Florida

You asked about our present account for the NFCEP. The present balance is $1,087.57. I have a check for $10 which I will deposit later, and the ACL U owes the project $12.20. Also, $425 of this balance is funds deposited into the account for convenience sake—this $425 was collected in Gadsden County from various groups. It was hoped that this could be used either to hire additional local people during stress periods or to split it up among the counties to be used for things such as leaflets and newsletters (county office supplies, in short). Mr. Haley is here now, and I hope that we can get around to discussing this.

Good idea

Would it be possible for you to send about 2,000 "I Am Registered" buttons to:

sent 9/15/64
McCain

Gadsden Citizenship Project
302 S. 10th Street
Quincy, Florida

Sorry to bother you about the check, but I am sure it was an oversight which can be easily corrected.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy Benninger

SEP 28 1964

TO: John D. Due, South Eastern Regional Vice Chairman, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, CORE.

DATE: September 12, 1964.

SUBJECT: A suggestion to the N AC for efficient selection of field staff which would provide to project directors qualified and easily accessible applicants.

As my representative to the NAC I wish to bring to your attention some thoughts I have concerning the problems projects face in obtaining qualified staff quickly and inexpensively. In the Florida project, for example, we often found ourselves understaffed with nowhere concrete to turn for persons to fill vacancies. As a result we either remained understaffed or grabbed up the first enthusiastic, relatively non-violent and literate applicant we could find after much expense in the way of phone calls, transportation costs etc. We naturally found that enthusiasm is no substitute for experience and that a person totally unacquainted with the mystique of CORE has some difficulty adjusting to work and is often more inefficient and makes more errors than is really desirable.

As CORE becomes more sophisticated (which it must in certain bureaucratic necessities to surrvive), we should be thinking about ways to save ourselves money and get the most out of each part of the total program. To do this simply, I would suggest two basic processes: first, there should be a standard method of evaluating staff who have already been on projects; second, there should be a method of channeling these experienced persons to appropriate projects when they are needed.

I attach on the following page a sample evaluation form to be used by each project director following the termination of a particular staff member or volunteer, Form "A". These completed forms, I would suggest, should be sent immediately to an appropriate file in the national office. The form, I am sure, needs polishing, but I think that you will agree that it offers the more essential information usually taken into consideration by persons hiring new staff.

Now, supposing that Patricia finds a need to hire four new additional staff, as is now the case with the NFCEP. She has secured local communities for personnel and finds that although there are local people working on each county project, because of the nature of the program, it would be helpful to have someone with previous experience who would be capable of leading his particular area in every way (something which novice local people not connected with CORE chapters are not always able to do). She could send one letter to the national office where the file is kept indicating her expected need in staff (sex, color, etc. possibly), with such qualifications as driving ability etc (since in one county we have a car available but neither staff can drive as of yet). By a simple scanning of Form "A", almost anyone in the national office could pick out a number of persons who would fit the needs of this project.

An immediate form letter could be mailed to appropriate prospects asking them to contact Pat to fill positions. Those who could work would reply and she might come up with sufficient trained personnel to fill these needs. A proposed form letter is also attached, Form "B". Because we usually accept the opinions of other project directors as substantiated by further references and analysis of the regular CORE application blank, (which should be included in the initial mailing of Form "B"), this method is probably at least as good as ones we are now utilizing (somebody's friend is hired, or one conversation with hasty checking of references).

In conclusion then, I do believe that such a method would serve projects well, particularly those isolated Southern projects where well developed CORE chapters are not near enough to provide a steady stream of accessible staff. I understand that similar application files are being developed exclusively by the Louisiana and Mississippi projects, but I think a general file such as described above would be superior to these , and would aid CORE in developing strong programs with qualified staff. I am sure that we have lost a number of competent persons simply because there is no way for Patricia in North Florida, for example, to contact an ex-worker from a former project who might be willing and able to work in North Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Benninger

cc: Floyd McKissick

"A"

CORE STAFF EVALUATION FORM

PERSONAL DATA ON STAFF MEMBER

Name ______________________________ AGE ____________________

ADDRESS ______________________________ PHONE ____________________
(Street and Number)

__________ ____________________ Assigned "race" ______________
(city and state)

• •

DATA ON PROJECT EXPERIENCE

NAME OF PROJECT ____________________ PLACE WORKED ______________________

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT WITH CORE __________ Type of Project ____________________

EXACT WORK OF STAFF MEMBER (office, direct action, freedom school, etc) ____________

NAME OF PROJECT DIRECTOR MAKING EVAL UATION ______________________________

P. D. 's Permanent Adress ______________________ PHONE ______________
(Street and Number)

____
(city and state)

• •

EVALUATION

I do do not (circle one) reccommend that above staff member be considered for future employment with CORE. (If you circled "Do not" , please include a brief explanation below, or if there are qualifications attached to your circling "do", please note these).

I suggest that this person work in the N orth South East West (circle).

This person is is not (circle one) a responsible driver of an automobile.

This person can can not (circle one) type, and can can not (circle one) operate a mimeograph machine.

This person is best qualified to work in voter registration direct action community organization (rent strikes, etc) office work, etc. (circle one).

his person is is not able to lead a program himself (circle one).

"B"

LETTER TO APPROPRIATE SELECTEES FROM FILE

Dear former CORE staff member,

You are among a group of former staff members who, on the basis of your project director's evaluation, may be appropriate resource personnel for a project now being organized.

If your present circumstances seem to fit the needs described below, and if you are interested in rejoining the task force to work on this project, please communicate directly with the project director immediately, by filling in the enclosed application form. You will be contacted soon by the project director concerning your application.

Thank you for your past contributions to CORE and your aid in filling positions for this project.

Very truly yours,

X. Y. Z.

• •

Information on project for which you are being considered

NAME OF PROJECT ______________________ LOCATION ____________________________

EXPECTED DATES OF PROJECT ______________

PROJECT DIRECTOR ______________________________________

P.D.'S ADRESS ____________________________ PHONE ________________
(street and number)

____
(city and state)

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES ___________________________________ (V. R., D. A., etc).

BAIL _____ (YES) ______(NO) TRANSPORTATION ____(YES) ______(NO)
(furnished)

Dedicated to the Free Community of Scholars

FREEDOM ~~PARTY~~ FORUM

1639 N.W. 1st Avenue
Gainesville, Florida
Phone: 372-1830

Florida

APR 15 1965

April 7, 1965

Attorney John D. Due, Jr.
CORE SEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

I finally received your letter re: summer project. I like your ideas, program and staff-wise. However, I do not consider myself the appropriate person to draw this up—I'm too out of touch with your situation there, and I'm tired of submitting elaborate plans which are hardly even considered, let alone even answered (not refering to yo u, of course). I would make one comment. Dana Swan is now employed by SCLC out of their Atlanta office. He is working specifically with SCOPE, which as you know, is a summer student voter registration project. When I spoke with H. Williams a few months ago, he mentioned that they expect about 500 students, mostly white, and they plan to move into North Florida, some of the counties presently being ours. Dana has recently confirmed this. Don't we need some communication with Williams on this?

I am writing to formally request that you draw up whatever papers are necessary for the Free University of Florida to incorporate. Also to ap ply to tax exemption. I heard from a foundation interested in funding us, and this is a must. I have no idea what the proceedure is—the law students will be in finals and then recreating until early in May, and I think we need to get to this pronto.

Heard from Toby—a lawyer from Neptune Beach will do the suit for us, as I understand it. If he doesn't comethrough soon, I wonder if you would be able to do this. The more I learn of the G-ville police department, the more I think we should sue- -they need to be taught something abo ut their function in society.

It was nice seeing you. Please advise with regard to above. May see you Friday if I can make it to the march.

love,
Judy
Judy Benninger

① James Farmer
② George Wiley
③ Richard Haley

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

12 Counties

Negro Vote Drive Called For Section

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The Florida NAACP called Saturday for a massive voter registration drive in 12 northwest Florida counties and asked the federal government to investigate discrimination at hospitals.

Eighteen representatives from 12 NAACP county branches met here and drew up a statement.

It called for a reassessment of conditions of the Negro and civil rights in the northwest section of the state, "from Tallahassee to Pensacola and from the Georgia-Alabama border to the Gulf of Mexico."

Gadsden County was picked to kickoff the voter registration drive with the aid of John Brooks of Richmond, Va., director of the NAACP voter registration division. He was scheduled to be in the county during the week of April 26 to help set up the campaign.

The meeting also called for the federal government to investigate "discrimination in one form or another at the following hospitals which the NAACP said were receiving federal funds:

Memorial in Bay County; Blountstown in Calhoun County; George E. Weems Hospital in Franklin County; Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee; Gadsden County Hospital at Quincy; Municipal Hospital at Port St. Joe; Jackson County Hospital at Marianna; Walton County Hospital at De Funiak Springs; and Washington County Hospital at Chipley.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/28/64

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	JEFFERSON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts				
1. Canvassing	830	100	100	170
2. Leafleting	2,800			90
3. Churches	300		200	
4. Mass meetings	180	500	175	260
5. Other meetings			35	
6. Telephone				20
B. Totals	4,110	600	510	540
C. # Agreeing to Register	250	100	175	200
D. # Transported	45	50	35	80
E. Approx. # Registered	149	75	49	119
F. # Refusing to Cooperate	5	4	0	0
G. Total Registration this project	1,016	350	49	388
H. Negro Reg. % before project	11.5	52.2	24.5	48.4
I. Present Negro Reg. %	20.0	63.6	26.5	66.5
J. Registration Potential	9,716	1,115	1,913	725

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME ~~Steve McVoy, & Johnny~~ Watson, Ira Simmons, Scott McVoy & Stuart Wechsler.

DATES COVERED 8-18-64 TO 8-24-64

COUNTY ~~Gadsden (City of Quincy)~~

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

We have been followed by police & stopped several times. Police have been taking pictures of registration office and people waiting in line outside.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The Registrar has started slowing down; only 170 were registered this week, as compared to 214 the week before. Goldwater signs have been put up both inside and outside the registrar's office.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	830
2. Leafletting	2800
3. Churches	300
4. Mass meeting	180

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 250.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 45.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD [illegible] 140.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

About 5 people refused to register. A couple refused because "only God could advise them to register". Two people in a rural area refused because of fear.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 2445.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

Bruce Huston & David Dukes

NAME______________

August 27-29, 1964

DATES COVERED______________

[illegible], Fla.

COUNTY______________

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

If I explained in detail our harrassment problems of this week, I think you would send us a staff psychiatrist. Details are in the hands of the lawyers in Tallahassee.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

Very very slow still.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

		NUMBER OF PEOPLE
	Canvassing	[illegible]
1.	Mass meeting	[illegible]
2.		[illegible]
3.		
4.		

100

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER______________.

50

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER__________.

75

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD__________.

VII. N[illegible] ([illegible]ir reasons)

350

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE______________.

Due to unavoidable tie-ups in t ransportation Saturday, we were unable to determine the exact number registered. We can obtain this information next week by checking the numbers on the registration cards.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Sidney Daniels

WEEK ENDING 8/27/64

COUNTY Jefferson

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1. canvassing	100
2. mass meeting	175
3. church	200
4.	
5. other meetings	35
	510

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 175

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 35

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 49

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 0 (REASONS BELOW)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 49

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 687

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 1,913

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

NAME Elinor Lerner and Doris Rutledge

Dates COVERED Aug 16 - Aug 22, 1964

County Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT: A white car,31W 1314, circled the house and shot once on Aug 18; called FBI. On Aug 19 Doris and I were threatened by someone downtown. On Aug 22, police tried to get Negroes, who had just joined the NAACP to "run us out of town".

II Compliants about registration: On Friday, Aug 21, they slowed down to one every 5 minutes. Two people reported being told by their employers not to register.

III: People contacted:

MEANS	NUMBER	
1. meetings	260	
2. leaflets	90	
3. canvass	170	
4. telephone	20	total 540

LV Number of peopel agreeing to register 200
V Actual number taken to register 50

VI Approx. number registered during this period 119

VIII Total number registered to date: 388

MANY WORKERS STUDENTS

Voter Registration Directed By CORE

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a two-part series on the drive to register Negroes to vote in north Florida towns.

TALLAHASSEE — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has been working this summer in north Florida towns to get Negroes registered on the voter rolls.

Many of the CORE workers are white students who live in the Negro neighborhoods, get subsistence wages and are often harassed and arrested.

HEAD of the project is Patricia Stevens Due, a young Negro woman who has been active in CORE demonstrations for years, since she was a freshman at Florida A & M University. Her assistant is Judy Benninger of Gainesville, a former graduate student at the University of Florida.

These two began the Gadsden County program before the spring primaries and the north Florida project grew out of their work. Patricia and Judy saw nearly 1,000 new Negroes added to the registration list by April. Before that, fewer than 500 Negroes had been registered.

WORKING in Quincy and Gadsden County now are six college students. Two of them are Negroes—John Atson of Quincy and Ira Simmons of Miami. The other four who are white are Stuart Wechsler of New York, Jim Harmlin of Daytona Beach, and two cousins, Scott McVoy and Steve McVoy of Gainesville.

In Madison are Bruce Huston of Tampa and Mike Geisen of Gainesville and two law clerks, Ned Taylor and Norman Knoff, both of New York.

In Live Oak, are two girls — Doris Rutledge, a sophomore at A & M, and Elnor Lerner of Washington, D.C., a graduate student at the University of Rochester.

A GOOD many of these young persons will be going back to college shortly after the first of September.

And that poses a problem. Can the Negro communities keep up the head of steam and get the rest of the Negroes registered?

"Frankly, no," said one CORE worker. "There was a drive on in Quincy before the spring primaries and hundreds of Negroes registered for the first time. Then the books closed for the primary, and when they opened again, very few Negroes registered — until we began this new drive three weeks ago."

Judy Benninger says, however, that CORE will continue the Gadsden County project as a model voter registration project. In the drive, about 600 Negroes have registered to vote in Gadsden County. There are still 10,000 Negroes unregistered in Gadsden County, about 1,200 in Madison County.

The college students work hard. They print leaflets, newsletters, make speeches in Negro nightclubs and at Negro churches.

THEY are paid subsistence wages of $22 a week.

Other expenses — telephones, postage, mimeograph — are paid by contributions from local Negroes.

"We went into a church Sunday," said Ira Simmons, "and they had the regular collection and they got $10. They took up a collection for us and we got $20."

The lives of the CORE workers are made miserable by harassment and actual attacks. They are arrested frequently for trespass and for reckless driving.

In all three towns, they live in Negro neighborhoods with Negroes. This action, more than the get-out-the registration campaign, enrages the white people in the towns.

In all three counties, the CORE workers are trying to get the registrar to open his office more often. In all three counties, it seems unlikely that he will before Sept. 3 when the law requires them to open their offices five days a week until 30 days before the November election.

St. Petersburg Times
Friday, August 14, 1964

CITY EDITION

OVER All
PROJECT

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times
Wednesday,
August 26, 1964

Shots Pepper Civil Rights Worker's Car

MADISON (UPI)—Five shotgun blasts were fired early yesterday at the unoccupied automobile of a young civil rights worker who has been active in a drive to desegregate local restaurant sand the movie theatre.

Police said three of the shots struck the car, which was parked outside the residence of the Rev. D. H. Jamison, a Negro minister with whom two white civil rights workers are staying.

POLICE SAID the other two shots struck the ground and peppered a house next door to Jamisons. Police said the shots apparently were fired by a person on foot and there are no clues as to his identity. No one saw or heard a car in the vicinity of the shooting, according to police.

The car is owned by Michael Geison, 22, a University of Florida student from Gainesville and a former worker for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) now doing volunteer civil rights work in Madison. He authored a letter to Gov. Farris Bryant Monday which asked for an investigation of charges that a deputy sheriff threatened Geison's life and that police did not give sufficient protection to the local civil rights drive.

Bruce Huston of Tampa, 19-year-old junior at Florida State University and a member of CORE, said a few hours after the shots were fired at Geison's car, he answered the telephone at the Jamison residence where he also is staying and was threatened by an unidentified male caller.

Huston said the man said "that five was a miss. The next five won't be. Get out of town."

Huston said he notified the FBI at Jacksonville and asked an investigation of the incident. Huston is heading a CORE drive to register Negroes in this little farming community of 3,500. He said there has been no attempts to keep Negroes from registering and they are signing up at the rate of about 75 a week.

One restaurant, the Chuck Wagon, desegregated its service two weeks ago and the manager said all his waitresses quit and local white people are not patronizing him. Other restaurants in the area are being tested.

Madison is so small that white and Negroes have always lived close together. The Jamison home is just four or five blocks from the police station and there is a white family living across the street from the Jamison house.

MADISON
COUNTY

GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES, QUINCY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1964

Bits And Pieces

BY HUTCH

With humbleness and sincerity I want to thank the many, many people that have written, telephoned and told me personally of their appreciation of last week's Bits and Pieces. I heard so much about it until I had to go back and read it over carefully a couple of times — was afraid I had missed something I'd said.

The Saturday edition of the "Core" Freedom Press had quite a lot to say about the article. And while on that subject I found out in that edition that the Negro who is running against our Democratic nominee for sheriff is registered. They just had his name wrong in a previous publication. His name is Jewel Jerome Dixie, not "Jules" Dixie.

This Core outfit has been very emphatic in their brainwashing of the colored people to be sure that they register as democrats — then they turn around and start a campaign to defeat the legally nominated democratic sheriff by asking these people to write in Dixie's name as an independent. They don't stay together too long, the way I see it.

I did not see the incident as I was busy at the time, but I'm told there was a little skirmish between one of the white Core workers and a local resident Monday just before noon. It seems that this character, who is a real "specimen of American youth" if I ever saw one, was in the act of taking pictures of the Quincy man after being advised not to do so. I'm told he was tapped, not too lightly, on the side of his head for his efforts. I'm not certain, but I believe if that camera was carefully inspected it would be found minus any film because I don't believe anyone with a speck of knowledge about photography would waste valuable film snapping his camera at an angle through a plate glass window in an effort to get a picture of a subject inside a rather dark room. He pulled this trick on me on August 17 and I must admit I was not impressed — nor alarmed.

Of course there was no case made in the little fracas but I understand it was duly referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Tallahassee. It begins to look to me like we don't have a place for local police or judges. Everything has to be handled by the federal authorities these days.

Had a visit from my colored friend and former employee, Sam Singleton, who now lives in Ft. Lauderdale. Sam was in Monday to see me and he didn't have a very good impression of what he saw on the outside of the Times office with those white Core workers steering those colored people in to register. Sam said he felt that if those people wanted to register and vote they should do it on their own hook.

Sam started to work here at the Times office as janitor and printers devil. He soon learned to feed presses and do other skilled tasks around the shop. For a number of years he held down a good job as pressman on a paper down at Belle Glade.

Sam is not well educated and could barely read and write when he lived here. He now has his own business in Ft. Lauderdale, drives a good automobile, dresses well and is doing fine. Sam is also a registered voter in Broward County and he insists that neither Core or any other organization had anything to do with the fact. Knowing Sam as well as I do, I'm confident he is telling the truth.

GADSDEN
COUNTY
(Hutchinson
is the
registrar)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chattahoochee, Fla.
Route 1, Box 105
August 24, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Fla.

Dear Hutch:

I would like to take this means to congratulate you on your article "Bits and Pieces" in the Gadsden County Times of Thursday, August 20, 1964.

I am glad that people that are in positions such as yours, will use this means to let the public know how decent people feel about how our colored people are being led astray. I feel that news media such as newsmen and television has led many of our colored people wrong because they have done much of their wrong doings seeking publicity.

I would like to encourage you to continue to use your articles and newspaper to inform and encourage people to live by the Golden Rule and the principles that our forefathers lived and died for. These principles did not include paying corrupt people to lead our people astray or to take that which belongs to others and we have not earned for ourselves.

Yours very truly,
Malcolm Smith

Okeechobee, Florida
August 22, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Florida

Dear Love:

Have just read August 20th Gadsden County Times and read with so much interest your column "Bits & Pieces" by "Hutch." I breathed a sigh of relief to read somebody's expression of my own personal feelings. I am sure you remember the series of cartoons of many years ago entitled, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," the author of which I cannot recall. Well, I have been impressed over and over in all these racial distresses and disturbances that there is now a new need "When the Negro Needs a Friend." He needs to be told just what you have written, as he is not hearing this real truth from the false leaders. I think I have never read a clearer depiction of a situation.

Then when I turned inside the paper and read the article of Maj. Hughes Alonzo Robinson of Fort Valley, Ga., a distinguished Negro educator and retired Army officer attacking "Rabblerousers," again I gave a sigh of relief that at least the Negro has one friend! I congratulate him on speaking out, and I am sure there are thousands of others who feel as he does and I long to see the day when they can be as strong in standing publicly for what they believe, as do these others who have been so cruelly misled.

I enclose a dollar which I feel will cover cost of six copies of the August 20th issue and mailing and am asking you to please send these to me.

I thank you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. R. F. Godard

AROUND The SQUARE

By Suber

About this voter registration. It just makes me furious to see a white voter come in — one who is middle-aged — smile real smugly when he registers. I just want to shake him and ask him how come he has waited this long. There is an elderly white lady in Chattahoochee who says her father didn't believe in women voting so she has never registered — and she acts proud of it. And then there are plenty of college students I know who are 21 and over who should have registered. I can name quite a few Subers who haven't registered, too.

St. Petersburg Times
Sunday, August 16, 1964
CITY EDITION

PETITIONS FOR CASE REMOVAL

Evicted Attorney Files Against Judge

Times-Miami Herald Service

QUINCY — Ernst Rosenberger, civil rights attorney who was evicted from Justice of the Peace A. B. Blackburn's court yesterday, has accused Blackburn of illegally jailing three voter registration workers.

Blackburn sentenced three young persons to 60 days in jail or a $50 fine for trespassing on a farm where they had gone to coach Negro workers on how to register to vote.

THE THREE ARE Walter Scott McVoy, Gainesville; Stuart Wechsler, New York, and Barbara Jean Preston, Chattahoochee.

There were arrested Aug. 7 and had been free since then on $100 bond.

Rosenberger, of New York, and Howard Dixon, Miami attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, filed a removal petition with U.S. District Judge Harrold Carwell Friday. This was to take the case away from Blackburn. A receipt of the filing and a notice of the removal were sent to Blackburn by certified mail.

BLACKBURN said nothing short of a direct order from Judge Carswell could remove jurisdiction from his court.

Rosenberger claims that the filing of the petition itself is, under the U.S. code, sufficient to get Blackburn out of the picture and that the trail in Blackburn's court yesterday was a shame.

Rosenberger says Jurge Carswell will be asked Monday for a writ of habeas corpus to free the voter educators.

During the trial, Blackburn ordered a deputy sheriff to throw Rosenberger out of the room because one of the defendants was looking at Rosenberger, who was not officially representing the three workers.

GADSDEN
COUNTY

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

September 30, 1964

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE	JEFFERSON
Negro Pop. as % of total	59%	47%	27%	59%
# of Negroes elegible to reg.	12,261	3,067	2,159	2,600
Negro registration July 7	1,425	1,602	1,046	638
% Negro registration July 7	11.5	52.2	48.4	24.5
Negro registration Sept. 30	4,340	2,200	1,584	1189
% Negro registration Sept. 30	35.4	71.7	73.3	45.7
Number registered this project	2,915	602	538	551
Percentage increase this proj.	23.9	19.5	25.9	21.2

TOTAL REGISTRATION THIS PROJECT: 4606

* * * * * *

Staff Members:

Gadsden County--Scott McVoy, Havana, Fla.
David S. McVoy & Helen Henderson, Quincy, Fla.
Stuart Wechsler, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Madison County--Sadie Jones & David Dukes, Madison, Fla.

Jefferson County--Sidney Daniels & Doris Rutledge, Monticello, Fla.

From:
Field Secretary — B. Elton Cox

FIELD REPORT

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Doris Rutledge

WEEK ENDING Sept. 23m 1964

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

None

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

None

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER ________

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS ________

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD ________

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE _____ (REASONS BELOW)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 538

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 1,584

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 575

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Scott McVoy, Stuart Wechsler, Helen Henderson, Steve McVoy

WEEK ENDING Sept. 26, 1964

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

Followed by several cars, stopped by police several times, Scott McVoy arrested on trumped-up traffic charge.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

Registrar is taking twice as long to register people as before.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1. Canvassing	300
2. Churches	100
3. Mass Meeting	250
4. Newsletter	5000
5.	

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 200

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 45

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 355

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE none (REASONS BELOW)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 2690

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 4116 (33.5%)

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 8145

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Sidney Daniels

WEEK ENDING Sept. 22, 1964

COUNTY Jefferson

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

none

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

none

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1.	canvassing	160
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 112

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 20

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 108

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 18 (REASONS BELOW)
1. Couldn't afford to stand in line all day
2. Lack of transportation

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 471

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 1109

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 1491

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES MONTH OF OCTOBER 1964

Counties	Contacted	Registered	
Gadsden			
Jefferson			
Madison	BOOKS CLOSED		

Suwannee			
Voter Registration Figures For Month of November 1964			
Leon *	~~185-~~ 000	92 000	
Liberty *	000	000	
Gadsden	185	100	
Jefferspn	100	85	
Madson	79	56	

* - Counties were not worked until December 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER 1964

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
Liberty	100	66
Leon	185	130
Jefferson	100	50
Madison	125	90
Gadsden	200	180

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1965

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTRATION
Gadsden	250	120
Madison	130	85
Jefferson	160	60
Leon	120	90
Liberty	65	20
Lafayette	100	55

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1965

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
Leon	Books Closed 0	Books Closed
Liberty	80	40
Madison	60	20
Jefferson	56	26
Lafayette	70	20
Gadsden	100	95

~~Spiver~~ Florida

Spiver Gordon

March 29, 1966

Mr. Jack A. Davis
Executive Secretary
Florida Council of Churches
100 Liberty Avenue
Orlando, Fla. 32801

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 19th.

We are happy to hear that you would like to invite our CORE people to your Seminar On Religion and Race. We feel that this is a very worthwhile venture. The names of our CORE people in Florida are as follows:

Florida field secretary
Spiver Gordon
540½ W. Brevard Ave.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Attorney
John Drew
540½ West Brevard Ave.
Talahassee, Fla.

National Action Council
A.D. Moore
Post Office Box 6096
Station B
Miami, Florida

Dunnellon Chapter
John W. Bostick Chairman
P. O. Box 771
Dunnellon, Fla.

Gainesville Chapter
Arrago Welch Chairman
Box 13137, University Station
Gainesville, Fla.

St. Petersburg Chapter
W. C. Banks Chairman
1905½ 11th Ave. So.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

I am sure that the above CORE people will be very interested in attending your seminat. Again, we thank you for this opportunity to become a part of your plans. Please keep in touch with our people in Florida, we feel that the church and the civil rights movement need to be as closely united as they possibly can be.

Yours for freedom,

HEC:fcc

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
100 LIBERTY AVE. • TELEPHONE 422-7077 • ORLANDO, FLA. 32801

ORGANIZED 1947

President
THE VERY REV. ROBERT R. PARKS
Jacksonville, Florida

First Vice-President
THE REV. WALTER WHITE
Tampa, Florida

Second Vice-President
MRS. CHRIS MATHESON
Gainesville, Florida

Third Vice-President
MR. SAM LAWDER
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Secretary
THE REV. B. HARRISON TAYLOR
Orlando, Florida

Treasurer
MR. CHARLES C. COLLEY, JR.
Orlando, Florida

Immediate Past-President
THE REV. RICKARD K. WIGGINS
Bradenton, Florida

Christian Education
THE REV. T. ALBERT LAWRENCE
Avon Park, Florida

Christian Social Relations
THE REV. J. STUART DICKSON
St. Petersburg, Florida

Church Planning and Strategy
THE REV. ROYALL A. YOUNT
Tampa, Florida

Evangelism
THE REV. TROY BRADY
Bradenton, Florida

Finance
THE REV. BRUCE GANNAWAY
Ocala, Florida

Christian Migrant Ministry
THE RT. REV. W. L. HARGRAVE
St. Petersburg, Florida

Director
THE REV. BEN FRATICELLI
Orlando, Florida

Radio and Television Chairman
THE REV. ROBERT LIBBY
Jacksonville, Florida

Director
MR. SAM LAWDER
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

March 19, 1966

570d

C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Sirs:

Am including a sheet of information that I am sure will be of interest to you.

We have tried without success to locate a Florida headquarters for CORE. Perhaps you do not have one. But do you have local units. If so, and you would provide me with the names and addresses of local chairmen, I will contact them and invite them to participate and help us promote this fact-finding venture.

Also, if you have field personnel working in Florida, I would be glad to invite them, if I had the necessary information.

Will appreciate your help.

Cordially yours,

Jack A Davis
Executive Secretary

Copy to the Rev. Robert Shirer

INFORMATION

ABOUT SEMINAR ON RELIGION AND RACE

The Florida Council of Churches invites your interest and participation in a state-wide Seminar on Religion and Race at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, May 3-4, 1966.

The purpose of the Seminar is:

1. To gather information and present a total picture of the racial situation in Florida in 1966.
2. To share this information with all interested groups.
3. To look at recent legislation and discover its implications for Florida in matters of race.
4. To supply information on which responsible groups can make recommendations and influence action.

Those planning the Seminar desire very much the participation of representatives of all organized religious groups, and civil rights groups working in Florida. They want representation broadly geographical and from all types of communities. Scholarships will be available covering meals and lodging and registration for some who could not otherwise attend. Representatives from the legislature and other branches of state government will also be invited.

Areas of interest to be surveyed are: (1) Education, (2) Employment, (3) Housing, (4) Participation in Local Government, and (5) Community Relations.

The schedule will cover 24 hours, from noon on Tuesday till noon on Wednesday. Three meals will be served by the College.

The cost is estimated at $10, not including transportation. This includes a $2 registration fee, a double occupancy motel room, and meals.

If you are interested in receiving future mailings about the Seminar, send your name and address with this request to:

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
100 Liberty Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32801

January 6, 1966

TO: Spiver Gordon
North Florida Field Secretary

Richard Haley
Southern Project Director

National Office

DATE: July 14-24,1965

FROM: William Dalrymple

SUBJECT: Field Report

I came to Jefferson County from Madison County Wednesday, July 14. That day twelve Negroes were rigistered at the county Courthouse. Bill Bradley was here. Thursday and Friday I chauffeured him around the community. Saturday I drove to a staff meeting in Quincy. From Quincy I proceeded to Madison where I attended a mass meeting which was planned to engender spirit for the coming city election (July 27) in which a Negro was running for city commissioner.

Sunday I participated in a series of tests of swimming areas in Madison County. These were planned by the Madison County Youth Movement and supported and advised by CORE. While stationed in Madison I had done some research about the ownership of an area of beach at Cherry Lake and found that it was granted to the county by the Federal Government under stipulations that were interpreted by LCDC lawyers to mean that if Negroes were discriminated against the Federal Government would re-enter. The county had leased the land to a nonprofit corporation. The condition for membership in the corporation charter did not allow for Negroes to join since a simple majority was needed to grant membership. I had asked a few unsuspecting whites whether the beach was private or public. All of them felt it was public. They had gone there and never heard of membership requirements. When a group of our several of our cars attempted to enter the area the gates were closed and several cars blocked the way. The proprietor said we needed membership. The lawyers felf that they had enough evidence to bring suit.

We visited the next place at Cherry Lake which we found upon verbal report from the owner was called Al Acreage Swimming and Boating Club. The sign at the front entrance of the club advertises free swimming and $1.00 docking charge. There were many whites about. Many appeared hostile. We were told by the owner and the man who leases the place the it was public-- to whites. They were very explicit in saying that they do not allow colored. Since we had decided to leave when refused admittance, ~~and~~ we did so although many of the youths were quite aroused by the refusals. It appeared that with a beautiful lake and a swimming pool in Madison, the only place a Negro could swim was in his bathtub--if he had one.

We returned to the city of Madison. The lawyers left. Several of the participants decided that it was too hot and swimming sounded too good to just leave. A clear water swimming hole, Blue Springs, that was commonly thought of as public was chosen to test. Two cars proceeded to the rural area near Hamilton County down Highway 90 where it is located. We turned into a crowded woods surrounded parking area. Several white men gathered about. One car left to call the sheriff, Semie Moore, as trouble seemed imminent. I and six youths with ages ranging from twelve to seventeen remained. This was a mistake. We were not prepared for what followed. We began walking toward the water and were met by several white men who were quite aroused and who proceeded to make oaths and threaten our lives. With this we, turned around and headed toward the car. About twenty white men and teenagers with iron bars, sticks, and bottles then swung around the other side of the car. We began to unhurriedly enter the car. The mob continued uttering oaths, ordering us to leave, and entertaining ~~the~~ possibilities of not letting us go. With everyone in the car, I began to slowly drive away. The mob ran after the car. One of the youths in the car returned an oath. A bottle was thrown which hit the car. I then left with great speed. We waited on the highway to intercept the other car. The sheriff had told them that the land was private and that we would go at our own risk. The Youth Movement will decide what they want to do with these three swimming areas.

Monday, July 19, I visited various city and county officials in Jefferson County ~~to do~~ for preliminary research. I saw the county clerk, county tax assessor, county tax collector, county superintendent of schools, city clerk, and the local ASC representative. Both clerks were difficult to obtaine information from. I had a fruitful discussion with the superintendent. He withheld information concerning the integration plans but told me of an appointment to be made by the governor to the schoolboard. The nominee was the wife of the school board member who had died. Also, Monday Emmit Tribue, three local citizens, and myself canvassed the Llyod area to get people to register. Monday Night I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Voters' League.

Tuesday, July 20, I discussed the possibility of sending a petition to Governor Burns asking him to appoint a Negro to the school board with several influential and active local citizens. The idea was well received. A petition was drawn and signatures obtained. I called the govener's office to ask about how far the governor had gone in making the appointment. I was told that it would be processed in a couple of days. I told them to expect the petition challenging the appointment of the white person and to expedite its reviewal. I attended annonproductive NAACP meeting Tuesday Night.

Wednesday, July 21, in the morning, copies of the petition were sent special delivery to the governor and the newspapers. The people from the Lloyd area which we canvassed Monday were carried to the courthouse. Fifteen people were registered that day. I attended an abortive Executive Board meeting. That night we wished to sound out the ideas about what action we should take next on the petition. The subject was aptly avoided by the two Uncle Toms who controlled the meeting.

Thursday, July 22, a group of local citizens went to the State Capitol to put more emphasis on their demands for a Negro on the school board. I drove a group. Spiver Gordon, Northern Florida Field Secretary, who arranged an appointment, accompanied them to see Mr. Sikes the governor's assistant in civil rights matters. The group was told that the governor had signed the appointment of the white person just a few hours before~~.~~ and that when he makes up his mine he won't change it. The patent unjustice of this act when over half the population is Negro, and the school board of five is all white inspired the organization of a to picket at the state capitol for the following Monday.

I spent Friday, Saturday, and Sunday working with local citizens publishing information sheets and handouts, distributing handouts, and organizing a meeting Sunday to prepare for the demonstration Monday.

I am followed almost every night here. Often a chase results. Descriptions of several of the vehicles have been obtained. At least one youth has been definitely identified. The sheriff and a highway patrolman, Blount, were informed and their consensus was that the chasers have the right to the road.

Friday, July 23, I was arrested by Highway Patrolman, Blount for having an improper license. I am a volunteer worker, ie., unpaid, and the law definitely exempts use from having a Florida license. Blount was informed of this, nevertheless he jailed me with $35.00 bond. Spiver Gordon and I talked to Major Keith, ~~one~~ the head of the state traffic division, in regard to arrest of civil rights workers for similar charges.

City elections in Monticello come in December of this year. The offices of Mayor, Police Chief, City Clerk, and four of the seven commissioners will be contested The city books will not be opened until three weeks before the voting. Not many Negroes are registered in this small county ~~spot~~ seat. Organizing for this election and running Negro candidates will be an ideal prelude to county elections the following November. I am not yet sure of relative White-Negro population (the possibilities of winning).

George,
please let Carl see this.

To: Spiver Gordon
Field Secretary of CORE
Date: July 28, 1965

From: William Dyrample

Subject: Chasing and firing at CORE car.

The meeting of the Jefferson County Voter's League broke up at 11:00. David Jones, Irving Walker, and Edward Gilley had reported a white 1964, Chevrolet pickup truck with four white youths circling the meeting hall. At 11:30 Bill Dalrymple driving the CORE car with Queenie Jones, Bertha Jones, David Jones, Emmitt Tribue, and Paul Hawkins left the meeting hall with Owen Hardy following. Near the country club, three miles before Owen and Grace Hardy's driveway, the pickup was seen driving the opposite direction and pulling up along Highway 149. It turned around and proceeded to follow Owen Hardy. It passed the Hardy truck and followed our car in an 80 m.p.h. chase for two miles. When the CORE car had showed up and entered the Hardy driveway, the pickup had pulled up within 200 feet. As the CORE car pulled into the driveway two shots which were seen and heard, fired from the pickup. The pickup truck continued on down the highway. The sheriff's office was called and Deputy Ward came to the Eddie Gallon residence at midnight. He wrote up a complaint.

Field Reports

Fla

TO: National Office **Date:** July 25-31, 1965

Richard Haley
Southern Director

Spiver Gordon
North Florida Field
Secretary for CORE

FROM: William Dalrymple

SUBJECT: Field Report

On Sunday, July 25, in the late afternoon a meeting was held to discuss the picket planned for the following day. Handouts telling of the picket and meeting were distributed the preceding day in the town of Monticello and at various night spots throughout the county in the evening. Distributing the handouts within the city was quite disturbing to local whites but there was no trouble. As I prepared to leave the city to go into the rural areas, I accompanied a group of local citizens, who were to go with me, to the sheriff's office for protection. We were told by one of the deputies that he would follow us out of town.

Sunday morning and afternoon several of the citizens involved in the planning talked at churches. Many people were contacted at a large funeral.

The meeting went well. Although it was announced only a day before, about seventy people came. Spirit was lively and the meeting abley conducted by local citizens. Spiver

Gordon, CORE field secretary, gave a brief speech and conducted a non-violent workshop. The names of those who were to picket were taken and transportation arranged.

The group was informed that James Farmer would join the picket.

Monday, July 26, more than fifty picketed the State Capitol protesting Gov. Burns' appointment of a white to the school board. The picket lasted approximately three hours. One of the purposes of the picket was to inform Negroes in Florida that Burns is not their man. This was the first demonstration at the Capitol Building since his administration began. The press gave us extensive but very poor, inaccurate coverage. For example, the Governor's office was informed three days before the appointment was made of the Negroes' petition, yet the reports all stressed that the petition was made after the appointment. They also failed to print our contention that Burns should have gone out and look for a Negro even if he wasn't petitioned.

Monday evening I accompanied a group of citizens to a mass meeting in Madison County at which James Farmer spoke. The meeting was to rally support behind the Negro candidate for city commissioner. The election was the next day.

Tuesday, July 27, I went to Madison to assist in taking people to the polls.

Wednesday, July 28, I attended a Voters' League meeting. Nothing much was accomplished. An accountant with a "What-you-other-Negroes-need-to-do-is-work-to-deserve-what-you-want" attitude spoke. He was followed and ~~greatly den-~~ adequately contradicted by another speaker.

Coming back from the meeting , as I turned into a long driveway, my car was shot at twice by persons in a pick-up truck which had been chasing the car. The sheriff was called and a complaint made. Sylver Gordon was called. He notified the press and sent telegrams to Gov. Burns and Lyndon J.

Friday, July 30, a local citizen and I canvassed in the rural for registration. In the early afternoon, we were notified that the FBI wanted to see us. The rest of the day was spent with the FBI giving testimony about the shooting.

Saturday, I went to a staff meeting in Quincy.

File Talla hassee VEP

TO: James T. McCain, CORE Director of Organization
Wiley A. Branton, Project Director, Voter Education Program

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, Voter Education Project

SUBJECT: Report of the Voter Education Drive in Leon and Gadsden Counties

The Voter Education Program of Leon and Gadsden Counties is directed from Tallahassee, Florida at 403 North Macomb, located in French Town an area where there are many unregistered Negroes. The project is composed of a steering committee and volunteers.

Persons on the steering committee are Mr. Samuel Hunter, Principal of Raney Elementary School, Dr. James Hudson, Chaplain at the Florida A & M University and President of the Non-Partisan Voters League, Mrs. George Lewis II, wife of the Chairman of the Florida Civil Rights Commission and President of the Lewis State Bank, and Mrs. James Shaw, wife of a local furniture store owner. The steering committee selected Big Bend Voter Education Campaign as a name for the voter education project (The Big Bend area includes several counties in North Florida). The committee's objective is to serve as a coordinating group for all civic and civil rights organizations in the Big Bend area interested in participating in the voter education project. It considers itself an effort rather than an organization.

It has been difficult to open an office in French Town for several reasons:

1. The pressure put on owner in regard to renting an office for the purpose of a voter registration campaign. (Owner refuses to give us a lease.)

2. Although the minimum deposit required on a business telephone is fifteen dollars ($15), we were required to pay three hundred and twenty dollars for deposit. (It has been two weeks since the deposit was paid and the phone has not yet been installed.)

3. The utility department initially told us that a thirty-seven dollar ($37) deposit would be required for lights and water. However, when we attempted at a later date to pay the deposit, fifty-two dollars ($52) were required for the lights and twelve dollars ($12) for the water.
4. Whites coming to the office (in an all Negro area) have been intimidated. Several people, upon leaving the office, were taken down to the police station and held for questioning.

Although we have encountered the above mentioned problems in opening an office, a duplicating machine, a mimeograph machine, three typewriters, a table, a desk, chairs and two heaters have been donated by the community.

The population of Leon County is 80,500 and there are 25,000 of Negroes in the County. Fourteen thousand Negroes are eligible to vote, but there are only 6,000 registered. Voting requirements are as follows:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. A resident in the state of Florida for one year.
3. A resident of Leon County for six months.
4. Twenty-one years of age at the time of registration.

The registration books are open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, but the books cannot be taken into the community. I feel more working people would register if the books could be taken into the community at some time other than the above mentioned times. However, the apathetic attitude of the community is also responsible for the small number of Negroes registered.

In Gadsden County the total population is 43,000. There are 24,349 Negroes in the County, 12,261 eligible to vote and 469 registered. The voting requirements are the same as those mentioned for Leon County. Registration books are open only on Mondays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (It is rumored that Mondays are for Negroes, and that Whites may register Monday through Friday. We plan to have a test case this week to validate or invalidate this rumor.)

Gadsden County is primarily agricultural and the majority of Negroes depend on the farmers there for their livlihood. I have discussed the voter education project with several Negro "leaders" in Gadsden County and they think so few Negroes are registered because of fear of intimidation by Whites. Another factor contributing to the lack of registered voters is the absence of adult leadership — both professional and non-professional. For instance, many teachers and ministers are not registered; consequently they do not encourage or provide an example to the people. The problems in Gadsden County will be two-fold:

1. Getting the people to overcome their fear of reprisals. (This fear is not altogether imaginary, but well-founded in many cases.)
2. Encouraging the adults to accept their civic responsibilities and persuading the younger people to do likewise.

The Business and Civic League of Quincy, Florida (located in Gadsden County) has chosen as its project a voter registration drive. However, they were reluctant to work with me because they fear association with an "outsider" will bring more reprisals from the community.

Leon and Gadsden Counties have problems of varying degrees. However, I have found it necessary to be in Leon County to keep things at a steady, moving pace. We have more thankthirty volunteers in Leon County who are active in canvassing and clerical work, but in order to have a really effective program it will be necessary to secure another full-time task-force worker to take one of the counties.

Judith Benninger, a former graduate student at the University of Florida, has been active in civil rights activities in Gainesville and Tallahassee, Fla., and has worked with me on various projects. I would like to recommend that she be hired as a task-force worker in this area on the Voter Education Project.

One major problem of the project is the lack of transportation for workers and prospective registered voters. The community seems unable and/or unwilling to provide transportation, and consequently I want to request a CORE car for the voter education project in Leon and Gadsden Counties.

The sources of our funds will primarily come from mass meetings, and private and group contributions. A permanent chairman of finances will be appointed this week, and it will be his responsibility to see to it that bills are paid each month. To date we have had contributions from one hundred dollars ($100.00), by a church, to a few cents. However, we are hoping to launch a fund-raising campaign to raise the entire amount needed for the duration of the project.

The proposed budget for the project totals two thousand four hundred and thirty dollars ($2,430.00) for the entire six months. Enclosed you will find a copy of this budget enumerating the various expenditures and the amounts needed for each item.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Project

January 13, 1964

PSD/rjd

BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

PROPOSED BUDGET (6 MONTHS)

EXPENDITURES

RENT		$ 300.00
UTILITIES		120.00
Heating		75.00
	SUB-TOTAL	$ 495.00
PRINTING		
Newsletter (1 per week)		$ 300.00
Stationery		60.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES		150.00
POSTAGE		600.00
TELEPHONE	(@ 12.50/mo. rate)	300.00
BANK CHARGES		25.00
MISCELLANEOUS		500.00
	TOTAL	$ 2430.00

JAN 22 1964

TO: James T. McCain, CORE Director of Organization
Wiley A. Branton, Project Director, Voter Education Program

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, Voter Education Project.

SUBJECT: Report on the Voter Education Drive in Leon and Gadsden Counties for week ending January 18, 1964.

The Big Bend Voter Education Campaign operating in Leon and Gadsden Counties is working out of 403 North Macomb Street, Tallahassee, Florida. In the past week several important steps have been taken toward the goal we are striving for:

1. the phone was installed. The number is 224-9255, Area Code 305.
2. The office has been cleaned and furnished to some extent. There are four large tables, about 20 chairs, a large bookshelf and one white gas lantern. The steering committee voted against accepting the donation of a $125 lighting system offered by Attorney Aulsley and his wife.
3. Mimeographed forms necessary to keeping records of canvassing and registering have been run off.
4. Office supplies were provided.
5. During the week a number of persons were registered simply because they came into the office to see what we were doing and several of these have subsequently become canvassers.
6. Groups have begun canvassing, and today, for example, 166 people were contacted. Most of these who are not registered have made appointments to be taken to register.
7. People come in every hour, and we have been able to maintain the office from 8:30 in the morning until from 6:30 to 9:00 at night. Some of the volunteers have been manning the office during these hours as well as myself.
8. We have begun keeping files and written records of all persons contacted and registered.

On Tuesday I (and Judy Benninger) went to Quincy to make contacts and set up the program which will occur tomorrow morning. We were stopped twice and questioned by the city police, and they followed us wherever we went. They expressed concern over the fact that we were traveling and eating together among other excuses for questioning us. We obtained information on the registering times there which are from 8 to 5 on Mondays only except during heavy periods when they are opened every day.

In the following weeks the plan for Leon County will consist of day to day canvassing. Those persons who plan to register will either be taken to the County and City registration offices or will be directed by us to these places. We are sending letters to local civic clubs in an effort to obtain funds, interest and more volunteers. Some of these groups have already offered their membership rosters as potential lists of helpers.

Today at noon a steering committee meeting was held here in the office before the canvassing began. Some of the results of this meeting are listed below:

1. Rejection of offer of electric lighting system.
2. A proposal for the acceptence of and necessary financing for a part time paid secretary was temporarily rejected. In the event that volunteers are unable to maintain records sufficiently, this idea will be discussed again.
3. A Board of Directors was suggested. Twenty names were proposed, and these persons will be invited to the initial meeting on January 28th. From this group of civic and civil rights leaders an executive committee will be chosen to act as a permanent policy making and instrumental body.
4. The budget submitted to the steering committee was sanctioned.

With a program somewhat begun here in Leon County, we will be able to begin working in concentration in Gadsden County. This work will begin on Monday, and it is hoped that we can set up a program similar to this one there in the near future. It is possible that we will move from Tallahassee to a house in Quincy in order to better effect this program.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Project

January 18, 1964

POSTSCRIPT:

Several things should be noted in conclusion. First, we have contacted The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice and given these offices background information in detail on the plan, purposes, and persons involved in this project—by persons, we indicated that staff would be volunteers from the communities and from interested civic and civil rights groups. We further described the non-partisan nature of the project. Finally, we mentioned some of the incidents which have already ocurred in which workers on the project have been harrassed and detained by local law officials. We urged them to keep in contact with the situations in these counties and lend us whatever protection and legal support they might be able to provide.

PSD

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT (Jan. 18--Jan 27, 1964)

James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, National CORE.
Wiley Branton, Southern Regional Council.
Marvin Rich

JAN 30 1964

This report, which covers the progress of the project from January 18 (last date of report) until today, will deal with the project's progress and incidents which occurred this weekend. The copy of the letter to the FBI contains information dealing with Gadsden County previous to Saturday evening, and is attached herewith for your files.

As a part of our program of contacting as many Negroes in Gadsden County as possible, a group went from Tallahassee to Club 40 in Gadsden County Saturday night in order to speak there. We were invited by a cousin of mine, Mr. Canary Muse, whose mother owns the establishment. Upon arriving at the club at 11 P.M. (the time Mr. Muse had suggested we speak), Mr. Muse gave me the money to pay the entrance charge for all of us. I then purchased tickets from his mother, distributed these to the group, and we entered. Upon gaining entrance to the club our coats were taken by an employee, and we were directed to seats. Because of activities in the Club, CORE business which I had to attend to which was incidental to our visit, and a growing feeling of fear on the part of Mr. Muse, at 12:30 we decided that if we weren't asked to speak by 1 A.M., we would return to Tallahassee. Shortly after this time, several white law officers of Gadsden County entered the Club and gestured to Judith Benninger and Rosemary Dudley (white) to come with him. They asked several times if they were under arrest and if so, what were the charges. The officers refused to give this information, and continued to indicate that these girls were to go with them. At this time, both girls decided to go with the officer, and were escorted to a police car.

My husband, John Due (Attorney) and I then went to the County jail to attempt to ascertain the charges, and my husband wanted to see these persons, as they had named him as their attorney. Upon entering the jail, my husband was told that the two girls were "in the wrong place."(meaning Club 40, which has a usually all Negro clientle, although Mr. Muse had told me that white students do sometimes go there). My husband again inquired as to what law had been broken. He was then informed "disturbing the peace." He asked to see his clients and was told that he could return at 4P.M. the following day. Subsequent to this arrest, Julius Hamilton, president of Tallahassee Core who had accompanied us, was arrested for "open profanity."

Sunday at 4 P.M. my husband, myself, and Dennis Flood (a white FSU student) entered the jail to see the prisoners. At this point, Mr. Flood was arrested. (He had been at the Club with us). My husband was allowed to see the prisoners for a few minutes, whereupon we left the jail. He was informed that a hearing was set for them for 9:30 A.M. Monday morning.

Therefore, this morning, we arrived at the office of the Justice of the Peace, and tentative charges were announced against Miss Dudley, Miss Benninger and Mr. Flood of Trespassing, while Mr. Hamilton was charged with Open Profanity. Trial for the whites was set for tomorrow (January 28th) at 9:30, while trial for Mr. Hamilton will be next Tuesday at 10 A.m. The whites were released on their own recognizence, and Mr. Hamilton was released after we posted a bond of $50.

We were informed that the owner had not yet made the formal complaint of trespass, and that the charges would be dropped if this were not done.

We feel that it is a breach of one's civil liberties to be arrested and detained from Saturday night until Monday morning without ever knowing what formal charges are. Finally, Mr. Hamilton's arrest was made at the suggestion of a Leon County law officer, and the charge of open profanity is unfounded according to Mr. Hamilton. We feel that we should have the right to enter any establishment which freely sells us the price of admission without intimidation, arrests and incarceration.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary of the Congress of
Racial Equality
Voter Education Project

January 27, 1964

(CONTINUATION OF REPORT--pp. 1 and 2 sent to FBI in copy form)

In the week preceeding the arrests previously mentioned, other activities occurred which should form a part of this report.

In Leon County we are continuing to register persons. Some canvassing has been done by us. Furthermore, representatives from the campaign spoke at a meeting of the Intercivic Council (which prompted one member to canvass her neighborhood herself, and she has subsequently provided us with the results of this canvas). We also spoke at Liberal Forum (an FSU religious organization) and at the CORE chapter meeting. Wednesday evening a representative spoke at the local NAACP meeting.

Lights were installed as a contribution Monday last by a white couple in the community. Also, we spoke at a spiritual meeting on Thursday evening.

In Quincy, a group of us spoke yesterday morning at the services at Arnette Chapel. As a result of this meeting, we received a tentative offer to use this church for meetings, and perhaps to use one room as an office. Also, Mount Moriah Church offered me one room to use as an office. It is very necessary that we find office space of some sort. We are able to contact people in Gadsden County, but we must have some place where these people can come for information or meet to go to the places where they must register. In Tallahassee, the office is being paid for by the community. However, as the situation is much different in Gadsden County, and in the event that we are unable to raise the funds for this there or receive free use of a room, we will have to have money for an office from elsewhere. Also, I am sure that I will have to be in Gadsden County every day. At present I am leaving Judy Benninger, the task force worker, in charge of the operation in Tallahassee and trying to drive the 21 miles over there each day. But since I have to be there often until very late at night, I myself may have to find living quarters there.

There is another situation in Gadsden County which needs immediate and serious attention. Due to the Saturday morning incident described in the first letter to the FBI herein enclosed, we were able to obtain the names of a number of people who are very interested in direct action--these people where ready for it Saturday morning, but since we lacked any form of organization, since a series of non-violent workshops are utterly essential for these people (who presently tend to think in terms of violence), and since I myself cannot become involved in direct action due to the condition of my employment in the voter education program, we have been giving very serious thought to this question. It seems that a successful voter education project necessitates many forms of direct action. For example, it is really direct action for us to come into that area at all. We feel that a complete direct~~io~~ action program in Gadsden County would not only benifit the voter education campaign, but would also be very good for the community and accomplish quite a great deal. This area is medieval in its race relations, and many Negroes are virtually still slaves in their work on tobacco farms. The fear is great there, but among the large number of people involved Saturday, we found many who were willing and interested in direct action. We have set up a meeting with adults for Monday night to discuss voter education. A group of teenagers literally pursued us in a car to ask questions and see if a CORE chapter couldn't be started in Quincy. We are meeting with a group of them Wednesday. We feel that it will be difficult to get people to register to vote unless they feel that they have an active community group behind them--a group willing to back them when they lose their jobs (which some undoutedly will). Finally, as described above, there is a desire in the community for direct action, and we need to have this action expressed in the form of constructive and non-violent action. I would like Marvin's opinion about forming a CORE chapter in Quincy, and we really need to consider whether we can send some task force workers into this area to work on direct action. The small group of us has been able to create some interest in questions of voting and equality, but I am sure that we will be unable to handle all of the potential action we create, particularly when most of the staff is in jail, as happened this weekend. With Judy and Julius in Jail, the work at the Tallahassee office came to a standstill, and John and I had to devote most of our time to consider their cases.

Also, it appears that we will need the services of a lawyer very often. Unless we are able to somehow stop~~s~~ arrests, it is likely that at least whites working with us will be arrested for al~~s~~most anything they do in Gadsden, and it is also likely that once the opposition becomes organized, more arrests will follow. If a program of direct action is instituted, the lawyers in Miami who have to fly to Tallahassee for every case will not be able to handle all the legal situations which will arise.

This afternoon I am going back to Quincy to see about the meetings mentioned above and to try to secure a permanent voter education headquarters.

Tomorrow is the meeting of the Board of Directors for the Leon County campaign. We hope to be able to get this office and Leon County operating fairly independently in order to concentrate on Gadsden County, and the work of this Board, which I described in an earlier report, should help.

It also seems pertinent to mention that upon our release Saturday morning (as described in the letter to the FBI), a group of over 200 Negroes had gathered across the street, and they remained congregated for nearly an hour while we talked with them about voter registration. Many of these persons expressed a willingness to coperate with us, and all were concerned that we had been held by the police.

With the trial tomorrow, the proposed meetings, etc., this should be a busy week in Gadsden County. I must reiterate, however, that in order to control and best utilize the interest we have generated, I am sure we will need more help here.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Congress of Racial
Equality
Voter Education Project
January 27, 1964

cc: James McCain
Wiley Branton
Marvin Rich

encl: letter to FBI

James McCain

BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
403 North Macomb
224-9255

Tallahassee, Florida
January 25, 1964

Civil Rights Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Last week we wrote to your office describing our voter education program, noting the early forms of resistence to this program in Leon and Gadsden Counties, and asking that you keep these areas under surveillance.

In the intervening period a number of things have happened which we feel should be brought to your immediate attention as we have been intimidated, harrassed, and deprived of liberties due to our activities.

On Wednesday, January 22nd, Julius Hamilton and myself drove to Quincy in Gadsden County to attempt to find office space. Immediately upon arriving there we were followed by a city policeman. He followed us all afternoon, sometimes waiting up to 45 minutes while we were discussing the program with individuals either in their homes or in public buildings. Later in the afternoon, the policeman following us pulled us over to the side of the road. At this point he informed us that any time we come to Quincy we will be followed by a city law officer. He said that the local police are familiar with my work. He seemed somewhat sympathetic and mentioned that he was only following orders. We were followed as we left town, and the city police followed us out beyond the city limits.

Yesterday, Friday the 24th, a local officer of your department contacted me in reference to the letter we sent last week. I discussed the project with him, and I explained it in somewhat greater detail than I had in the letter which I sent. I mentioned the situation in Quincy to him.

Therefore, today we went to Quincy again. With me were my husband, John D. Due, and three white persons, Dennis Flood, a student at FSU, Rosemary Dudley, a former FSU student, and Judy Benninger, a full-time worker on the project. We arrived in Quincy at 2:45 P.M. We went directly to the city police headquarters where we asked to see the chief of police, Chief Haire. After introducing ourselves, we explained our presence and briefly discussed the purpose and plans of the voter education project as it will affect Quincy. The chief of police mentioned that he "knows about" me and that I "cause trouble wherever" I go. We gave our names to him, and in turn asked for his.

At this point we left the city police headquarters and walked on foot the few blocks to the city square. The five of us then proceded around the square to the Negro business area. All this time we were followed by an officer on foot, and circled by city policemen in cars.

We returned to our car newr the police station and drove to the Fountainette, a restaurant owned by a Negro, Choice Jackson, who had offered to help us find a room. We were followed by two police cars. After talking with Mr. Jackson for only a few minutes, DEPUTY SHERIFF ~~City officer~~ Burke entered the establishment and called Mr. Jackson outside. Two uniformed city officers, and several County Deputies not in uniform then returned inside the Fountainette and informed us that "the proprietor doesn't want you in here, come on out." We said that the proprietor had not asked us to leave. The officers again told us to leave. We walked outside, whereupon I asked if we were under arrest. The officers simply indicated that we were to get into their cars. I then asked what the charges were. My husband, who is an attorney, again asked them if there were charges. At this point an officer said, "you whites get in here, and you all get in there." We were then driven to the city jail. At the parking lot of the jail, the chief of the city police met the officers who detained us and spoke with them while we waited in our respective cars. Judy heard them discussing whether or not they could get Mr. Jackson to press charges. The chief of police said, "let him come up and make the charge." An officer replied something and then he said, "We'll pay him if he'll make the charges."

My husband and I then got out of the car we were in and asked again about charges. We were informed that we could leave. The three white persons were detained in a car with a door which opens only from the outside. I asked that they be released. I was told, "You can let them out." I replied that I wouldn't want to do this becsuse I might be charged with releasing county prisoners. At this point the officer released these persons. One of the officdrs mentioned something to the effect that we had caused a lot of trouble, since approximately 200 Negroes had gathered across the street from the jail. My husband mentioned that this would never have happened had we not been detained by them.

At this point we crossed the street and engaged in conversation with the people gathered there. After having bought cokes in a local Negro restaurant, we left the city, followed to the city limits by a police officer.

Upon returning to our office in Tallahassee, I learned that I had received a telephone call from Officer George Handley, the sympathetic Quincy police officer (whose name should be kept in confidence). He told me that the police chief in QUIncy had known, one hours before we left Tallahassee for Quincy, that we were to be on our way there today. (the only way that this seems possible is that our telephone is tapped, since I did make a long distance call to the national office of CORE mentioning that I would be going to Quincy this afternoon). He seemed quite hesitant to talk since he is on a party line, but he said that he would pull me over on Monday because he wants to talk to me.

In any case, today's experience of being followed constantly, stopped, placed in police cars and driven some distance from our car not knowing what the charges or reason for our detainment was, and then having to find transportation back to our car, seems to be a definite violation of our rights to act without intimidation while we are conducting legal business in the city of Quincy. Unfortunately, it does seem possible that we have not seen the end of such treatment, and I felt sure that your office would like to know about this situation as it develops.

Thank you for this consideration.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary for the
Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Program

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT (Jan. 18--Jan 27, 1964)

2yrs. 7n

JAN 30 1964

James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, National CORE.
Wiley Branton, Southern Regional Council.
Marvin Rich

This report, which covers the progress of the project from January 18 (last date of report) until today, will deal with the project's progress and incidents which occurred this weekend. The copy of the letter to the FBI contains information dealing with Gadsden County previous to Saturday evening, and is attached herewith for your files.

As a part of our program of contacting as many Negroes in Gadsden County as possible, a group went from Tallahassee to Club 40 in Gadsden County Saturday night in order to speak there. We were invited by a cousin of mine, Mr. Canary Muse, whose mother owns the establishment. Upon arriving at the club at 11 P.M. (the time Mr. Muse had suggested we speak), Mr. Muse gave me the money to pay the entrance charge for all of us. I then purchased tickets from his mother, distributed these to the group, and we entered. Upon gaining entrance to the club our coats were taken by an employee, and we were directed to seats. Because of activities in the Club, CORE business which I had to attend to which was incidental to our visit, and a growing feeling of fear on the part of Mr. Muse, at 12:30 we decided that if we weren't asked to speak by 1 A.M., we would return to Tallahassee. Shortly after this time, several white law officers of Gadsden County entered the Club and gestured to Judith Benninger and Rosemary Dudley (white) to come with him. They asked several times if they were under arrest and if so, what were the charges. The officers refused to give this information, and continued to indicate that these girls were to go with them. At this time, both girls decided to go with the officer, and were escorted to a police car.

My husband, John Due (Attorney) and I then went to the County jail to attempt to ascertain the charges, and my husband wanted to see these persons, as they had named him as their attorney. Upon entering the jail, my husband was told that the two girls were "in the wrong place."(meaning Club 40, which has a usually all Negro clientle, although Mr. Muse had told me that white students do sometimes go there). My husband again inquired as to what law had been broken. He was then informed "disturbing the peace." He asked to see his clients and was told that he could return at 4P.M. the following day. Subsequent to this arrest, Julius Hamilton, president of Tallahassee Core who had accompanied us, was arrested for "open profanity."

Sunday at 4 P.M. my husband, myself, and Dennis Flood (a white FSU student) entered the jail to see the prisoners. At this point, Mr. Flood was arrested. (He had been at the Club with us). My husband was allowed to see the prisoners for a few minutes, whereupon we left the jail. He was informed that a hearing was set for them for 9:30 A.M. Monday morning.

Therefore, this morning, we arrived at the office of the Justice of the Peace, and tentative charges were announced against Miss Dudley, Miss Benninger and Mr. Flood of Trespassing, while Mr. Hamilton was charged with Open Profanity. Trial for the whites was set for tomorrow (January 28th) at 9:30, while trial for Mr. Hamilton will be next Tuesday at 10 A.m. The whites were released on their own recognizence, and Mr. Hamilton was released after we posted a bond of $50.

We were informed that the owner had not yet made the formal complaint of trespass, and that the charges would be dropped if this were not done.

We feel that it is a breach of one's civil liberties to be arrested and detained from Saturday night until Monday morning without ever knowing what formal charges are. Finally, Mr. Hamilton's arrest was made at the suggestion of a Leon County law officer, and the charge of open profanity is unfounded according to Mr. Hamilton. We feel that we should have the right to enter any establishment which freely sells us the price of admission without intimidation, arrests and incarceration.

Very truly yours,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary of the Congress of
Racial Equality
Voter Education Project

January 27, 1964

(CONTINUATION OF REPORT--pp. 1 and 2 sent to FBI in copy form)

In the week preceeding the arrests previously mentioned, other activities occurred which should form a part of this report.

In Leon County we are continuing to register persons. Some canvassing has been done by us. Furthermore, representatives from the campaign spoke at a meeting of the Intercivic Council (which prompted one member to canvass her neighborhood herself, and she has subsequently provided us with the results of this canvas). We also spoke at Liberal Forum (an FSU religious organization) and at the CORE chapter meeting. Wednesday evening a representative spoke at the local NAACP meeting.

Lights were installed as a contribution Monday last by a white couple in the community. Also, we spoke at a spiritual meeting on Thursday evening.

In Quincy, a group of us spoke yesterday morning at the services at Arnette Chapel. As a result of this meeting, we received a tentative offer to use this church for meetings, and perhaps to use one room as an office. Also, Mount Moriah Church offered me one room to use as an office. It is very necessary that we find office space of some sort. We are able to contact people in Gadsden County, but we must have some place where these people can come for information or meet to go to the places where they must register. In Tallahassee, the office is being paid for by the community. However, as the situation is much different in Gadsden County, and in the event that we are unable to raise the funds for this there or receive free use of a room, we will have to have money for an office from elsewhere. Also, I am sure that I will have to be in Gadsden County every day. At present I am leaving Judy Benninger, the task force worker, in charge of the operation in Tallahassee and trying to drive the 21 miles over there each day. But since I have to be there often until very late at night, I myself may have to find living quarters there.

There is another situation in Gadsden County which needs immediate and serious attention. Due to the Saturday morning incident described in the first letter to the FBI herein enclosed, we were able to obtain the names of a number of people who are very interested in direct action--these people where ready for it Saturday morning, but since we lacked any form of organization, since a series of non-violent workshops are utterly essential for these people (who presently tend to think in terms of violence), and since I myself cannot become involved in direct action due to the condition of my employment in the voter education program, we have been giving very serious thought to this question. It seems that a successful voter education project necessitates many forms of direct action. For example, it is really direct action for us to come into that area at all. We feel that a complete direct~~io~~ action program in Gadsden County would not only benifit the voter education campaign, but would also be very good for the community and accomplish quite a great deal. This area is medieval in its race relations, and many Negroes are virtually still slaves in their work on tobacco farms. The fear is great there, but among the large number of people involved Saturday, we found many who were willing and interested in direct action. We have set up a meeting with adults for Monday night to discuss voter education. A group of teenagers literally pursued us in a car to ask questions and see if a CORE chapter couldn't be started in Quincy. We are meeting with a group of them Wednesday. We feel that it will be difficult to get people to register to vote unless they feel that they have an active community group behind them--a group willing to back them when they lose their jobs (which some undoutedly will). Finally, as described above, there is a desire in the community for direct action, and we need to have this action expressed in the form of constructive and non-violent action. I would like Marvin's opinion about forming a CORE chapter in Quincy, and we really need to consider whether we can send some task force workers into this area to work on direct action. The small group of us has been able to create some interest in questions of voting and equality, but I am sure that we will be unable to handle all of the potential action we create, particularly when most of the staff is in jail, as happened this weekend. With Judy and Julius in Jail, the work at the Tallahassee office came to a standstill, and John and I had to devote most of our time to consider their cases.

Also, it appears that we will need the services of a lawyer very often. Unless we are able to somehow stop~~s~~ arrests, it is likely that at least whites working with us will be arrested for al~~s~~most anything they do in Gadsden, and it is also likely that once the opposition becomes organized, more arrests will follow. If a program of direct action is instituted, the lawyers in Miami who have to fly to Tallahassee for every case will not be able to handle all the legal situations which will arise.

This afternoon I am going back to Quincy to see about the meetings mentioned above and to try to secure a permanent voter education headquarters.

Tomorrow is the meeting of the Board of Directors for the Leon County campaign. We hope to be able to get this office and Leon County operating fairly independently in order to concentrate on Gadsden County, and the work of this Board, which I described in an earlier report, should help.

It also seems pertinent to mention that upon our release Saturday morning (as described in the letter to the FBI), a group of over 200 Negroes had gathered across the street, and they remained congregated for nearly an hour while we talked with them about voter registration. Many of these persons expressed a willingness to coperate with us, and all were concerned that we had been held By the police.

With the trial tomorrow, the proposed meetings, etc., this should be a busy week in Gadsden County. I must reiterate, however, that in order to control and best utilize the interest we have generated, I am sure we will need more help here.

Very truly yours,
Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Project
January 27, 1964

cc: James McCain
Wiley Branton
Marvin Rich

encl: letter to FBI

P.S. please bring
enclosed clipping to
the attention of
Wiley Branton.

Wiley Branton

BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN—WEEKLY REPORT
(Week ending February 1, 1964)

FEB 4 1964

February 1, 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Program.
Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director.

Fla
Tallahassee
VEP

Tuesday we received a continuance on the trials of the four voter registration workers arrested last weekend. These trials will be held Tuesday, February 4th unless a Motion for Removal is filed on Monday. Since last Saturday no arrests have followed.

Wednesday night we went to Quincy for the meeting scheduled by several teenagers. Upon arriving we found Mt. Moriah Church packed with teenagers. We discussed voter registration with them, taught them freedom songs and introduced some of the workers. Then the teenagers asked about direct action, and they were very enthusiastic. We decided to hold a non-violent workshop this afternoon, Saturday, February 1st. 269 teenagers signed up to participate in direct action. Thursday after this meeting, the principal of the school made an announcement asking that all students who had been to our meeting see him. From reports he received, he expected only a few to show up at his office, and he had been instructed by the Superviser to expell these. Several hundred came, however, and sang freedom songs every time he attempted to discourage them from attending our meetings. No one was expelled because, as he said, "there were too many." These students are ready for direct action, and we will have a time holding them back until they can be trained in non-violent techniques, and until we can get a field secretary into Quincy to work on direct action with them. They want to form a CORE group; they say that they don't want an N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council because the restrictions are too great.

None

We need a great deal of CORE literature, and the teenagers want to wear CORE buttons to school. We had only a few to pass out at the meeting.

Registration of Negroes in Gadsden County has been amazing when one considers that the only real plea we have made for registration has been in the form of talking to individuals and being together in public in an interracial group. The enclosed newspaper article says that only "over a hundred" have registered this week, but a reliable source informed us that on Monday the registrar said to him, "what is getting into these Negroes. Over two hundred have registered today! We have been unable to get the registrar to giveu us exact figures.

Another event occurred this week which should be included here. Robert Sanders, field secretary for Florida from the N.A.A.CP. indicated this week that he would like to have four N.A.A.C.P. persons arrested in Quincy. He mentioned that "The N.A.A.C.P. has laid the groundwork for voter registration in Gadsden County." We are, of course, happy to see other groups interested in this field, but this does indicate the necessity for building up a strong CORE program in the area as soon a s possible. Other parts of the state have requested CORE personel, as outlined in my letter to Gordon Carey, and this is something to consider seriously.

Vossie - get letter from Gordon

We have received an office and use of the church belonging to Rev. Crutchens. The office is located at 302 S. 10th Street, and the telephone number there is 627-7244.

With the help of the teenagers and a group of A. & M. and FSU students we hope to begin a concentrated canvas effort in Gadsden County this week. It is necessary to note that although the enclosed clipping states our goal as being 1,000 registered voters, of course we plan to attempt to reach everyone in the county. It will take many more than a thousand registered voters to begin the process of straightening out this area., but the response so far has been wonderful. We will attempt to get an injunction restraining law officers from interferring with our efforts there. Although the resistense is quite great, the reaction of Negroes is gratifying. Apparently the response to the arrests and intimidations of the weekend prompted several hundred Negroes to register without our having to urge this at all.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Project
February 1, 1964

enclosure: St. Pete Times

February 19, 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations
Wiley A. Branton, Project Director, VEP
Marsha McKenna

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, VEP.

SUBJECT: Report on the VEP in Leon and Gadsden Counties

Most of this report will cover events and progress of the past few days, with some emphasis on the period in which we were in New Orleans for the staff conference.

During the week of our absence, several important things happened. First, with regard to our financial situation in the project, the treasurer's report indicates that a little more than $2 is left. We face an office rent bill of $50, a bank loan bill of $50 and a utility bill. A member of the steering committee, in our absence, has begun setting up programs for us in local churches to try to raise this amount and to establish a method by which we can remain financially solvent. Second, the local NAACP chapter has volunteered to aid us through canvassing. This is a college chapter, and in the present absence of Tallahassee CORE support, we are hoping that this effort will be fruitful. We are placing the president of this group on our steering committee and will speak at the NAACP meeting on A & M campus tomorrow. We are also hoping to get the CORE chapter president to work more closely with us.

Tonight there is a meeting of Quincy CORE in Quincy, and Saturday we will have the first meeting of the Steering Committee for the Voter Education Campaign there. The people in Quincy CORE are committed to helping with voter registration in Gadsden County.

Yesterday was the city election. In this election in Group 1 the Tallahassee Association for Good Government (interracial) endorsed a Mr. Lanham. He polled about one quarter of the votes and lost to the incumbent. In Group 2, the Tagg endorsee, Mr. John Aulsley, garnered enough votes to be in a run--off this next Tuesday against the incumbent in that group. In Group 2, a Negro candidate, Mr. Corbin, polled about ten per cent of the votes. Tagg has approached us for suggestions as to how they might be able to get the votes polled for Mr. Corbin--they are also seeking advise as to how the Negro voting community might best be reached. Despite the fact that we believe that Mr. Aulsley can offer the most to Negro citizens, and the entire community as well, in order to maintain our non-partisan position, we have been hesitant to do anything in connection with this election ~~expect~~ except to urge voters to attend debates and to quote from the candidates their positions with regard to the issues at hand, the main one being a racial issue. Naturally we have been very careful not to endorse these two TAGG candidates. TAGG itself is generally non-partisan, and the group includes leading and very active white and Negro citizens of the city--we have asked for their support--which would be invaluable--but they have been so involved in this election that they haven't helped much in voter registration--much to their regret at this point. Also, they have had a very unrealistic approach to obtaining the votes of the majority of registered Negro citizens. In response to their request for advice and support, we have done the following: (1) agreed to give them advice as to how they might most effectively reach the majority of Negro voters and best present the issues to them (2) reinforced our position of being willing to present the issues ourselves to the persons with whom we come into contact. The method for this is as follows: we will quote on leaflets the extracts of the major speeches of Mr. Aulsley and the incumbent completely as they appeared in the local and rather conservative newspaper. This particular article seems to be representative of the candidates positions on the major issues. We will not draw any conclusions in this leaflet. Although Mr. Aulsley's position very clearly represents that position most meaningful to better government, we feel that this is all that we can do with respect to voter education and maintain our non-partisan position.

The Leon County registration office will open on Saturdays and one week night beginning in March. Our recently repeated request for taking the books into the community has been denied again (yesterday). However, we know that the opening of the office on Saturday will be of great advantage to registering rural wokers who live in the outskirts of the county.

We appreciated learning at the New Orleans conference that we could have one person to work on direct action and one for voter registration for at least a month. This will be very helpful, and these persons should begin their month before March 3rd, as the books close ~~of a~~ for a month on April 3rd. This month will have to include very concentrated voter registration efforts. Also, it is imperative that the Quincy CORE group be serviced by someone who can get it started in direct action. Most of the nearly 300 strong group will help in voter registration, but as a CORE group they want and expect guidance on their first direct action program. It is getting very difficult to curb their enthusiasm—we must have a series of non-violent workshops with these people; I am of course, unable to find time to give them the guidance they need. They live in a community which is quite violent in nature, so we must have a program of training and selecting those to participate in the first project. If it is absolutely impossible to send these two persons for a month, I would like to propose an alternate plan which would provide us with at least something of what we need. With respect to voter registration, we plan to have a series of ten mass meetings within a period of ten days. These meetings will be held in the ten natural areas of Gadsden County. Through such a series of meetings held just before the books close, we expect to reach and motivate a large majority of the population. This week will be a sort of Freedom Week, and it will certainly be responsible for the registration of hundreds of Negro voters. Reverend Elton Cox mentioned to me during a discussion we held at the conference that he would be willing to come to Gadsden County from any given Saturday until the next Saturday following to speak at freedom rallies in support of voter registration. I feel that the presence of an adult minister would be invaluable in rallying adult support and registration. Thus, if he were able to come for this one week period, the results might be quite significant. In this respect then, let me request that he be sent to us at a time convenient to you, him, and the freedom week campaign in Gadsden County. Second, as an alternate plan to the one--month--direct--action person, may I request that Marvin Robinson who is familiar with the area, be allowed to come here for a week to train and guide the CORE group in their first action project? We have mentioned this possibility to him, and he stated that with the permission of the National office, he would be willing to come.

Finally, a few administrative details. We are in dire need of "I am registered, are you" buttons. We really could use at least a thousand right now in the two counties, and we are sure that this need will be greater very shortly. We must have these buttons to give to the new registrants, and we also feel that distributing these to influential previously registered voters will be helpful in increasing interest. People in Gadsden County particularly are very proud and enthusiastic about wearing "freedom now" pins--even adults to their places of work, and we need more of these.

Next, we are having to move again Friday. I am fairly certain of getting a room in Quincy, and Judy has been offered temporary rooming space in a building owned by a member of the steering committee--Mr. George Lewis. We will maintain the Big Bend Voter Education Campaign headquarters address as our mailing address--403 North Macomb, Tallahassee, Florida. At present the person who is letting me stay with her is unwilling to accept Judy, and the only other solution to our living together in Quincy is to rent a house, which at this time is not feasible because Judy needs to stay in Tallahassee. In this connection, I want to reinforce Judy's request for the two weeks back pay which she still hasn't received--she will need this immediately to continue living and to make this move. We are fairly certain that her room will be free, but she will have to make some contribution to the utility bill (which is high here), and she needs funds to pay bills in connection with the project until her expenses are reported and reimbursed. May I remind you that she was hired by telegram which I received January 15--however her January 29th check was for only $24.09. The only other check she received was for this same amount on February 12. Thus two weeks' money is missing.

The trials of the four involved in voter registration have not come up yet, and it does seem likely that the charges will be quietly dropped. Reliable rumors indicate that the city commission of Quincy has decided that such harrassment only encourages registration--which of course, is true in this case. We have also heard rumors of a bi-racial committee to be formed. I plan to attend the next city commission meeting.

We are very much in need of a CORE car. Judy's car is serviceable in the city itself. Mine, however, broke down again between here and Quincy, and this is very bad at night or any time, actually. In order to service the outlying districts of these counties and to meet all the speaking appointments we have, we must have at least one reliable car.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project
February 19, 1964

cc: James T. McCain
Wiley Branton
Marsha McKenna

February 29, 1964

MAR 6 1964

TO: James T. McCain, CORE Director of Organizations
Wiley A. Branton, Project Director, Voter Education Project

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE, Voter Education Project.

SUBJECT: Report of the Voter Education Project in Leon and Gadsden Counties.

In the past week several important things germain to the project have happened. First, a steering committee for Gadsden County has been formalized. This committee met on Saturday night last and decided to conduct a concentrated registration drive called "Operation Citizenship" during the last two weeks in March (just before the books close). There will be a mass meeting for voter registration in each of the ten areas in the county, and a combined mass rally will be held on the eleventh night in the city paladium of Quincy. We hope to have a big-name person to speak at this last rally. We would like to have this person sent from National CORE, as this even would be a fund raising event. Any date near the end of March would be appropriate.

In the last week we have spoken at four churches and reached approximately 390 people in this manner. Tonight there is a fund raising musical benefit program for the project.

In the city election of this last Tuesday which resulted in the loss by the liberal candidate, we participated in that we distributed leaflets explaining the positions of the two cadidates with regard to race relations, utility bills and city expansion. These leaflets were placed in the Negro areas of the city.

We are still waiting to hear whether we can have a person in direct action and one in voter education for a month each.

We have received a request from another group in Gadsden County for the formation of a CORE group, but because of the lack of staff to service a new chapter and the envolvement with Quincy CORE in the voter registration campaign, we have been unable to encourage this group except to urge them to travel some distance to attend Quincy CORE meetings.

We are still awaiting the arrival of a large number of "I Am Registered" buttons. We are in the process of going to all the churches in both counties for speaking and workshops, and it is necessary to have these buttons available to persons who have registered. We are also placing "Our Church Record Of Registered Voters" books in all the churches we go to.

Although we are having difficulty breaking through the apathy of Leon County, several things have been happening lately to indicate that some of this is being overcome. The recent city election in which a sincere and progressive man advocating equal employment and enjoyment of public facilities lost to a typical southern segregationist. The good man's support came from a handfull of white liberals, the Negro middle class, and the people in the area of this office who may be termed low-income or no-income. Political analsists as well as the influential Negro leaders who have not been particularly helpful in our drive have agreed that Mr. Ausley's margin of loss could have been taken up by the registered Negro voters who were not reached by Mr. Ausley's basically middle class campaign plus those Negroes who were not registered at the time of the election.

We have been urging the sympathetic candidates to campaign in the lower-income areas to no avail until now. However, in the past few days, important Negro ministers who belong to a faltering group in Tallahassee dedicated to registration have expressed their desire to revitalize the old registration campaign by supplying us with canvassers, transportation and financial aid. How well this will work out remains to be seen. However, the upcoming elections plus this recent but very instructive failure plus our continued prodding, urging, and occassional news stories about our successes seems to be bearing some fruit in Leon County.

In Gadsden County, the picture is quite different, and the program outlined above seems almost sure of significant sucess.

We received Marsha's telegram concerning the state of our request for additional temporary aid. We hope that this week will see us with another person in direct action as well as someone to work on voter education and registration.

We have begun a vital and concentrated fund raising drive in hopes of raising the money to pay our monthly bills.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project

March 14, 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE,
Voter Education Project.

SUBJECT: Progress of Big Bend Voter Education Campaign in
Leon and Gadsden Counties.

The developments in the coordinated project between the Big Bend Voter Education Campaign and the Community Awakening Crusade seems to indicate that the effort will be of value in the voter education project. Older community leaders have been drawn in, and concentrated canvassing has begun in all of the precincts, in Leon County. Lists of all staff in a given area, such as FAMU University, or Negro county schools are being prepared in the Big Bend office. These lists are being checked against the registration books. Personal contacts are being made with each non-registered person. Included with this report are sample letters sent to non-registered FAMU faculty and staff, both purged and never-registered. Also included with this report are two statements made from the research done by our group. The statement to Dr. Gore will form the basis of his remarks in the faculty-staff bulletin. The statement to Mr. Manning will form the basis of his remarks to the student body. This general approach will be used with all such lists we can formulate. The coordinated effort with the Community Awakening Crusade and the Big Bend Voter Education campaign seems to be an improvement in the activities of this last month before the books close. In brief, we now have more people working on voter registration, there is a greater utilization of physical resources, and we are managing to draw in the services and influence of such persons as Dr. Gore, who were previously hesitant to cooperate. The program in Leon County then, is progressing at a rapid and effective speed, and we feel that a substantial increase in registration should result.

In Gadsden County the originally presented program is now being implemented. The mass meeting with James Farmer will attract a great number of people, and it will be the first real mass meeting for civil rights ever held in the county. We are training the freedom choir for this engagement and for the 11 other mass meetings to be held in the county before April 4th. Interracial teams will serve as ushers for the James Farmer meeting. Leaflets on this meeting will be put out all over the county. News travels very fast by word of mouth in this county, and we feel that this initial meeting will stimulate voter registration and the awareness of the project itself, deadlines, etc. in a very significant way. In this meeting andthe subsequent meetings in each of the areas of Gadsden County, the central points for transportation into Quincy to register will be announced.

We have felt that having Negro candidates run for county offices would greatly stimulate registration. One minister, Rev. Crutcher, said that he might do this, however, do to a death in his family, he has been out of town this week, and the filing deadline is March 17th, next Tuesday. I learned that the fee for filing is $60, a percentage of the salary of the county commissioner. Perhaps if he returns before Monday, he will decide to do this, and persons in the community will consent to help him with making this fee.

The next few weeks will be very important as concentrated drives will be taking place in both counties. Also, the Mardh on Tallahassee, which is to take place on March 27th, should stimulate some interest in Leon and Gadsden Counties in the problem of civil rights, with registration as one of the solutions. Many of the people in the area of Frenchtown are being drawn into the commando group for this march and into other plans, and we hope that this involvement will influence others in the community to take more than a small part in the voter education project.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephen Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project

cc: VEP

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Big Bend Voter Education Campaign

Period covered by this report: From Feb. 19 to March 9 1964

Person reporting Patricia Stephens Due

403 North Macomb Tallahassee, Florida
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: March 9, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: Leon and Gadsden Counties

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 225

Number instructed at home same as above

Number instructed at clinics see below

Number instructed other places approx. 900 a. Specify places churches, clubs, a union

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week impossible to approximate

Number successfully registered by this project this week impossible to approximate

Number denied registration in this project this week none

a. Reason for denial

Number contacted by other means in addition to person to person and person to group contacts, we have put out about 1000 leaflets in business places and meeting places

a. Specify means

Number refusing to participate a handful of church members attempted to remove Rev. Crutcher from his church because we are using his office

a. Reason for refusing to participate they feel the church will be bombed

Number of persons successfully registered since the start impossible to approximate

Number of workers in the campaign about 90 adults, about 35 college students, and approx. 275 high school students

Remarks

COMMUNITY AWAKENING CRUSADE
and
BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
403 North Macomb
224-9255

to non-registered FAMU faculty & staff

March 13, 1964

Dear ,

It has come to the attention of this effort to register as many Negroes in this county as possible that your name is not on the county registration books. This may be for several reasons. Perhaps you have recently moved to Leon County and do not meet the residence requirement of six months. Perhaps you have not been interested in voting until this time.

Whatever the reason may be, it is important that Negroes in Leon County register and vote. We have elections coming up soon in the county--a sheriff, a tax collector and others will be voted on. We have the governor's election in May, and we must be prepared to vote in that election. And of course, in November, American citizens will decide who is to be our next president--we must be prepared to elect a man who will represent our needs and desires.

For this reason we are urging you to register before the books close on April fourth. On that day you will lose your opportunity to register until after the county and state elections. Therefore, it is necessary that you register to vote before April 4th. And it is also necessary that you vote in the elections which will follow that day.

In order to be eligible to vote in all county, state and national elections, you should go to the courthouse on Monroe street (first floor, first door to the left) and register there. All that you must do is sign your name. You may register if you are 21 or over, have lived in the state a year and Leon County for 6 months. That office is open from 8-5 on weekdays, until 9 at night on Thursdays, and on Saturday morning from 8-12 noon.

If you live in the city limits, you should also go to city hall, across from the main post office (first floor desk in hall). The requirements are the same as above except that you must have lived within the city limits for 6 months.

Finally, if there is anyone in your household who also meets these requirements, urge him or her to register and vote also. If you need further information or transportation, call the above number.

The President of Florida A. & M. University and the administration is trying for 100% registration of all employees by April 4th. Your registration will help to make this possible. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Community Awakening Crusade
and
Big Bend Voter Education Campaign

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE!!!

COMMUNITY AWAKENING CRUSADE
and
BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
403 North Macomb
224-9255

TO purged
FAMU Faculty + staff

March 13, 1964

Dear ,

It has come to the attention of this effort that your name has been purged from the county registration books and that you are no longer eligible to vote in any elections in the county or city. This means that although you did register at one time, you did not return the card mailed out by the registration office this year.

President Gore and the entire administration is trying for 100% registration of all FAMU faculty and staff by April 4th. Your re-registration will make this possible. Also, if there are any other adults in your household who are eligible to register and vote, please urge them to do this.

Therefore, we would like to urge you to register again before April 4th when the books close. If you do not register before April 4th, you will not be able to vote in the county election for sheriff, tax collector, and others, or in the state governor's election.

It is important that Negroes in this county register and vote. So please go to the county courthouse and register there before April 4th. If you live within the city limits, you should also go to city hall (across from the main post office) and register to be eligible for all city elections. The county registration office is open on weekdays from 8-5, and on Thursdays from 8 in the morning until 9 at night. It is also open on Saturday mornings from 8-12. The city office is open on weekdays from 8-5.

If you would like to have further information, or if you need transportation to register, please feel free to call the above number. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Community Awakening Crusade
and
Big Bend Voter Education Campaign

Info. for Dr. Gore's statement to staff at FAMU

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb Street
Tallahassee, Florida

STATEMENT TO DR. GORE

In its current concentrated drive to register as many Negroes as possible before April 4th, the Community Awakening Crusade and the Big Bend Voter Education Campaign have discovered a very startling and disappointing fact. Of the over 800 faculty and staff connected with FAMU, 189 are not registered to vote in any elections!!!

In order for these persons to be able to vote in the upcoming county elections and governor's elections, they must register at the office of the county supervisor of registration before April 4th.

It is the duty of every American citizen to be informed of political issues and to be registered and vote. We cannot expect better government if we are not willing to do our part. There is no use complaining about this or that situation when we don't even take the trouble to register and vote.

The county registration office is open every weekday from 8-5, on Thursdays from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, and on Saturdays from 8-12 in the morning. This office is located on the first floor of the county courthouse on Monroe street. If you are also a resident of the city, you may register at city hall between 8 and 5 on weekdays.

If you need further information, call 224-9255. If you need transportation to register, call any of the following numbers:

222-4469

224-3037

224-9255

Info. for Mr. Manning's statement to students

ATTENTION: Mr. Charles Manning

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb Street
Tallahassee, Florida

STATEMENT TO STUDENTS

The Community Awakening Crusade and the Big Bend Voter Education Campaign are currently involved in a concentrated effort to register as many Negroes as ppssible before the books close on April 4th.

A research study done by the Community Awakening Crusade and Big Bend Voter Education Campaig n has indicated that there are over 1500 students at FAMU who are eligible to register and vote in this county.

If you have been in school since September and have lived in Florida for the past year (disregarding school vacations), and are over 21 years of age, you are eligible to vote. Once registered, you may participate in the county elections for sheriff and others, the state election for Governor, and the national presidential election.

The county registration office is open every weekday from 8-5, on Thursdays from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, and on Saturdays from 8-12. This office is located on Monroe Street on the first floor of the County Courthouse. You may also register for city elections at city hall across from the main post office between 8 and 5 on weekdays.

If you need transportation to the registration office, contact the following numbers: 222-4469, 224-3037, or 224-9255.

It is imperative that the students of FAMU are registered and vote. The last day before the county and state elections is April 4th.

VEP FIELD EXPENS

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency CORE

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION Air, Rail etc.	 Limo. Taxi, etc.	AU Mileag
Sun	Tallahassee				
Mon	Quincy, Florida				
Tues					
Wed					
Thur					
Fri					
Sat					

EXPENSE REPORT

LE Period Ending March 7, 1964

	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES							
Mileage	Descript.	Amount	MEALS	LOCAL Taxi & Carfare	OTHER Itemize	Amt.	DAILY TOTAL
			$20.00				20.00
			for				
			1				
	Gas + oil	2.62	week				2.62
			gro-ceries				
	Gas	1.28					1.28
	Gas	1.00					1.00
							$24.90

VEP FIELD EXPENSE RE

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency CORE

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION Air, Rail etc.	 Limo., Taxi, etc.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENS Mileage	 Descript.
Sun	Tallahassee					
Mon	Quincy					
Tues	Florida					Gas
Wed						
Thur						Gas
Fri						
Sat						

XPENSE REPORT

Period Ending March 14, 1964

ILE EXPENSES			LOCAL	OTHER		
Descript.	Amount	MEALS	Taxi & Carfare	Itemize	Amount	DAILY TOTAL
		$21.00				$21.00
		for				
		one				
		weeks				
Gas	1.00	gro-				1.00
		ceries				
Gas	2.05					2.05
						$24.05

VEP FIELD EXPEN

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency C.O.R.E

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION		AUTOMOBILE	
			Air, Rail etc.	Limo., Taxi, etc.	Mileage	Desc
Sun	Tallahassee					
Mon	Quincy, Florida					
Tues						
Wed						
Thur						
Fri						
Sat						

ELD EXPENSE REPORT

L.E Period Ending March 21, 1964

TOMOBILE EXPENSES				LOCAL	OTHER		
age	Descript.	Amount	MEALS	Taxi & Carfare	Itemize	Amount	DAILY TOTAL
			$21.00				$21.00
			for				
	Gas Gas	2.40 1.00	1				3.40
			wk's				
			gro-				
			ceries				
	Gas	1.00					1.00

$25.40

J. T. McCain

For CORE;

VEP FIELD EXPENSE REPO

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency CORE

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION		AUTOMOBILE EXPENS	
			Air, Rail etc.	Limo., Taxi, etc.	Mileage	Descript.
Sun	Tallahassee +					
Mon	Quincy Florida					
Tues						
Wed						
Thur						
Fri						
Sat						

Marcia,
Please send expense mon

PENSE REPORT

Period Ending *March 28*, 19*64*

LE EXPENSES			LOCAL	OTHER		
escript.	Amount	MEALS	Taxi & Carfare	Itemize	Amount	DAILY TOTAL
		$22.00				$22.00
		for gro- ceries				

$22.00

money and forms immediately.
Pat

MAR 30 1964

March 28, 1964

To: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, Congress of Racial Equality.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project.

From: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality, Voter Education Project.

Subject: Project report for Leon and Gadsden Counties covering from March 14 to March 28, 1964.

The voter registration project has been stepped up in these final weeks before the books close. In Leon County a concentrated canvassing and registration program has been under way. The county has been divided into the 13 precincts having Negroes. A precinct leader with area leaders under him have been assigned to each precinct. City buses have been hired, and people have been carried to the registration office in large numbers. On one Thursday night, 179 persons were taken by bus to the office and registered in a two hour period. The registration office has been maintaining its full staff for this evening registration, and we are able to register large numbers of persons in a relatively short time. Our leaflets have been placed in all the churches and in the Negro business area. All unregistered employees of FAMU and county schools are being contacted personally with the information in hand that they are not registered. Last Sunday was citizenship Sunday in the churches, with sermons framed around the idea of registration and voting.

In Gadsden County, several methods are being used to encourage people to register. There has been house-to-house canvassing, speaking in churches, and the mass meeting with James Farmer this last Monday. Enclosed are press releases regarding Farmer's speaking in Quincy. Also enclosed are copies of articles printed in the Tallahassee Democrat and the St. Petersburg Times regarding Farmer's appearance here in North Florida. Farmer's press conference was televised and shown on local stations, and radio interviews with him were also broadcast. The mass meeting was quite a success in Quincy. Many people attended, there were school teachers and a principal on the program, and we feel that the meeting will serve to encourage and spread the word about voter registration. Busses and cars are being used in Gadsden County to transport persons to the offices during these last weeks. The Tallahassee CORE group has organized a CORE group in Midway, a small town in Gadsden County. This makes two CORE groups in that county now. Midway CORE is devoting its efforts to registration, and a minister there is handling transportation. The other communities in the county are being serviced by the speaker's bureau from Quincy CORE, and programs and speeches in churches have been conducted in these communities. Three local night clubs in Quincy have agreed to let us speak Saturday night, and we feel that this will serve to contact a number of people.

Because of the great interest in the March on Tallahassee to be held on the 27th, persons engaged in other activities are alsp being contacted and heard. A fourth of the program at the march will be devoted to voter registration, and we feel that this will serve to encourage local people attending to register and to help in the program.

A great deal of confusion has arisen regarding the March on

Tallahassee. Since we have been involved as a part of the Tallahassee Community and also as full time civil rights workers, it does seem necessary to include a brief explanation. About a month ago the Church Work Committee of the NAACP announced a march on Tallahassee to be held on the 27th of March. This press release stated that Rev. C. K. Steele would be chairman of the state committee on the march. When Rev. Steele heard that he had be appointed state chairman, he called upon us, the local CORE group, the local NAACP, Liberal Forum (an FSU religious group), the Intercivic Council (a local SCLC affiliate) and other interested groups. A local march committee was formed from members of these groups. At the first meeting, this group assigned duties to itself which covered all the local arrangements. Shortly following this a meeting was held in Tallahassee of the state committee. All persons invited were NAACP persons. Frank O'Neill, president of Tallahassee CORE heard about this meeting and literally "sat-in". Before he identified himself, a member of the committee told Frank "We have to make this march a success because CORE has been getting so much publicity that pressure is being put on us to do something." Frank then introduced himself as president of Tallahassee CORE. At a subsequent local committee meeting we decided that (1) there was not time to adequately plan for the march (2) the state committee should have representatives on it from all civil rights groups. For this reason we requested a state committee meeting in Tampa. This was two weeks before the planned march date. The group from Tallahassee which went to the Tampa meeting was composed of members of the groups indicated above. This local group was together 100% that the march should be postponed and that its scope should be widened to include all civil rights groups. At the Tampa meeting we presented our suggestion. After much heated debate and some rather strong language, the group voted down a postponement, 8-7, disregarding the local committee's statement that it did not have time to plan and prepare for an effective program and that there was not time to train personnel to prevent the violence that we had reason to believe might arise from an unplanned march. The Tallahassee group voted in a bloc with several other persons joining us, including Father Gibson of Miami who stated that no groups in Miami had been contacted. The Executive Secretary of the ACLU in Florida also voted for postponement. He stated that given adaquete time, thousands of persons could come from Miami, including Jewish groups, labor organizations, etc., as well as the CORE and NAACP groups. He also stated that the ACLU could raise large sums of money for the march if they had time (at this point now, one day before the march is to take place, there is still not a penny in the march fund). After the group decided to have the march on the 27th anyway, it was suggested by one of the NAACP people there that the local committee might refuse to work since it voted against the March 27th date. We stated then that although we opposed the date we understood that the sucess of the march would reflect on the entire movement, not just the NAACP, and we would be willing to do all that we could to fullfill the duties we had taken upon us.

We urged at the conclusion of the meeting that the march be publicized as "The state-wide civil rights march on Tallahassee" rather than an "NAACP March on Tallahassee" as had been done formerly. We suggested names of other civil rights groups in the state which should be contacted immediately by telegram or special delivery letter. The ACLU representative gave the Field Secretary for the NAACP, Mr. Robert Saunders, a list of civil rights groups in Miami which should be contacted. In leaving the meeting, we were quite disappointed to think of the short time we had to prepare, but we did feel that the march would be integrated, and would represent all civil rights groups. Upon our return to Tallahassee, we began immediately upon plans for the march, such as the thousand details necessary in obtaining P.A. systems, rest facilities, first aid facilities, speakers, etc. In good faith the ACLU representative promised to contact singing groups in Miami and to attempt to get some nationally known person such as Dick Gregory to attend. Shortly after the Tampa meeting, however, press releases came out about the march from the NAACP. Important groups in Miami and around the state continued to be ignored, and only NAACP groups were contacted by Mr. Saunders, although he had agreed to contact the groups on the lists we provided. At this point, groups in Miami began to state that they were pulling out of the march and would not attend. On Monday of this week Mr. Saunders came to Tallahassee and notified the local committee to stop all of its preparations for the march--he would handle these things. That day no one on the local committee was able to contact Mr. Saunders to get an explanation of this statement, and on Monday after fruitless hours wasted in trying to ascertain what we should and should not be doing, members of the local committee went to Mr. Saunder's hotel at 12:30 A.M. Tuesday morning and sat there until he came out to discuss the march. At that time we presented the following grievances and suggestions: (1) the march should be rerouted--it was planned to take the group through several blocks of Negro neighborhood, under an underpass and into a baseball field some distance from the capitol itself, never approaching a white business area or the capitol. (2) Mr. Saunders should stop issuing press releases in the name of the NAACP and bill the march as a coordinated effort between civil rights groups (3) the program itself should include leaders of all civil rights groups and at least one white person should be asked to give an adress. (4) the local committee should be informed of Mr. Saunder's activities so as not to duplicate work. Mr. Saunders said that he would contact us in the morning. We waited all day for Mr. Saunders to contact us and return our calls. That night around midnight, after unsuccessful efforts to contact him, we again sat in at his hotel. This time he said that he would "be frank with us". He said that the march is an NAACP march, the route could not be changed, "other persons" are in charge of the program, and if we had any complaints, we could call Roy Wilkins or Mr. Rutledge Pearson--state president of the NAACP. He, Mr. Saunders, had nothing further to say. We asked what meetings were scheduled for the next day--he said nothing had been planned. That next [redacted] morning we read in the newspapers that at 8:30 that morning Mr. Saunders and members of the NAACP executive board had held the meeting with the governor which had formerly been scheduled for after the march. Rev. Steele, chairman of both the local and the state committees was not invited to this meeting. We also learned on Wednesday that Rev. Steele and the local committe had been "fired". We also learned that most of our local committee work was being duplicated by Mr. Saunders and his co-workers. Upon reporting these facts to the ACLU and the Miami CORE group, these people withdrew, and the ACLU issued a press release condemning the actions of the NAACP. Miami CORE plans to remain in Miami to picket on Friday as a part of their usual program. Tallahassee CORE has withdrawn and will ~~be~~ not participate in any way in the march, although we decided against issuing a press release to this effect. Wednesday night the local committee met again and mainly stated its grievances to itself and attempted to ascertain which of its duties it might be able to continue carrying out. Mr. Saunders was urged to be there to report to us so that we could stop any further activity which might conflict with his plans. He came and we asked once again if we could reroute the march. He made such statements as "well, if you want to speak on the program, you can", and so on to me personally. I tried to explain to him that CORE was not so concerned with its public image as it is with the image of the coordinated effort, and that I personally was not concerned about my speaking. The meeting broke up after we ascertained that Mr. Saunders felt that the state and local governments had been "most generous" in "granting" us the priveldge of walking through a Negro neighborhood and meeting in a formerly segregated ball-park. We insistedthat the very least we could do would be to march to the capitol and that we should tell the governor's office this and not ask again. Mr. Saunders had to leave and the meeting broke up. He had informed us that our request to have a white person on the program would be granted. Later that evening, Mrs. George Lewis, a prominent person in the community who has been heldpful to the movement and who is white was contacted by Mr. Saunder's staff and asked if she could suggest a white minister to give the invocation. She said that it was too late for her to be able to find such a person. Later that evening, about 1:30 A.M., the local group, includding Rev. Steele and Father Brooks felt compelled to go to Mr. Saunders again and attempt to work something out. He did not see the group, but one of his colleagues informed us that the nightly visits reeked of "gestapo" tactics. They did promise, however, to see the governor in the morning and change the route--a telegram was sent to the governor that night informing him that the route had been changed and that we would see him in the morning to make the mecessary adjustments. Needless to say, Thursday morning, the governor's assistant informed the NAACP group that it could not accept the new route and that it could not be changed--the group accepted this directive without protest.

This is a general picture of what has happened. We are greatly disturbed then, in summary, by the following things (1) the fact that the NAACP officials consistently refused to make the march a coordinated effort (2) that they refused to adhere to the state committee reccomendation that press releases be published in the name of all civil rights groups. (3) that the promise to contact and invite all civil rights group was not kept. (4) that the promise to integrate the program may be kept only as a pacifying device and that the implemetation of this promise was begun less than 48 hours before th march.(5) that the authority of the state chairman, Rev. Steele andthe authority and work of the local committee--including all local civil rights groups)--has been ignored and the work wasted. ~~That~~ (6) that Mr. Saunders has refused to communicate with the local committee and has "fired" both the chairman and the members. (7) that the governor's office was permitted to plan the route of the program. (8) that the NAACP is the only group represented on the program. (9) that what could have been a successful protest demonstration on a state-wide basis has turned into a march through a Negro neighborhood by the NAACP. (10)finally, the element of violence has not been successfully coped with. Groups which offered to provide and train march marshalls two weeks in advance of the march have been denied the right to do this, and the march marshalls for the group are a social club at FAMU, to be trained the night before the march. (11) groups which the local committee contacted to entertain at the program have been told they are not on the program, such as the Quincy CORE freedom choir and other entertainers from Miami. (12) finally, that the "list of civil rights leaders in the state" to be recognized and commended at the program include three persons in the NAACP whom nobody has heard of--all persons connected with direct action--sitting in, jail-ins, the four children from Saint Augustine, etc., have been ignored.

With regard to planned activities after the books close: Although we do not yet know whether we are to remain here after the books close, we have gone ahead with plans for this interimn period. We will conduct voter education workshops in both counties. These workshops will include personel from FAMU and FSU who are professors in government and political science. Second, we will compile information concerning the elections coming up providing the platforms and positions of the candidates. Finally, in conjunction with the Atlanta VEP office, we are gathering information about Negro unemployment, voting records and other pertinent information about both counties to be included in an illustrated leaflet which encourages voter registration. These leaflets will be a part of the voter education program.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project

Tu

pa
sc
it
la
bi

to
Ec
co
m
in
Fl
m

Ho
bo

we
ing
tor
ibu

NA
pla
no
lic
me
tra

da
Ja
Ta
3,0
thr
ed

CLIIPINGS CONCERNING THE JAMES FARMER

APPEARANCE

Tallahassee Democrat

Tuesday, March 24, 1964 Section Two

Negroes Plan For March Here Friday

By The Associated Press

Integration organizations made plans today for up to 10,000 persons to march on the state capital Friday in protest of the delay in passage of the civil rights bill in Congress.

James Farmer, national director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), told a news conference Monday that the march would be aimed at drawing attention of efforts by two Florida senators to defeat the measure.

He referred to Sens. Spessard Holland and George Smathers, both Democrats.

Farmer said CORE members would stage sit-ins at the Washington offices of the two senators if they participated in a filibuster of the bill.

Farmer was in Florida to help NAACP officials with march plans as well as to organize northwest Florida job and public facility integration movements and Negro voter registration drives.

Frank O'Neill, a white Florida State University student from Jacksonville and head of the Tallahassee CORE chapter, said 3,000 to 10,000 marchers from throughout Florida were expected to participate in the march.

St. Petersburg Times Tuesday, March 24, 1964 MARKETS 7-B

Drive To Cut Racial Barrier Is Accelerated

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — A speedup in the efforts of Florida Negroes to break through racial barriers in employment and public accommodations, spearheaded by a massive drive for more voters, was revealed yesterday by James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Farmer was to speak last night at a CORE rally in Quincy, Gadsen County seat 20 miles west of the capital, where an intensive drive for more voters was under way.

Negroes outnumbered whites in Gadsen County.

FARMERS SAID northwest Florida would be the particular target of racial demonstrations this spring and summer as CORE sought to accelerate its work nationally.

Farmer said a biracial committee had been formed in Quincy, where he said there were 12,000 eligible Negro voters.

Farmer also helped plan a march in Tallahassee Friday billed as a protest to participation in the civil rights filibuster by Florida Sens. George Smathers and Spessard Holland.

The chairman of the Tallahassee CORE chapter, Frank O'Neill of Jacksonville, a white Florida State University senior, said between 3,000 and 10,000 whites and Negroes were expected for the march.

He said the marchers would arrive at the capital by car, bus and train but would be out of the city by 5 p.m.

Gov. Farris Bryant and members of the state cabinet were invited to join Friday's speechmaking, he said, and had yet to make a response.

THE MARCHERS planned to move through the capitol center and assemble at a city baseball park to hear speakers.

Neither Farmer nor O'Neill said they knew of any national figures who would be present.

In addition, Farmer said if Smithers or Holland participated in the Civil Rights Bill filibuster their Washington offices would be visited by CORE members from Florida who would stage a sit-in.

this letter sent to all F. S.
outside of N. Y. area.

31 March 1964

Mrs. Patricia Due
Big Bend Voter Education Project
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Pat:

CORE is facing a severe financial crisis. While money is in fact continuing to come in well--above the level of last year--our expenses are increasing even more rapidly, and we face a dangerous deficit. As bad as things are now we may very well not be able to make it through the summer without going into debt, and we may even be forced to cut back on the summer program and staff.

I am sure that you are trying now to keep expenses to a minimum. From time to time Jim McCain and others have sent out memos about the importance of keeping costs down. However, there are a few crucial areas that I would like to mention to you now.

Telephone bills: We must reduce the number of long distance telepone calls made both between the field and the office and between field secretaries. If we cannot substantially reduce the use of the credit cards, then we very likely may revoke all of them or at least revoke those that are used most heavily. If you happen to be working in an area where we have a CORE telephone you can also help to reduce cost by limiting the number of local calls.

Field expenses: In general we must reduce our expenses in the field across the board. We are going to have to be less generous in using our expense advances for paying the cost of local chapter projects. Generally, your expense advance is for your own personal expenses and if you use it for project expenses you should get clearance in advance. If you drive an automobile at CORE expense or if you have one of our leased automobiles, then you must keep travel down to a minimum.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a new policy memorandum on finances. Please note thtat before you are permitted to make any commitments which may cost nationa CORE money you must get approval in advance. While it does not seem practical at this time to have you use the Form 20 mentioned in the memo, you must get approval from James McCain (or from Richard Haley if you happen to be working in his area) prior to commtting CORE to any expense whatsoever.

I know that some of these restrictions may work hardships on you. On the other hand, if CORE is to grow and even to survive without having to cut back then we must be exceptionally stringent continuing through the summer months. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

One thing else that I would like to ~~[illegible]~~ mention to you. Any contributions received by you either in cash or check must be processed through the national CORE account. Please be absolutely certain that all fund received by you are sent to this office along with a note indicating the name and address or other source of the contribution.

If we are able to substantially reduce our expenses now and if this office puts as much effort as possible into fund raising, then we should be able to get through the summer somehow. You can be assured that we are doing our best from this end and urge you to do the same. Now is certainly not the time to reduce program. The months to come will call for ever increased activity and we must be in a position to meet the demand.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:LP

17 March 1964 Congress of Racial Equality

Financial Policy

Effective immediately any and all financial commitments or requests for checks made by any employee of national CORE must be approved by James Farmer or by two of the following three persons: Richard Haley, Clora Coleman, Gordon Carey.

Before payment of any bills and before any checks are drawn, bookkeeping must have in their possession an approved Form 20.

James Farmer

REPORT ON THE MARCH ON TALLAHASSEE

403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
April 1, 1964

The following is a detailed and hopefully objective report on the entire situation regarding the March on Tallahassee, which took place on the 27th of last month. Because the march and its ramifications have produced a great deal of publicity, reflecting adversely on the civil rights movement, because the field staff of CORE and its Florida chapters are so intimately involved, and because we feel that this incident is either a symptom of or beginning of a serious split in the Florida movement, I do consider it necessary to present this particular view of the situation. As the report will show, this dissension is not really inter-organizational as the newspapers would indicate, but rather it reflects a basic division between those members of all Florida civil rights groups regardless of their very strong organizational ties. Many groups in the state have already entered requests that certain leaders in the NAACP be removed, as these groups feel that these certain leaders are responsible for the very unhappy events surrounding the march. However, this report seeks only to present the facts as we see them. We are presenting these incidents in a chronological order in hopes that the report will indicate something of our reaction to the unfolding of events.

March 2nd, 1964—Monday

A brief announcement appeared in most newspapers stating that the Church Work Committee of the NAACP State Organization had just formulated, over the weekend, plans for a March on Tallahassee to occur on March the 27th. Rev. C.K. Steele of Tallahassee (who was not present at this meeting) was named state chairman for the march.

March 8th, 1964—Sunday

Rev. Steele announced in Intercivic Council meeting in Tallahassee that he had been appointed state chairman of the March on Tallahassee and that a meeting of the state committee would take place that following Tuesday at 11:30 A.M. at his church.

March 9, 1964—Monday

Frank O'Neill, President of Tallahassee CORE was informed that his presence at the committee meeting to be held Tuesday was unecessary.

March 10, 1964--Tuesday

By calling several churches, Frank ascertained that the aforementioned meeting would take place at noon at the Parish House of the Episcopal Chapel, Father Brooks being the priest there. Uninvited, Frank entered the meeting. The first person he encountered in the meeting drew him aside and said, "We really have to work in order to make this march a success. CORE has been getting all the publicity in this state lately, and we have order to make this a successful NAACP march." Frank then introduced himself as president of the Tallahassee Chapter of CORE, much to the embarrassment of his informant. At this meeting it was revealed that Father David H. Brooks, NAACP member in Tallahassee, had been appointed local chairman of the march. All persons at this meeting were members of the NAACP Church Work Committee except Mr. O'Neill.

March 11, 1964--Wednesday

A front-page article appeared in the St. Petersburg Times announcing the march again. A picture of Rev. Steele and Father Brooks was including, naming them as state and local chairmen, respectively. The march was billed as an NAACP Church Work Committee project.

March 13, 1964--Friday.

Father Brooks, as chairman of the local committee for the march, called a meeting of leaders of the active civil rights groups in Tallahassee. At this meeting were myself, Frank O'Neill, Judy Benninger (Task Force), Rosemary Dudley (Sec. Tallahasseee CORE), Rev. Daniel Speed (local NAACP), Daisy Young (local NAACP), Rev. Steele, Rev. Loften (local NAACP and Midway CORE), and Rev. Goodan (NAACP). Liberal Forum, a group which was to come in shortly, was represented in that Miss Dudley is also secretary to that group.

This was the first meeting to which members of any group other than the Church Work Committee of the NAACP had been invited. Naturally, we had many questions regarding the March. We wanted to know the following things: (1) Is the march to be a coordinated effort of all Florida civil rights groups? (2) Will these groups be included in the planning and the program of the march? (3) Have leaders of these groups been contacted heretofore? Rev. Steele assured us that it was his impression that the march would be a coordinated effort, similar to the March on Washington. He further stated that a representative from each group would be on the program. To meet the question raised in (3), we decided to call a meeting on the following Tuesday, March 17, in Tampa, to continue planning of the march. We asked Rev. Steele to invite leaders of all groups in Florida to this meeting, and to make them official members of the state committee. Right at this meeting he called Mr. Robert Saunders, Field Secretary for the NAACP in Florida and gave him the names we had suggested and asked that telegrams be sent inviting these persons to the Tampa meeting. He agreed to do this.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to assigning to ourselves the many tasks involved in preparing for such a march. Upon considering all of the work which needed to be done, the lack of statewide coordination, the short time in which to obtain nationally known speakers and entertainers, the local committee decided to reccommend that the march be postponed at least a month in order that it realize an optimum in success and effectiveness. Rev. Steele appointed myself, Frank, Judy, Rosemary and Father Brooks as members of the state committee and urged us to come to Tampa to present the opinions and suggestions we had raised. Finally, we decided that we would need at least $1,000 to prepare for the march. Rev. Steele indicated that the local Intercivic Council would probably provide $150 and the local NAACP branch $200. I mentioned that I would contact national CORE for funds, and Rev. Steele noted that the state NAACP would undoubtedly be willing to provide a large sum. We were certain that Miami CORE and local groups in Miami would provide some money were they invited to participate in the planning of the march. As Marvin Rich indicated to me by phone later that evening, national CORE could not at that time provide any funds, but with sufficient time to consider the proposal and build up funds, some contribution could be counted on. We also felt that there was insufficient time between that day and the 27ths to adaquately involve the Miami groups to the extent that they would contribute and be able to participate fully.

March 17, 1964--Tuesday--Tampa

In arriving at the state NAACP office in Tampa Tuesday morning, we found that the State office was just at that time sending out the first letter notifying its branches of the march. We noticed that the letter was sent under the title of the NAACP Church Work Committee, and not the state-wide committee on the March on Tallahassee, as Rev. Steele was assured by Mr. Saunders it would be.

At the meeting, in addition to the Tallahassee contingent mentioned above, were Steve Jones of Miami (Executive Secretary of the Florida American Civil Liberties Union), Dr. Marshall B. Jones (executive committee member of the Gainesville NAACP Branch) and members of the Church Work Committee. Father Theodore Gibson of Miami NAACP was there; Father Gibson had read in the newspaper that he was chairman of the committee for the program of the march, and had come to the state committee meeting to ascertain his responsibilities in this regard.

The local committee from Tallahassee immediately raised the proposal that the march be postponed, explaining that it would be almost impossible to carry out the duties assigned to it in the short time remaining for the march. Immediately the president of the Church Work Committee, Rev. McKissick, stated that the state committee there in attendance was actually "the child " of the Church Work Committee, and only the Church Work Committee could make such decisions. This raised the question of whether or not the march was, in fact, to be a coordinated effort with representation from all civil rights groups, or whether it was to be an NAACP march. Rev. Steele asked Mr. Saunders about this in the presence of the group, and Mr. Saunders indicated that it would be a coordinated effort and that we did, in fact, have the right to vote on such matters of policy. In order to help the group to decide, the local committee presented its report to the state committee, and each area of planning, such as rest facilities, program, etc. as reported, indicated that not sufficient time remained to effectively carry out committee duties. Mr. Jones (ACLU), Father Gibson (MIami NAACP), Father Brooks (Tallahassee NAACP) myself, Frank O'Neill and Judy and Rosemary voted to postpone the march. Dr. Jones of Gainesville Abstained. The remaining eight persons, all members of the NAACP Church Work Committee (none from Tallahassee), voted against postponement. Thus the march was to go on as scheduled by a vote of 8-7. At this point a member of the Church Work Committee indicated that since the entire Tallahassee delegation voted against the 27th, perhaps it would refuse to cooperate in helping to make the march a success. Most people there were appalled at the suggestion, and we restated our interest in and support of the march. We said that we would do everything in our power to make it a success.

We asked Mr. Saunders to change the title of letters sent to branches, and we further asked that all subsequent press releases be from the "State Committee on the March on Tallahassee, including all the civil rights groups". We gave him a list of civil rights organizations and sympathetic groups such as the American Jewish Congress, labor groups, etc. We further asked that each of these groups be contacted and asked to suggest one member to represent their group on the program. Mr. Saunders assured us that this would be done.

Therefore we left the meeting feeling that we would have to work day and night to complete the preparations effectively (all of which had been left in the hands of the local committee, i.e. CORE), but we felt that the march would be an all-out effort, representing the entire movement in the state.

March 20, 1964—Friday—Tallahassee

A local meeting of the NAACP in Tallahassee, at which Mr. Saunders and members of the local committee for march arrangements were present took place. The local NAACP branch refused to advance us any funds—Mr. Saunders had no idea of where money would come from. Mr. Saunders refused to discuss march preparations with any of the local people.

March 21, 1964—Saturday

The local committee for the march met. Duties assigned to various groups were discussed, and each sub-committee made a report. Dr. Jones had sent a graduate student from Gainesville to Tallahassee to work full time on the march, and he acted as coordinator. The progress in obtaining such items as the P.A. systems, rest facilities, first aid facilities, etc., was reported, and at that time we felt that we had all preparations pretty well under control. In good faith, the Miami people had gone on t.v. announcing the march and urging groups to come. At this meeting we learned that several thousand people were planning to attend just from that area. We were disturbed that Mr. Saunders had continued to issue press releases in the name of the NAACP concerning the march. However, on Saturday night before the march, it seemed that we had most things ready, pending the final day-today work still ahead.

Tallahassee CORE volunteered to make 500 picket signs, Liberal Forum was arranging public address systems, platforms, etc., and the Miami people were getting together entertaining groups. I volunteered the Quincy CORE Freedom Choir. All national speakers had declined invitations to speak saying that there was not time enough for them to fit the march into their schedules.

March 22, 1964--Monday

Mr. Robert Saunders came to Tallahassee and ordered that all local committees were relieved of their duties and that they should discontinue any plans made and cease to function. Father Brooks was relieved of his position as local chairman. This was not said to us personally, and we spent the day looking for Mr. Saunders trying to find out if this were really true. Large sums of money had already been tied up in these preparations, including phone calls, money promised for posters, P.A. systems, etc., and we were very disturbed that all of the time and money would be wasted. On this day we were in constant contact with Miami people who stated that they had not been invited to the march, that they had heard nothing about it, and they were cancelling all arrangments to come. I spoke with Rougeau and A.D. Moors who were very disturbed about the situation and wanted more information. People in Quincy were also concerned, and Judy's friends in the Gainesville NAACP were also wondering what was happening.

James Farmer came to Tallahassee that day, and for the benifit of the march he spoke favorably of it at this press conference, and he stated that CORE was working in coordination with the NAACP for the march. By midnight, no one from the local group had been able to contact Mr. Saunders for clarification. In a desparate effort to communicate with Mr. Saunders, who refused to return our calls, a group of Tallahassee CORE people and the coordinator from Gainesville went to Mr. Saunder's hotel and woke him up, begging to be informed of what was happening in connection with the march. Specifically, they wanted to know (1) why groups other than CORE hadn't been notified of the march. (2) why the local committees had been relieved of their duties. (3). If the program would include all civil rights groups, and who exactly was to be on the program. (4) an objection to the route of the march was raised. The governor's assistant, we found, had planned the march route when he heard the initial announcement about the march, and the NAACP had accepted this route. The route began at Florida A.& M. University, went through a Negro neighborhood, through an underpass under the main road in town to a usually segregated ball park, running three blocks from the capitol itself. A contingent of 300 would be permitted to come to the capitol itself for a brief program. We felt that the entire group should go to the capitol. Mr. Saunder's answer to all of these questions and objections was that he had everything under control--he offered no concrete answer.

Tuesday morning we read in the newspaper that Mr. Saunders and members of the executive board of the NAACP had held the meeting with the governor which was to have taken place the day of the march. Rev. Steele was not invited to attend that meeting with the governor, and Father Brooks was called at 8:15 in the morning, fifteen minutes before th 8:30 conference. We were upset that he had not informed of us this meeting the previous evening, and that the civil rights contingent was all-NAACP and all-Negro. During Tuesday we heard that much of our work was being duplicated by Mr. Saunders. We tried fruitlessly to reach him all-day Tuesday, and finally, Tuesday night around midnight we decided to go again to his hotel and try to get some satisfaction from him.

March 24, 1964--Tuesday

At this midnight meeting Mr. Saunders was quite angry that we should bother him at such a late hour. He said, "I will be frank with you." He said that the march is an NAACP march, "persons other than" himself are in charge of the program, and he didn't know who would be on it, and if we had any suggestions, we could take it up with Rutledge Pearson (state president) or Roy Wilkins.

March 25, 1964--Wednesday

A local committee meeting for the march, which had been previously scheduled, was held. We had invited Mr. Saunders to attend. We again posed to him the questions we had been attempting to gain answers to. In answer to the question, "can you tell us who is on the program?", Mr. Saunders replied to me "Well, if you want to be on the program, you can." Mr. Saunders informed us that he felt the state government had been "generous" in allowing us to walk through the Negro neighborhood to the segregated ballfield. We further asked that a white person be placed on the program in order that the state officials understand that the Florida movement is integrated. He assured us that this had already been taken care of. Father Brooks then reported that it was his considered opinion that the march route should be changed because he believe that marching the people within three blocks of the capitol, where they could see it but not approach it, under an underpass with police undoutedly standing on the bridge above, would so incite the people that we would lose control of the crowd. He said that we should send a letter to the governor telling him of the change in route. Mr. Saunders said he was to see the governor in the morning, and he would elaborate on our telegram letter.

Later in the evening, Mrs. George Lewis, prominent white wife of the president of a local bank, and who has been very helpful in the Tallahassee movement, was called by Saunders. He wanted her to "find a white minister"

In order to again attempt to ascertain what plans were, the Tallahassee CORE nucleus and Rev. Steele and Father Brooks, as an evening of further discussion, decided at 1:30 a.m. Thursday morning they should try to see Saunders.

March 26, 1964--Thursday

Mr. Saunders refused to see the delegation, but one of his assistants suggested that the nightly visits were similar to "Gestapo" tactics. However, we were assured that Mr. Saunders would see the governor and tell him of the change of route. The telegram was then sent to the governor. When Mr. Saunders saw the governor in the morning he was informed that the state could not accept the new route. Mr. Saunders accepted this non-acceptance, and did not tell the governor that the march would take the new route regardless, as he had promised us. Greatly confused, the governor's office called Father Brooks for clarification (since both he and Mr. Saunders had signed the telegram). Father Brooks told the governor's assistant to ignore anything Mr. Saunders might say and to consider the route changed. Father Brooks promised the governor's assistant that Saunders would call him later in the day, expressing concurement with the new route. The governor's office was satisfied.

Later, that evening, the pre-arranged state committee meeting on the march was held as planned. Some members of the NAACP Church Work Committee attended, including all the of Tallahassee people formerly on the committee. Mr. Saunders refused to come to report to this committee, and he was holding a closed meeting in his hotel at the time of our meeting. We reported the deceit and confusion to the state committee and left in utter confusion. The Tallahassee people went to Rev. Steele's house. Rev. Goodan, a friend of Rev. Steele's, was in the secret meeting with Saunders. He came to Rev. Steele's house and reported to us what had transpired. First, he said, Mr. Saunders had contacted the governor, insisting that the telegram (which he had signed) was out of order, that any persons who attempted to deviate from the march route and who tried to go to the capitol should be arrested. Second, Ruby Hurley, who had been in the background all the time, saw Rev. Steele's name on the program to bring greetings from the local NAACP chapter, and she said, "scratch his name from that program, he wears too many faces."

At this point, we were all throoughly disgusted, and decided to notify all Tallahassee groups of these developments.

March 27, 1964—Friday

At 3:00a.m., a meeting was held of leaders of all Tallahassee groups. We decided to pull our people out of the march, but we continued the policy of refusing to issue press releases in order to maintain a good public image, for the entire civil rights movement.

At ten in the morning we had an observer on the field where the march was to gather. By noon all who were coming had assembled. An announcement was made on the P.A. system that "all NAACP groups should line up". The Gainesville NAACP Youth Council (the only really integrated group) had been informed of the events leading up to the march, and when they heard this, they took a vote on whether or not to participate. They decided unamimously to withdraw. They dropped their picket signs and walked to a corner, joined hands, sang "We shall overcome", and left the area. This left about 1,500 people for the march. The 500 signs provided by Tallahassee CORE were distributed, and the march began, with Mr. Saunders and Miss Hurley leading the march in a police car. Hundreds of policement were on hand, guarding all possible entrances to the capitol grounds. Persons in the march were becoming disgusted as they realized that they were not going to the capitol after all. By the time the group had "marched" the few blocks to the ball field, about 1,000 were left. The program began with the master of ceremonies announcing that "here were are at the capitol". About ten people spontaneously asked "when are we going to the capitol?". At this point the younger people began getting up and tearing their pickets signs offf the sticks and walking out. Shortly after, a collection was taken, and all but about 300 people got up and walked out in disgust. Several hundred towns people had gathered around the capitol itself waiting for the march to come there, and they left that area shortly.

The program itself included four NAACP speakers, one of which is a Tallahassee man who has been termed a thorough "uncle Tom" here. There was one solo. Outstanding "civil rights leaders" were cited--mostly obscure NAACP people, some of whose deeds were done up to 20 years ago, none of whom had been arrested. No person~~s~~ from any other civil rights group was on the program, and it was all-Negro.

CORE is being held responsible for the failure of the march. However, this report should indicate where the blame really lies. We worked untold hours preparing for the program and attempting to make it an all-out effort. CORE refused to issue any press statement condemning the march, and even though Rev. Steele and Father Brooks have held press conferences condemning the march and its leadership, we have refrained. However, we are very disturbed about this failure, and will do everything we can to avoid such an occurance in the future, although it seems that it was impossible to avoid this one, regardless of what we may have done. Many NAACP branches are upset about the march and have individually condemned Mr. Saunders and Miss Hurley. We know that it will be years before a march can be called again in Tallahassee because people will no longer trust such an effort.

Unfortunately, although the march was 100% exclusive, as we attempted to explain to Mr. Saunders, the ill effects of a failure would hurt the entire state. This is the case.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

VEP FIELD EXPENSE R

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency CORE

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION Air, Rail etc.	 Limo., Taxi, etc.	AUTOMOBILE EXPE Mileage	 Descript
Sun	Tallahassee					
Mon	&					
Tues	Quincy Fla.					
Wed						
Thur					100	Ga
Fri						
Sat						

EXPENSE REPORT

Period Ending April 4 1964

…BILE EXPENSES			LOCAL	OTHER		
Descript.	Amount	MEALS	Taxi & Carfare	Itemize	Amount	DAILY TOTAL
		$20.92 for 1 wk's groceries				20.92
Gas	1.00					1.00

21.92

VEP FIELD EXPENSE REP

Field Reporter Patricia Stephens Due Agency CORE

DAYS	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION Air, Rail etc.	 Limo., Taxi, etc.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENS Mileage	 Descript.
Sun	Tallahassee					
Mon	+ Quincy,					
Tues	Fla.					
Wed						[illegible]
Thur						Tire Change Gas
Fri						
Sat						

PENSE REPORT

F Period Ending April 11, 1964

LE EXPENSES			LOCAL	OTHER		
escript.	Amount	MEALS	Taxi & Carfare	Itemize	Amount	DAILY TOTAL
		$21.00 for Meals				$21.00
[illegible]	68.60					68.60
zine Changed	1.03					
Gas	1.00					2.03

$91.63

2

Make 2 copies

April 8, 1964

APR 13 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE; VEP.

Subject: Project report covering 3/23/64—4/8/64. General outline of future plans.

The past week and a half has been devoted to a very concentrated effort to register as many people as possible before the April 4 closing of the books. In both Leon and Gadsden Counties the community organizations have shown greater development and effectiveness—Leon County is really running itself in the form of the community group heretofore described. In Gadsden County we hope that our efforts will culminate in a similar strong and highly organized group, although at this time there is still great dependance on our encouragement and suggestion.

VEP has asked for a detailed terminal report. Although the books have closed, voting statistics will not be released until near the late mid-month. We have asked a professor of government to see if he can't get these statistics for us earlier, but if he can't, a really good report will not be forthcoming until late April.

(I have enclosed the cancelled check which the community group sent in for rent on the office as I understand there is some possibility of reimbursing the local fund for this amount. If this is possible, the check should be made out to the "Big Bend Voter Education Campaign" and mailed to our office here at 403 North Macomb Street—Tallahassee, Florida.)

In lieu of any specific instructions about the continuation of the project in Leon County, we are doing the following during the next six weeks before the reopening of the books. The information on this six-weeks plan will be general, but on April 13th we will be sending out a very detailed study of 16 counties in North Florida. This research is being done by faculty of both FAMU and FSU, and it should indicate the situations and needs of these 16 counties which we think can use voter education projects.

First, we are engaging in voter education plans now. We will circulate leaflets describing the positions of the various candidates with regard to the specific problems of the people we are working with. We expect to conduct workshops in both counties on (1) how to use voting machines (2) problems of the state and counties (3) issues involved (4) platforms of various candidates; professors and VEP volunteers will conduct the workshops in both counties.

Second, we are compliling data on these 16 counties. Further, we will attempt, in this period, to make personal contacts in the counties. And, we will gather information about particular registration procedures in the counties. We would like to see these counties involved in a summer registration project to be conducted by CORE staff. Most of these counties are more similar to Gadsden County than to Leon County—that is, they are 100% segregated in public accommodations, employment and education. According to the 1962 Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Florida Counties, they have population ratios of

6/1 (white/Negro) in Calhoun County for example, or in Madison County 7/6 (white/Negro). They range from 17% registration among Negroes in Jefferson County to 76% in Walton. The detailed report will contain population and registration statistics—as of April 4th, we hope. However, all of these counties belong in what we call the "Porkchop" area, and all have gross overrepresentation in state government. Further, the area represents, in general, the least enlightened area of the state, and the most hesitant with respect to civil rights. None of these counties is over two hours from either the South Georgia or the South Alabama lines.

Further, it is our experience in Gadsden County, which may be the worst of all of these counties, that a successful voter registration drive is greatly dependent on factors other than the actual merits of a strong Negro voting force. Although registration is a new thing for 96.3% of the Negroes in the county, and although it is almost a form of direct action in Gadsden County, we found that registration was most significant after certain very easily definable events had taken place. For example, the heaviest registration took place three days after the arrests of an interracial team of registration workers. Although we had been doing a great deal of talking and leafleting, this seemed to be the impetus which actually brought people to the registration office. Likewise, when we collected a large gathering of people on the streets by being an interracial group, great enthusiasm for registration was exhibited. Also, the promise of direct action projects by the local CORE group which we formed seemed to stimulate teenagers to work in voter registration, and these teenagers went around encouraging adults to register.

Therefore, we feel that the best approach to registration may be two-fold—setting up direct action units and registration steering committees. For this reason we hope to be able to have the staff and support to pick out central points in the counties or county areas for either or both programs, depending on the situation in the county or county area. In some counties among the 16 a direct action program may stimulate a registration program in an adjacent county, etc. We will devote some time in the following six weeks then to ascertaining which counties should have what program. If possible, we may attempt to initiate ad hoc groups for these programs, and if we can obtain the necessary staff (we feel that at least ten persons would be necessary for a good summer program) we will be able then, in the middle of May, to move into these counties with a strong program.

There will be considerable voter registration work across the state this summer. However, the recent events in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and the direct action responses to candidates in the form of mass demonstrations in Miami, Gainesville and Tallahassee indicate that the registration programs and direct action, and direct action in a very strong and serious form, will be the program of the summer. The example of Marion County last summer and Gadsden County during the winter will probably be repeated over and again where registration is concerned. In Marion County a very strong movement was initiated with thousands of people attending two and three mass meetings a week. There it was possible, because of massive arrests and oppression to simply suggest that people register—the outcome of this form of registration campaigning is significant—registration jumped from around 3,000 persons to nearly 7,000 in a few months. Likewise in Gadsden County, with a stronger registration program and a weaker direct action response, a considerable interest in registration has been evoked.

We further feel that one or two persons should be involved in full time work with colleges and universities. A detailed prospective of these situation and need will be included in the April 13 report. In Gainesville, Fla., for example, about 100 white students worked with about the same number of Negro high school students and adults in a very successful registration drive wherein about 1,000 additional Negroes were registered in two weeks and the candidate chosen by this group elected city commissioner (by 46 votes out of around 9,000 cast). This was the first time a commissioner ran on a civil rights program in the county, and such groups could be organized on other campuses. This group in Gainesville is seriously considering organizing as a CORE group, and have expressed a desire for field service.

This generally then, is the program for the following six weeks in preparation for the summer. We hope that the detailed program with the study being made will be approved as an all-out summer program for Florida.

Very truly yours, Judy Benninger

For:

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Votdr Education Project

April 13, 1964

Dear Pat,

After reading the letter from Mr. Richer from Gainsville, I recommend that you go to Gainsville, and investigate the situation. If you feel that some likely possibilities are in the making, or could be developed, pleased let us know your feelings.

Please notify Richard Haley of your feelings and decisions by letter or some form of communications.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

APR 13 1964

April 9, 1964
Gainesville, Florida

Patricia Due
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mrs. Due:

The purpose of this letter is to urge immediate consideration by the Congress of Racial Equality of the prospects for field work in the Gainesville, Florida area. It is, in effect, a request for CORE field workers who, if assigned by your judgment, would be present here before the summer season.

On the surface, it would seem that the least of Gainesville's needs would be another civil rights organization. At the moment this community can boast proud parentage of the following:

1. NAACP, complete with a Youth Council, newly reborn, and an adult branch, also recently reorganized
2. a Voters' League, Negro in membership and antique in local status
3. a Human Relations Council chapter, also several years old
4. the Gainesville Women for Equal Rights, six months or so old, tokenly integrated, very middle-class with a membership drawn mainly from the wives of the University of Florida faculty and professional class Negroes
5. the Student Group for Equal Rights, about one year old, a local campus movement without national affiliation, and of some serious vigor in the past
6. a Student Peace Union chapter (which I myself launched and served as a junior faculty advisor) that is not a CR organization as such, though in recent weeks it has loaned some energy to the movement

As a faculty member (instructor in Humanities), my own work in the movement has been limited largely to aiding and abetting the Student Group in picketing, etc. I am, for whatever its worth, a member of the executive committee of the NAACP adult branch; my wife is a member of the NAACP Youth Council and the Gainesville Women.

It is my judgment that the CR movement, properly understood, is not represented by any of these organizations.

NAACP here is no more or no less than a run-of-the-mill Florida branch unit; it is led unequivocally by Negro ministers and businessmen of markedly conservative [illegible] temperaments, none of whom have had any experience worthy of note in direct action. The Voters' League restricts its activity to voters registration work, to some considerable success. The Human Relations Council is altogether unmilitant and extraordinarily unattractive to those who are militant. The Gainesville Women is an auxilliary, at best, for the Student Group (and particularly for its faculty leadership), and an occasional project ally of the NAACP-Voters' League complex (eg., a local voters registration drive that involved all the organizations listed with the exception of SPU). The membership of the Gainesville Women, while considerable, is nevertheless reducible to ladies no more or no less militant than the Human Relations Council. The Student Peace Union is distracted by peace movement work and ought not to be taken seriously as a CR organization.

This leaves us the Student Group (SGER) and the NAACP Youth Council.

SGER is, to speak frankly, moribund--not only because it is excessively attached to its "on-campus" status (i.e., a University recognized organization operating within the confidence of the administration), but also because it is an almost wholly "managed" organization. By "managed" I mean the following: it moves when its professorial owners instruct it to move, and it moves only as swiftly and as purely as they can summon the courage to move. I need not here, I hope, go into a lengthy expose of the academic personality; but I cannot imagine anyone of goodwill who would wish integration geared to the torque of college teachers, rank aside.

The Youth Council, while theoretically independent of the NAACP adult branch, cannot possibly set a leadership pace in this community. (I will not burden you here with what you already know about state-wide NAACP relations with the Florida civil rights movement; suffice it to say that Rev. Wright, the local adult branch president, marched in the Tallahassee demonstration while his Youth Council voted unanimously not to do so.) Youth Council membership is drawn largely from the local Negro High School, with a smattering of white University students newly defected from SGER. This combination is not only silly on its face, but inoperable in fact. Thus far the Negro high school has given minimal evidence of interest in the movement; the "preacher and teacher" influence on those youngsters within the Negro community is decisively unfavorable. In addition, much of the college contingent in the Youth Council is strangely unmilitant in terms of direct action, though interestingly dedicated to the concept of "racial mixing" in recreational activities, etc.

The Youth Council, like SGER, cannot with their present resources function in a self-actualizing way toward a community renewal program staged in the theater of civil rights. The Youth Council is deterred from such meaningful work by Negro community influences (of almost inexplicable complexity); SGER is deterred by its links with an academic institution essentially hostile to direct action projects that would approach a community scale.

As I view it, the whole situation adds up to something like this: everyone is standing around, overly-organized, waiting for somebody else to start something. No one of these organizations is unambiguously committed to civil rights as a movement equivalent to the democratic faith in action. As a consequence, no one of them can practice and follow through on a meaningful scale as if they knew what they were doing.

While the CR movement may get to Gainesville long after it gets to most Florida communities of comparable size, there is no way of telling this until the community, as it is now, is tested. It will not be tested by the organizations currently representing the movement. Indeed, I would go so far as to suggest that this plethora of organizations is symptomatic of a very serious evasion of the movement, in both the white liberal and the Negro communities. I am not sure that CORE could, at first, count on very many allies, if any. That is to say, I'm not sure you could even count on me! Very simply, what I am trying to say is that the CR movement has become invisible in this city, perhaps for many reasons; but whatever the reasons, the invisibility of the movement is the critical fact.

Now by saying "invisible," I am presupposing that there is something "out there" that can be made visible. This may not be true; still, no one around here has the courage to confront the possibility that we have no civil rights movement in Gainesville, visible or invisible. In any case, we will not be the first American community to learn the gruesome truth about ourselves. It seems to me CORE is ideally suited to do the empirical field work needed here to help us learn who we really are.

I realize the problem is, for you, an essentially practical one. But I hope you don't mind this emphasis on the molarity of the case. Please come see us professionally. This town needs your kind of social therapy.

Yours for Peace & Freedom Now,

Edward Richer
Department of Humanities
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

1242 NW 14th Avenue
Gainesville Florida

cc: James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 5, 1964

Dear Jim,

We are about to begin full implementation of the program outlined in "prospectus for summer", a report we sent you several weeks ago. This involves a great deal of traveling around the 16 counties we have chosen to work in. A full and detailed report will be sent this weekend outlining our needs with regard to staff and money to be requested of the Voter Education Project.

Right now, however, Judy and I are going to make the necessary contacts in the counties and see about setting up permanent groups for direct action and voter registration. We have been receiving partial reimbursements for expenses, but we need constant and complete reimbursement in order to continue ourprogram and not have to sit still waiting for transportation money. We need travel advances to meet our expenses as they come. Wehave not been getting these.

The main thing I wanted to write you about though is the fact that I find myself in the position of having to see a specialist (gynecologist) for several things which have been developing for the past few months. I have tried to get by with taking pills etc., but the general practicioner I am seeing thinks I should see a specialist immediately. ~~Therefor~~ He says I have an infected womb and cervititus. I am going to Atlanta and will be at 401 Simpson Terrace, phone: Sy 4-0587, Atlanta. I will be there for about a week.

We are both having trouble with our cars, and in order to do our program most efficiently and at the least expense, we need to have them, and in good condition. Something has happened to my transmission, and I need an advance which will cover this. Judy had an estimate on the work needed to be done, and this will be about $48. She can't get her car until she receives this.

already sent

I hope that the people from Florida are doing alright and taking care of themselves.

May see you soon if I have to be at trial in New York.

Sincerely,

Pat

74.68
39.05
55.66
159.39

May 7, 1964

MAY 13 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Wiley A. Branton, Voter Education Project.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

SUBJECT: Voter Education Project, Leon and Gadsden Counties.
Preliminary action on summer program.

Enclosed please find clippings from the St. Petersburg Times which indicates a slight error in our report on the number of registered voters in Gadsden County. In our report we neglected to include the 100 Republican voters who are Negroes. This will change the figures we submitted to a small extent.

As suggested, I made a trip to Gainesville to speak with the group of people who want to start a CORE chapter there. They are investigating certain aspects of discrimination in city and county jobs and will make a report to you with a suggested program. They told me that when they have completedtheir research and decided on their form of organization, they would write Mr. McCain a letter requesting field servicing in setting up the chapter and beginning the program. When I hear from them I will go to Gainesville for this work.

In Leon and Gadsden County we have been preparing the voters for the May 5th primary. In Gadsden County we formed car pools and transportation centers. We circulated thousands of leaflets in Gadsden County which are enclosed. In Leon County we are cooperating with the Ministerial Alliance in getting out the vote and supporting candidates who favor a civil rights program. Today we have six cars leaving from the Tallahassee office.

In Gadsden County we have encountered a certain amount of very significant resistence to voting. Only five days before the election were the polling places released. The sheriff is in charge of voting (he is running for office). There are 15 precincts. Jamieson, precinct 2, was listed in the paper as "dustomary polling place". When we attempted to ascertain where the customary place is, we were given the information included on the sheet. The registrar didn't know where the polling place is, and the sheriff refused to return my calls to him.

Despite this resistence, we are certain that a very large percentage of the 1327 Democrats turned out to vote on election day. Gadsden County is very much pro Scott Kelly (a segregationist cadidate for governor who was raised in Quincy). Despite this, Robert King High polled 903 votes in Gadsden County, running second in a field of six. High is, for Florida, a radical liberal, advocating a strong civil rights bill (only candidate to even support such a bill), federal aid to education, pro--Kenneday-Johnson, and pro-reapportionment. High ran with less money than any other candidate ($150,000 less than the 5th highest spender). He has, for many people, the image that Kennedy has, and his strongest support has been a state-wide Negro campaign for him. We are certain, therefore, that at least 900 Negroes voted, not counting Republicans, perhaps more. Furthermore, in cases where the registration of Negroes was in question on election day, the registrar, despite the rude and unhelpful attitude of his office help, very cordially overruled them and permitted these people to vote. We are very pleased with the turn-out and interest in this election. A further interesting thing happened in this county election. As indicated on the sample ballots, of which we distributed thousands in Gadsden County, the steering committee endorsed certain candidates. Checking these against election results, and assuming that Negroes followed this suggestion (which is a very fair assumption), most of the candidates supported by the Negro group won, some by margins less than the Negro vote for them--in short, in the cases indicated below, the Negro support was sufficient to put the candidate in--we hope this will be felt in Gadsden County, and with increased registration, there is no doubt that it will be.

State Representative

Blackburn	2,355	
Inman	3,448	(sterring committee candidate)

State Attorney

Hopkins	4,407	(steering committee candidate)
Strickland	1,344	

Circuit Court Clerk

Baur	4,121	(steering committee candidate)
Hanna	1,571	

Sheriff

Edwards	3,123	
Faircloth	2,763	(steering committee candidate)

Tax Collector

Bassett	2,352	
Suber	756	
Summerford	2,737	(steering committee candidate) *

School Board

McMillan	2,917	(steering committee candidate)*
Munroe	2,596	

County Commission

Leonard	2,702	
Shelfer	2,965	(steering committee candidate) *

Dunn	2,235	(steering committee candidate)
Smith	3,192	

Constable

Anderson	2205	(steering committee candidate)
Renfroe	772	

* where Negro block voting was decisive in winning election for candidate

---

It should be added that the method for choosing the candidate for endorsement was either personal knowledge of the candidates or their direct response to interviews by members of the steering committee. In some cases the decision was made simply by whether the candidate agreed to talk to steering committee people. None of these people represent a sound and fair position with regard to issues we consider basic. However, those supported by the group were at least aware of Negro voting power and demands. As registration increases we feel that candidates will "liberalize", particularly in view of the success of the Negroes in Gadsden county getting out the vote and voting together for better government.

In Leon County the get-out-the-vote campaign was very successful with at least 22 cars manned by Negroes. The voting power of Leon Negroes was somewhat divided by a last minute sell-out of certain Negro leaders who capitulated to more conservative candidates and confused many voters. As a result, a conservative gubenatorial candidate got many Leon Negro votes, as well as Sheriff Joyce.

Only about half of the Negroes voting voted for High. However, the support of Negro voters who stuck with the liberal endorsement was sufficient to get the endorsed candidate for supervisor of registration in the runnoff, due to a great splitting of votes for that office.

Leon County Health Department Harrassment

In accordanse with the report sent to Carl Rachlin last week, Judy's blood test was sent to Bistowich. He refused to accept the fact that the test showed no Syphillis. He questioned her doctor about whether he "took the blood with your own hands". He told Dr. Stevens that he doesn't accept this because "her belligerence makes me think she is hiding something". Dr. Stevens agreed to take a smear, as further evidence, but Bistowich still indicated he might take her to cour t.

Summer Program

I understand that the national office has not yet requested funds for the summer program. For this reason, I will outline the needs we have again with regard to people, and try to include some estimate financially. The program should run from June--July--August. We need at least 12 people. The salaries for task force would total $3,600. Adding gas, supplies, other expenses and one central office, the total cost would be something over $10,000. This would be minimum. These figures do not include present staff. It is imperative that someone be kept in Gadsden County. the 10,800 unregistered Negroes could easily be lowered during the summer registration period, and we cannot let up in that county. We need these new people no later than June 1st, as program will ready for them at that time. We are certain that a very important and fruitful project can be conducted in this area. As the map indicated in an earlier report, most of the 16 counties included are really "South Georgia" and "South Alabama" counties, many bordering on Georgia and Alabama lines. These counties have excellent registration potentials but no leadership to date. We must get a good program in these areas. I understand that our request for funds should be received by VEP soon in order to be considered in allocation of funds.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

VOTING INFORMATION

Polling Places:

Precinct 1--- Superintendent's office in the east end of the courthouse.
Precinct 2--- Customary place at Jamieson (old vacant house--former store--near old mill site.).
Precinct 3--- Barber's Store at Concord.
Precinct 4--- City Hall in Havana.
Precinct 5--- Joyner's Store at Midway.
Precinct 6--- L.L. Owens' Store at Wetumpka.
Precinct 7--- McBride Store at Sawdust.
Precinct 8--- Little Sycamore Church at Sycamore.
Precinct 9--- City Hall at Chatahoochee.
Precinct 10-- Parramore's Store at Mt. Pleasant.
Precinct 11-- Faircloth's Store at Hardaway.
Precinct 12-- City Hall at Greensboro.
Precinct 13-- County Commissioners' meeting room, downstairs in the courtroom in Quincy.
Precinct 14-- Smith's Store at Hinson.
Precinct 15-- Community House at Gretna.

Voting Time:

You must vote between 7am and 7pm on Tuesday, May 5th, 1964.

Information and free transportation:

For voting information and free transportation to vote call Mount Moriah Church in Quincy (Ma-7-7244). Ask for Patricia Due or Mrs. Crutcher.

In Saint Hebron go to Velton Bank's Store (Community Store) for free rides to vote or for information.

If you need transportation from any other area call Ma-77244.

This voting must be secret by law. No one can watch how you vote, and no one can tell afterwards how you voted. Inform Patricia Due of anything which seems irregular about procedures immediately.

If you are registered it is your duty to cast your ballot for freedom!! Vote this Tuesday.

Remember, if you need any information at all, feel free to call Ma77244.

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT

Signature of Elector

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
STUB NO. 1

Initials of
issuing
Officer

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT

NO.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
STUB NO. 2

Initials of
Issuing
Officer

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
MAY 5, 1964
Gadsden, County

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote.

CONGRESSIONAL
United States Senator
(Vote for one)

Spessard L. Holland	
Brailey Odham	X

STATE
Governor
(Vote for one)

Haydon Burns	
Fred Bud Dickinson	
Robert King High	X
Frederick B. Karl	
Scott Kelly	
John E. (Jack) Matthews	

ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Vote for one)

Earl Faircloth	X
James W. Kynes	

STATE ATTORNEY
Seond Judicial Court
(Vote for one)

William D "Bill Hopkins	X
Sylvan Strickland	

LEGISLATIVE
Member
State House of Representatives
(vote for one)

Louise Blackburn	
W.M. Inman	X

COUNTY
Clerk of the Circuit Court
(vote for one)

Edwin Baur	X
Wayne R. Hanna	

Sheriff
(vote for one)

Otho Edwards	
J. Neal Faircloth	X

COMMISSIONER
Florida Public Utilities Commission
(Vote for one)

Phillip S. Brewer	
Edwin L. "Ed" Mason	X

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
District No. 3
(vote for one)

C. Spurgeon Dunn	X
Dorsey C. Smith	

CONSTABLE
District No. 1
(vote for one)

Adrian L. Anderson	X
W. N. Renfroe	

TAX COLLECTOR
(vote for one)

Clinton Bassett	
E. L. Suber, Jr.	
W. A. "Bill" Summerford	X

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
District No. 2
(vote for one)

Norman McMillan	X
Lamar Munroe, Jr.	

BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
District No. 1
(vote for one)

Boyd Leonard	
Fred G. Shelfer	X

what 16 counties
% of negroes in each

Reconcile pay check

Send expense forms 7/21

JUL 13 1964

Rt. 2 Box 37
Quincy Fla.
July 8 1964
MA7-3378
MA7-7244

Dear Clora,

It was good seeing you again. I tried to call you several times before I left.

Jim McCain suggested that I give you a statement in writing concerning my pay checks. First of all, I resigned June 3 but I was only paid thru May 30. I returned to work June 13 but the check I received in Kansas City was only $72.96 (after taxes) for the period ending July 1. As I see it, CORE owes me for June 17 - July 1 (2 full wks), and I would appreciate immediate action

(over)

3 trys

Period ~~ending~~ June 13 through

OK cc

(2)

on this matter.

How was your return trip? I really had a miserable trip.

See you in August.

Yours truly
Pat

P.S. ask Marcia to send 50 expense forms the task force workers immediately.

CEP

c/o Mrs. Frank Jones
Route 2
Box 37
Quincy, Florida
July 14, 1964

[redacted]

Below is a list of the new staff hired for the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, and the addresses to which their salary checks should be sent. Pat will call you about this, but we knew you would want to have this information on paper so their checks can be sent out on Wednesday.

cial sec. #	name	address [illegible]
-48-7203	Elinor Lerner began on June 28th	~~c/o Rev. [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] Florida~~
-84-6642	Doris Rutledge began on July 7th	c/o Mr. E.K. Bass P.O. Box 396 Live Oak, Florida
4-60-5709	Mike Geisen began July 3rd	c/o Rev. D.H. Jamison 518 S.W. Dade Street Madison, Florida
4-74-8063	Bruce Huston began July 8th	
4-64-5537	Ira Simmons began July 2nd	c/o Mrs. Frank Jones Route 2, Box 37 Quincy, Florida
	~~Johnny Watson~~	
	Johnny Watson July 8th	Route [illegible] Box [illegible] A Qincy, Florida
-5579	Stuart Wechsler began July 7th	c/o Mrs. Frank Jones Route 2, Box 37 Quincy, Florida

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
1 UNION SQUARE, ROOM 902
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

June 30, 1964

no Enclosure

JUL 2 1964

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANDREW NORMAN, *Chairman*

ADELE ADDISON
JOHN ALLISON
SHELLEY APPLETON
JAMES BALDWIN
KATRINA MCCORMICK BARNES
CHARLOTTE DEVREE
RABBI MARTIN FRIEDMAN
THE REV. FREDERICK JAMES
EDNA LEMLE
HENRY MORGENTHAU, III
DR. WILLIAM STUART NELSON
ELAINE SLATER
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
PEARL L. WILLEN

NANNETTE SACHS
Administrator
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Co-Administrator

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $3,495 representing the balance currently held in the CORE SEDF Citizenship Education Project.

As you know, CORE SEDF received a grant of $10,000 from the Albert A. List Foundation for implementing the citizenship education projects, program and budget of which were approved by the CORE SEDF B^Oard at its June 9 meeting.

The Citizenship Education Project as presently constituted will cover the following:

1. Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
    a. Expenses of program as outlined in budget submitted to CORE SEDF including room and board expenses of workers
2. North Florida Citizenship Education Project
    a.. Expenses of program as outlined in budget submitted to CORE SEDF
    b. Salary of Judy Benninger, field supervisor
    c. Salaries of task force workers

Following amounts have been sent by CORE SEDF directly to the two projects. (CORE SEDF will require auditing of expenditures in accordance with the understanding on this between CORE and CORE SEDF.)

$5,400.	Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1,000..	North Florida Citizenship Education Project
30.	Ira Simmons - bus fare and expenses, Washington to Tallahassee
75.	Judy Benninger - reimbursement and advance as per attached accounting

CORE SEDF expects an addtional grant from the List Foundation for this project. This grant will go to sustain the Florida and Louisiana projects through the summer. The funds will be transmitted to CORE for deposit in the Citizenship Education Project Account, to be handled in same manner as this grants.

CC: Mrs. Williams
Marvin Rich
James McCain

Yours truly,
Nannette Sachs
Nannette Sachs, Administrator

Voter

NORTH FLORIDA SUMMER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Geographic Areas

The Negro registration potential for the eight counties under consideration is 26,800. O~~ne Page Two of this report is a map of Florida with the counties under consideration marked in yellow.~~ Beginning at the West with Escambia and Okaloosa, ~~we have indicated~~ at least two staff members should be assigned to that section. Escambia has 6,966 unregistered Negroes while Okaloosa has 959. Both could live in Pensacola (Escambia) to begin with, working both counties together. Later the heavier work of Escambia would require the great majority of time to be given there.

Jackson and Bay counties, with a total potential of 3,498 would also require two persons. In the beginning they would work together, acquainting the communities with the program. They could live in Marianna (Jackson). Later it would likely prove more practical for one to locate in Bay County.

Gadsden County, due to its high number of unregistered Negroes, should have two staff members who remain in that county during the entire project. (10,836 unregistered.)

The Jefferson-Madison-Suwannee area should have at least two staff persons. Madison (the town) would be a good central point for these staff to begin from, being no farther than 25 miles from the county seat of the other two counties.

Staff

~~We have suggested here that~~ There be eight ~~field staff~~ Task Force workers for these counties. For maximum effectiveness there should also be a field secretary who could help in all areas with information and be free to coordinate activities. If ~~this is not possible, it would probably be best to have seven field staff with the field secretary living in Gadsden County, which is central, and helping with the program there also.~~

It would be necessary for the project to have one central office in Quincy where the field secretary could work in order to coordinate distribution of materials and where staff could make contact with operations. Quincy seems the best place for a number of reasons. First, the office could serve as a center both for the entire project and the Gadsden County project in which nearly half of the unregistered voters are. Second, the office we are now using is free. ~~It would be necessary to install a private phone because the phone there now belongs to Rev. Crutcher, and we might interfere with his living conditions severely. Also, his phone is a 4-party line which has its limitations. We should also be prepared to give a small sum, perhaps $15 a month to him for the utilities and use of his bathroom. In this way he can continue to justify our use of the office to his parishoners, who support it now.~~

Other Offices

~~It is very possible, that as in Leon County, a registration office could be set up in the other areas, supported by the communities themselves. These offices, however, would not come under the expenses of the project itself.~~

Transportation

For maximum mobility and effectiveness it would be helpful if there were a car for each county area: one for Escambia-Okaloosa, one for Jackson-Bay and one for Jefferson-Madison-Suwannee. In Gadsden County there are a number of teenagers and adults willing to drive staff most of the time, and one man will loan his car any time it is really necessary, even for long trips. The field secretary should have a car.

Gas and Other Transportation

Based on our experience here, total transportation costs either in the form of gas or cars run about $15 per week per person. This includes most repairs, except unforeseen major repairs (which have run about $100 per car for four months), ~~although I can't remember earlier repairs.~~ This figure would vary, of course, particularly after the project gets well under way.

Supplies

Supplies such as stamps, paper, etc., not used directly for county projects ~~but in correspondence with other staff, etc., seem to~~ run around $2 per person per week. The community would be expected, of course, to provide paper, etc., for leaflets and other projects in the specific county.

Occasional emergency telephone calls will undoubtedly occur. With good coordination, however, thse calls should not exceed $80 per month. It would probably be the case that these calls would be to or from the Quincy office. Unless large amounts of funds could be collected in Gadsden County or from occasional benefits in Leon County, we should expect that the project be prepared to bear this cost.

Length of Project

The expected length of this project is from around the 15th of June to the 15th of September. All calculations are based on this period.

Tentative Schedule

Assuming that the staff could be in Tallahassee around the 15th of June, it seems necessary to have about a week here of staff orientation. Housing (free) could be arranged for all staff, with perhaps a number of ~~free or~~ inexpensive meals provided by the community. We would cover the following:

1. Orientation to Florida, esp.ecially North Florida
2. Registration figures and developments in counties under consideration
3. Geographic orientation
4. Political orientation-which candidates have Negroes generally supported in these counties and why
5. Social and economic problems for Negroes here
6. Registration techniques: canvassing, block work, mass meetings, posters, bumper stickers...~~Mr. Hunter~~, etc.
~~7. Fund-raising such as musical benefits...Mrs. Shaw~~
7 ~~8~~. Fund-handling
8 ~~9~~. Community participation: attending church, etc.
9 ~~10~~. Involving teenagers
10 ~~11~~. What to do in case of arrest
11 ~~12~~. Reports on program, projects, expense accounts

After this period of training, staff would go to their various areas. For the first four weeks there would be a staff meeting once a week, probably in Gadsden County or Leon County, with the field secretary visiting each group of staff during the week. After the first month one staff meeting every two weeks would probably be sufficient with frequent visits from the field secretary. These meeting would be useful in sharing problems and solutions, getting new materials and renewing the feeling of being a part of a large total effort.

It is very likely that as the project progresses, some staff would be shifted in eighter areas or emphasis, as suggested earlier.

PROJECT EXPENSES

Staff:		
and		
8 Task Force ~~for 3 months @ $100 per month~~	~~$2400.00~~	
1 Field Secretary for ~~3 months @ $400 per~~ mon.	1200.00	
		3600.00
Central Office:		
Utilities, 3 ~~months @ $15 per month~~	~~45.00~~	
Telephone, 3 ~~months @ $30 per month~~	270.00	
(inc. ~~estimated long distance~~ charges)		
Coordinating supplies, ~~3 mo. @ $30 per mo.~~	~~90.00~~	
Mimeographing ~~machine~~	~~50.00~~	455.00
Transportation:		
2, ~~$60 per month per person for 3 months~~	~~1620.00~~	
	~~400.00~~	2020.00
Project Supplies for Staff		
$2 per week per person for 3 months	216.00	216.00
Bond reserve for Arrests	~~1000.00~~	1000.00
Orientation +	~~75.00~~	
8 subsequent conferences ~~@ approx. $15 each~~	120.00	195.00
~~Misc.~~	~~500.00~~	~~500.00~~
	TOTAL	~~$7,986.00~~

administration (10%)
bookkeeping, supervision etc

7,486.00
748.
8,234.00

NON-WHITE REGISTRATION STATISTICS, 1964, COMPARATIVE

COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	REGISTERED	% REGISTERED	POTENTIAL
Escambia (Pensacola)	18,041	11,075	61.5	6,966
Okaloosa (Crestview	2,097	1,138	54.1	959
Bay (Panama City	4,964	3,473	70.0	1,491
Jackson (Marianna)	5,390	3,382	62.7	2,008
Gadsden (Quincy)	12,261	1,425	11.5	10,836
Jefferson (Monticello)	2,600	636	24.5	1,962
Madison (Madison)	3,067	1,602	52.2	1,465
Suwannee (Live Oak)	2,159	1,046	48.4	1,113
			TOTAL POTENTIL	26,800

July 23, 1964

JUL 27 1964

TO: George Appleton, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund (c/o Marvin Rich).
James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Jeffrey Greenup, Lawyers Constitutional and Defense Fund.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: July 7 through July 23, 1964.

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project officially began on the 7th of July with the opening day of orientation. Staff orientation lasted from the 7th until the 13th. During this period the topics outlined in the attached "Staff Orientation" schedule. Staff were housed with Quincy residents, and a church here provided a meeting place and kitchen facilities. At the end of orientation the 8 field staff had been hired. We found that the Gadsden County steering committee would be responsible for paying an additional person, a native of Quincy--Johnny Watson--and that Attorney Greenup would solicit funds to hire a 10th person. We are presently looking for 2 additional people to hire.

During the orientation period there was some harrassment and intimidation of the staff and others working with us. In Quincy we were followed constantly by the police, stopped by them, and a resident driving staff was arrested. Attempts to gain necessary food in restaurants were allowed at first to interracial groups, but violence on the part of local whites and the refusal of local police to protect those eating in or coming and going from these establishments has caused most of them to resegregate. One of the task force workers was attacked by a white. We attempted to charge him with assault and were told by the police that he had been convicted and fined $35, although the lawyers working with us have been unable to find a record of such a conviction.

After over a month of searching, we have been unable to find anyone who will rent us an office to be used as a coordinating office for the project. As a result, we are putting the central office in our house in an empty room. We have a phone—627-8458. At present we are using the following as the project address:

Route 2 Box 37
Quincy, Florida

Enclosed here are some of the materials we used in the staff orientation. During the orientation we had the opportunity to hear from two lawyers, John Due and Jeffrey Greenup (who was stationed with us from LCD). One day persons from other counties involved in the project came and we discussed problems and techniques for these counties.

The LCD has given us a great deal of aid. We have had lawyers here since the beginning of the project—at present they have also sent a law clerk. They have acted as our spokesmen to county officials on questions of law which relate to opening registration books. They have also handled cases evolving from arrests in the counties. They have been most cooperative and have helped in many ways, often beyond the call of strict legal work. A supporter in Tallahassee has provided LCD with a free office in which there will be installed a telephone, typewriter, etc. They will live in Quincy but must operate out of Tallahassee due to the presence there of three law libraries, etc.

At present we have staff in three counties. In Gadsden County are two whites and two Negroes. Although the books are open only one day a week (9-12, 2-5), the Gadsden County staff have been able to keep a continuous line all day at the office. They have available to them about ten cars and drivers for each Monday. We have stationed one person in Chattahoochee (about 26 miles from Quincy), and the other three are in Quincy. Next week one of the three in Quincy will move to the other large community, Havana and work there. The remaining two staff in Quincy will divide their energies between working Quincy and the very small outlying communities such as Greensborough and Midway. The entire staff canvassed some of the tobbacco farms where conditions are identical to slavary. Although they were able to get a few people from the farms to register, the word has apparently gone out to the farm superintendents about the project, and subsequent canvassers have been thrown off the farms. As the farms and houses in which Negroes live are all owned by the farm, we have been advised that we could be convicted of tresspassing for working these farms against the orders of the owners. We have continued having people go on them, however. As indicated on the attached form relating to Gadsden County, a number of methods are being used to get people registered. Because most of the unregistered Negroes covered in the project reside in this county, a great deal of manpower and effort is being expended here.

A number of different types of harrassments and intimidations and violence has occurred in the county, some of it directed toward staff or those in the community working with staff, and some of it directed toward Negroes engaged in civil rights activities. Staff members have been followed by police and hostile whites. The air has been let out of all tires on a project car. One task force person was assaulted last week, and we have received threatening calls here at the central office. More important is the harrassment of local citizens. Crosses have been burned at the home of a man who is on the local steering committee and at the home of the parents of one of the task force workers. Persons attempting to utilize public accomodations have been arrested or attacked or refused. A Negro was shot at by a group of whites in a car. The registrar makes derrogatory comments about staff members to Negroes coming into register. Rev. Crutcher, who has worked with us for about 6 months has received a number of threatneing calls, and his home is constantly circled either by the police or by an identified group of white men in cars with two way radios. Most of these events have been related to the FBI and some sworn statements have been made. There is a suit being filed by the LCD against the city and county for the arrest of two CORE members who were arrested when attempting to eat in a newly desegregated drive-in restaurant.

All of the above events relate directly or indirectly to voter registration as we are associated with any civil rights activities here although we are only working in voter registration.

In Madison County there are two staff members--both white males. They have managed to contact a number of people, as indicated in their attached report. However, the books there have been closed for about a month because the registrar is sick and his wife, the deputy registrar, broke her arm. The LCD sttorney--James Lamberton--went to Madison County and informed County officials of their legal obligation to obtain a working registrar or other deputies. If action is not taken this week to open the office, a suit will be filed. The staff there have been intimidated by local police, but they are receiving cooperation in their county.

In Suwannee County we have an interracial team--both girls. They have had great difficulty obtaining housing and were evicted from one house in the middle of the night. Despite this and their problems with the police (who informed them it is illegal for whites and Negroes to live together), they were able to get out and start contacting people. A mass meeting is scheduled there for the 29th at which Patricia and Mr. Haley will speak. We may hold the staff meeting there also. This county has shown the greatest resistence from within the Negro community. Some Negroes in positions of power are very much opposed to having a white worker there, and this has created difficulties. The books are open two days a week, however.

We were able to rent three cars through an agency in Jacksonville. One is placed in Suwannee county with the two girls. A personal car is in Madison. A second car is placed with the worker to go to Havana, and there are two other personal cars in the Gadsden Project owned by staff. The third car will also be used in Gadsden County, primarily for Patricia in her traveling to other counties.

The project originally included 8 north Florida counties. We are in three of them and planning to send one person to a fourth next week. Three of the remaining four counties have gone back on their agreements to accept workers. They did this within three days of the time that workers were to arrive. Apparently the NAACP offered these counties financial support with the understanding that this would not be granted if CORE workers were also working with the existing groups. The 4th county is now in the process of accepting a worker after having gone back on its agreement to cooperate. Patricia is making trips back to these counties this week in the hope of finding some arrangement which will be satisfactory to each party.

We are in great need of reimbursement for project expenses plus an advance. At present we have no money in the project account, and this could be very serious in the event of an arrest or other emergency.

We are looking forward to having Marsha McKenna here to work in the central office. This would relieve a burden from Patricia and the Gadsden County staff as we feel it essential to have someone there at all times.

Despite the harrassments and great tensions in all three counties--which are among the worst in the state--the staff has generally adjusted and progress is being made. Goldwater's candidacy has stimulated our activities somewhat, and we have had people calling local ledders asking how they can vote against him. The passing of the civil rights act has also stimulated civil rights activities and the tension and hostility of the whites. We hope to make the best of these events in our program.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force

for:

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

STATISTICAL SUMMARY*

	Gadsden	Madison	Suwannee
1. People Contacted:			
A. Canvassing	300	~~[illegible]~~ 246	~~[illegible]~~ 100
B. Church meetings	125	50	60
C. Factories	50		
D. Choir Unions	50		
E. NAACP meeting		10	
F. Steering committee		15	20
G. Bars, cafes, street			130
Totals	525	321	310

Total Contacts: 1,150

	Gadsden	Madison	Suwannee
2. # Agreeing to register	200	37	49
3. # taken to register	60	0	4
4. Approx. # to register	175	0	4
5. # refusing to cooperate	4	11	2

6. Project registration this week: 179

* approx.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Johnny Lee Watson

DATES COVERED 7/13/64- 7/20/64

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARASSMENT **(detailed information for FBI)** We have been constantly followed by the police and other whites. Whites have fired shots at Negroes in their yards. They also have burned two crosses, one in front of my house and one in front of the Chicken Shack. Some whites let the air out of our car tires. There have also been threatening calls to Mrs. Due and the Crutcher's.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS **(for Justice Dept)**

The registrars office is only open on Monday's from 9:00 A. M. until 12:00 noon and from 2:00 P. M. until 5:00 P. M. The lady registers are rather rude to Negroes who want to register.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED **(List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)**

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	Approximately 300
2. Factories	Approximately 50
3. Choir Unions	Approximately 50
4. Churches	~~[illegible]~~ 125

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 200.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 60.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 175.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. **(List their reasons)**

Four-- They didn't want to bother with it because they couldn't read and write and didn't want their names on anything.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE ~~1650~~ 175.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston & Mike Geison

DATES COVERED July 13-20, 1964

COUNTY Madison

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

On July 14, we were stopped and questioned by patrolman Norman Herndon of the Madison city Police. July 15, I, Bruce Huston was stopped and questioned in a hostile manner by deputy sheriff Edward Porter. Reports of these two incidents have been sent to the FBI in both Washington and Tallahassee and to Patricia Due.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

Normally the registration books in Madison are open all day Friday and Saturday morning. However, we have been told that the Supervisor of Registration, A .E. Ragans, has been ill for at least three weeks and that during this time the registration books have not been open. Mrs. Ragans who is supposed to be deputy registrar is also ill, we are told. No one, including Mr. Ragan's son, seems to know where Mr. Ragans is or when he will return. (Cont'd at bottom of page)

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	canvassing	246
2.	NAACP meeting	10
3.	Steering committee meeting	15
4.	two church meetings	50

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 37 3.21

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 0.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 0.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

11 - one man was too old, but most were simply complasant

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE ~~1662~~ 0.

(cont'd from II)
At our request a local white citizen, Mr. Bill Mack Hendry, made inquiries concerning Mr. Ragans, but was unable to obtain any information. Mr. Hendry is presently trying to get in touch with State Senator Gibson concerning this, but Mr. Gibson is out of town. Today, July 20, we visited the county judge, but he said there is noane, except Mr. Ragans or the Governor of Fla. who can a ppoint a deputy registrar.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME ~~Elinor Lerner, Doris Rutledge~~

DATES COVERED July 13- July 19

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI) We were originally livingwith a Mrs /// Brown,627S.Houston. We arrived late on the 13. By evening of the 14,she said that we had to leave because she was scared. We couldn't get any specific information from her. At one point she said that she had been told by a Negro policeman that it was against the law for us to live there. We contacted him on the 15 and he denied this. On the 15, Mrs Brown received phone calls inquiring about our presence. She refused to give us any information about the identity of the caller(s) or about what happened on the 14. We moved out the evening of the 15. As far as we know, no one has bothered the people we are now ////// staying with.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.		
2.	canvassing	100
3.	voters league meeting	20
4.	church	60
	talking to people(cafes, bars, on the streets)	130; Total 310

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 40.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 4.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 4.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

2- wouldn't even give name, and "not ready"

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 4.

STAFF ORIENTATION
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
July 7--July 11
Quincy, Florida

July 7 (Tuesday)

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:30	Get Acquainted session (background of each staff--5 minutes each)
10:30	History and Philosophy of CORE.
11:30	Florida politics and racial situation.
12:00	Lunch
1:30	North Florida Citizenship Education Project--background and plan.
2:30	break
3:00	Registration techniques--canvassing, block work, meetings, posters, etc.
5:00	break
5:15	Dinner
8:00	Get acquainted session with Gadsden County Steering Committee.

July 8 (Wednesday)

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:30	Registration problems in general in Florida.
10:30	Specific problems in counties involved (representatives speak)
12:00	Lunch
1:30	Social and Economic Problems for Negroes
2:30	break
3:00	Role playing to review previous material.
5:00	break
5:15	Dinner
7:00	Community participation--churches, schools, civic groups, etc.

July 9 (Thursday)

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:30	Discussion and Summary.
10:00	Song Fest
12:00	Lunch
1:30	Group Discipline
2:30	break
3:00	Special Problems in Gadsden County.
5:00	break
5:15	Dinner
7:00	What to do in case of arrest.
8:00	Funds

cont.

July 10 (Friday)

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast.
9:30	Briefing on Quincy.
10:00	Field in Gadsden County.
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Field Reports.
2:00	Field in Gadsden County
5:15	Dinner
7:00	Discussion of Field Activities.

July 11 (Saturday)

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:30	What to include in reports.
10:30	What to expect in communities (room, board, etc.)
12:00	Lunch
1:30	Expense reports.
2:30	Keeping in touch with the central office.
3:30	break
4:00	Begin Discussion of rules for task force workers.
5:00	break
5:15	Dinner
7:00	Continuation of rules for task force workers.
8:00	Review of entire program--next staff meeting plans.
9:00	Materials issued and explained.

July 12 (Sunday)

Leave for assigned area.

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND CONDUCT
North Florida Citizenship Education Project

1. Persons under 21 years of age must have written permission of their parents or legal guardian. This must be notorized and attached.

2. All staff are on 24 hour call. They must be willing to work at any time and in any place; they must accept transfers if necessary.

3:

3. Staff are responsible for obtaining room and board. Subsistence housing and board conditions are the rule rather than the exceptions on such a project.

4. Staff must make adjustments to their particular communities. Personal appearance should at all times be acceptable, neat and clean. Appropriate dress and behavior for church and other functions is required of all staff.

5. Staff members are expected to work constantly, to maintain high moral standards, and not to engage in outside activities which are not in the best interests of the project. The community judges you 24 hours a day.

6. It is understood that voter registration work in North Florida can be dangerous.

7. Persons bringing automobiles to be used on the project will fully expect that National CORE will only be liable for minor repairs or for repairs of damage incurred in the line of duty.

8. It should be clearly understood that staff may have to make personal arrangements for bond in case of arrest. The standard for the summer is "no bail for jail". No guarantee can be made that all participants will be out of jail by the end of the project.

9. CORE philosophy and methods will be followed in every circumstance, and staff must be willing to submit to group discipline and the project director's
10. authority.

10. Persons who cannot adjust to the requirements of the project will be removed from the project immediately by the person or persons in charge.

SCHEDULE

July 7th	Meet in Quincy for training to run through July 11.
July 12	Go to assigned area.
Sept. 7	Close of project.

……

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE CORE NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT. I AGREE TO ADHERE TO THE ABOVE AND TO ACCEPT THE DISCIPLINE SUGGESTED.

(name) (date)

POPULATION STATISTICS *

COUNTY	NEGRO	WHITE	TOTAL POPULATION	NEGRO POP. AS % OF TOTAL POP.
Bay	9,894	57,080	67,131	15%
Okaloosa	3,972	56,979	61,175	07%
Escambia	35,856	137,425	173,829	20%
Suwannee	4,064	10,888	14,961	27%
Madison	6,723	7,430	14,154	47%
Jefferson	5,641	3,901	9,543	59%
Jackson	11.232	24,966	36,208	30%
Gadsden	24,944	17,038	41,989	59%

* As of 1962 Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Florida Counties

NON-WHITE REGISTRATION STATISTICS - - COMPARATIVE *

		REGISTERED		% REGISTERED		
COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	1963	1964	1963	1964	REG. POTENTIAL
Bay (Panama City)	4,964	3,246	3,473	65.4	70.0	1,491
Okaloosa (Crestview)	2,097	899	1,138	42.9	54.1	959
Escambia (Pensacola)	18,041	10,827	11,075	60.0	61.5	6,966
Suwanne (Live Oak)	2,159	610	1,046	28.3	48.4	1,465
Madison (Madison)	3,067	1,147	1,602	37.4	52.2	1,465
Jefferson (Monticello)	2,600	443	638	17.0	24.5	1,962
Jackson (Marianna)	5,390	3,602	3,382	66.8	62.7	2,008
Gadsden (Quincy)	12,261	452	1,425	3.5	11.5	10,836

1963: Nov. 5 1964: April 4

INCOME

The per capita income of Florida's counties in 1960 varied from $3,136 (in Hendry County) to $783 (in Calhoun County). Every county included in the North Florida Citizenship Education Project is below the state average. **Source:** Bureau of Economic and Business Research. University of Florida.

COUNTY	PER CAPITA INCOME			rank in state (1960)
	1959	1960	1961	
Bay	$1,724	$ 1,529	$1,657	31st
Okaloosa	1,695	1,863	1,707	19th
Escambia	1,872	1,919	1,875	13th
Suwannee	1,247	1,215	1,238	45th
Madison	990	993	962	59th
Jefferson	1,176	1,998	1,066	57th
Jackson	1,126	1,134	1,162	52nd
Florida	1,960	1,985	1,990	

POLITICS*

COUNTY	BURNS	HIGH
Bay	13,971	3,293
Okaloosa	11,932	1,883
Escambia	33,817	9,914
Suwannee	4,234	921
Madison	3,160	926
Jefferson	1,929	628
Jackson	7,704	2,129
Gadsden	4,492	1,227

The above election results refer to the May 25th run-off election for governor. The winner of this Democratic primary has always been assured of victory in the general election. Burns, Mayor of Jacksonville, ran on a segregationist platform and a generally conservative program. His two main issues were High being an NAACP candidate and his own success in business. High ran on a moderate platform, agreed to enforce the civil rights bill, and showed symptoms of liberalism in other areas. He was strongly supported by Negroes and civil rights groups.

WHAT TO DO IF ARRESTED

I. At the police station you should demand the right to complete one phone call.

Make this call to someone who can notify the necessary people listed below. Example:

1. Pat Due - MA 7-8458 (Quincy) at night or if necessary daytime.
2. Pat Due - MA 7-7244 (Quincy) daytime
3. Someone you have confidence in, in your area (This person should have a copy of this information sheet.)

The above person who is contacted should notify whomever of the following are necessary:

1. Carl Rachlin CO 7-6270 (New York City) General Council for CORE

2. Florida Civil Liberties Union — Tobias Simon (or Herbert Heiken)
   FR 7-4627 (Miami, Fla)

3. NAACP Legal Defense Fund:
   Earl Johnson in Jacksonville
   Charles Wilson in Pensacola

4. Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee
   VA 9-3126 (St. Augustine, Fla)

5. FBI in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and or Washington D.C.

6. Press Releases

II. If a police officer tells you to get in his car or follow him to the station ask "Am I under arrest?" Even if the officer says "NO", if he tells you you'd better do as he says, then you ARE under arrest.

Ask what the charges are.

Let the police know that you know your rights.

Ask for a lawyer. Remember, you are entitled to counsel of your own choosing. (NOTE: A Supreme Court Decision this month says that you may not legally be interrogated without your lawyer being present)

As stated above, you are entitled to COMPLETE one phone call. Demand this right, if necessary.

If you are arraigned without having a lawyer, when told to plead guilty or innocent, do not plead. Say "I stand mute" or "I refuse to plead."

III. Let people know where you are!

When going someplace, especially out of town, it is a good idea to call and let someone know you are coming. When you get there you should call the place you left from and let them know you arrived at your destination. If you are more than thirty minutes late arriving or making your phone call and you have not called in then someone at each end of your trip should notify the police, FBI, etc. It may be well to use a code for this type of telephoning.

IV. When followed, intimidated, or when a car prowls around your house, record the license number of that vehicle. Notify the police and FBI of the incident and tell them the license number and brief description of the car. Also, keep a permanent record of such incidents.

AUG 3 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
George Appleton (c/o Marvin Rich), CORE SEDF.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: July 31, 1964.

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project: a report covering 7/20-7/27.

The past week has included a surge in registration activities, an increased need for legal action, and a tightening of the central organization of this project. We were pleased to receive our second advance, and we are sending in weekly expense reports. We would greatly appreciate it if a reimbursement of funds used could be forwarded us whenever our balance reaches $500 or below. The present balance is $760.90.

In Suwannee County the staff there have lost all support of the so-called Negro leadership. However, the people themselves are rallying around the project, and for the first time the two girls there have many offers of housing, transportation and other help. Despite the fact that the leaders have apparently been so intimidated that they are afraid to help, activities are picking up with the new support of the unregistered community. Last Friday the registrar closed his office an hour early when a group of Negroes arrived to register. When one of the workers attempted to read the election law book to the registrar, he tried to grab the book out of her hands. After the efforts of Attorney Lamberton who has been assigned us by LCDC, a promise was made that the books would be kept open, and the registrar did go so far as to hire additional staff and put more chairs in his office for people waiting to sit in.

In Madison County staff have had a great deal of trouble because of police harrassment. Attached is a clipping describing an incident which occured this week. We understand that if we withdraw our suit, the charges against Mike Geison will be dropped. Until this week, the books in Madison had been illegally closed. Attorney Lamberton talked at length with county officials and convinced them to open the registrar's office, which they did. Staff and prospective registrants have been harrassed by be following by police, and Geison was, as mentioned, arrested on a trumped up charge. A permanent steering committee is being set up there to stimulate voter registration and to carry on after the staff leaves.

In Gadsden County the organizational work and contacting has been greatly stepped up. All of Quincy and Chattahoochee have been canvassed by staff and local members of the CORE group. About 20 adults attended the last steering committee meeting, and they are well on their way to collecting the money to pay a local staff member. On Monday (the only day the books are open), there was a Negro registering to vote every second of the day. The line outside ranged from 15 to 75 persons all day, and even local adults were out driving people and standing with the line. CORE members from Quincy stood outside and gave out "I Am Registered" buttons and gave prospective registrants the questions they would be asked inside. Because of the line, police gathered across the street at the fire station and next door at the police station (the line sometimes streched down the street in front of this station). At about 4:45 a uniformed police officer began taking moving pictures of those 65 or so in line. Stuart Wechlser, Task force worker, stood between the camera and the people and demanded that the officer stop intimidating them. Weschler was arrested but later released without charges.

The group of staff now keep office hours on days when the books are not open. There is a weekly steering committee meeting, a weekly car pool meeting, and canvassing every day. One staff is now in Chattahoochee, three in Quincy. Next week one of the Quincy staff will go to live in Havana, the third largest town in the county. A weekly newspaper, The Gadsden County Free Press, put out by staff and canvassers, will be distributed for the first time this Saturday. This paper will carry registration information and news, news of meetings concerning registration, and information on how people can help. Also included will be discussions of county conditions which can be corrected through a full Negro registration. We are hoping that a local Negro will run for a county office to stimulate registration, Attorney Lamberton made a request of the county commissioners that the books be open every day. They are to decide on his request this Tuesday. Unless they are opened, the situation will continue to be that we have more people waiting to register than can. With the opening of the books it is possible that Negro registration will make remarkable increases.

Rev. Elton Cox, CORE Field Secretary, has agreed to spend a week with us in August speaking at mass meetings in the counties in which we are working. We feel that the presence of this dynamic adult leader will greatly help in the program.

The rented cars are proving to be a real help in the program. The Suwannee staff have one, one has been given to the Gadsden County staff, and one is being used by the central office. Twp more cars may come into the project with volunteer staff arriving this Saturday.

There have been gross intimidations by the registrars in all three counties, which accounts for a loss in number of registrants. In Gadsden County, for example, illiterates are told that they might as well not register as they will not be allowed to vote. In Madison county the registrar asks Negroes why they are so anxious to register now when they could have been registered all along. Two shut-downs in Suwannee County have also slowed up registration and intimidated those waiting to register. Attorney Lamberton had all of these things cleared up for this week anyway, but only through making a 250 mile circuit of our area just about every day. We have been collecting statements, and a suit could be filed in any of these counties if these malpractices continue.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 7/27

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
a. Contacts			
1. canvassing	68	191	110
2. church meetings	378	300	11
3. choir unions	500		
4. bars or cafes		30	20
5. leafleting	1,000		
b. Totals	1,946	521	141
c. # Agreeing to reg.	1,000	70	40
d. # transported	103	25	30
e. approx. # reg. this week	164	35-40	55
f. # refusing to cooperate	2	12	0
G. total # reg. to date	339	35-40	59

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED july 20-25, 1964

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

on various occasions we have been stopped by the police, and followed. We heard (we can't find out who said it) that we would be run out of town.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

on july 24, the registrar closed the books about 4:20. there were 6 people waiting to register. He called the sheriff and chief of police and had us thrown out of the building. He also refused to register a 65 year old man because he did not know his birthdate

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. canvass + leaflets	110
2. meeting	11
3. talking in cafe's etc	20
4.	

total 141

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 40.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 30

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 55.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 59.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Ira Simmons, Johnny Watson, Judy Benninger, Stuart Wechsler

DATES COVERED July 20-27, 1964

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

There have been several shots fired in Negro neighborhoods. One of these shots fired at the general office.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The Registrar's office is still closed every day except Monday, and these hours are 9-12, 2-5. The registrar's office closed Monday, July 27th, with approximately 65 people waiting in line to register.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. canvassing	68
2. choir unions	500
3. Church gatherings	378
4. leafleting	1,000

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 1,000.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 103.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD ~~200~~ 164

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)
two religious differences: They felt that too many people were taking part and no one praying.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE ~~[illegible]~~ 339.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston & Mike Geison

DATES COVERED July 19-25, 1964

COUNTY Madison, Florida

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)
David Dukes, president of the local NAACP Youth Council, has been subjected to harassment from Deputy Sheriff Porter, a report of which has already been sent to Patricia Due. We were harassed and Mike Geison arresred for Recklexs Driving Friday the 24th. Reports of this incident have already been sent.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)
This weekend, the registration books were open for the first time since we arrived. The registration process was very slow at first on Friday requiring about 20 minutes per person. Later it speeded up to about 10 min./person. The registrar's performance on Saturday was satisfactory.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	
2. Canvassing	191
3. Church meetings	300
4. Bars	30

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 70.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 25.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 35-40.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

12 The most common reason is apathy. Not included in this figure ar about 8 people who work during all the hours the books are open. Another 3 are ineligible due to prison records, etc.

TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE

~~2542~~ 35-40

Gainesville Integrationist Files False Arrest Suit

JACKSONVILLE (UPI) — A white worker for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sought $100,000 damages in a suit yesterday charging he was falsely arrested while working on voter registration in Madison.

Mike Geison of Gainesville asked the federal court to remove his case from the Madison County court and award him damages from the county and city.

He said he was charged Friday with wilful and wanton reckless driving when a deputy cut in front of him.

One of Seven

Geison said a deputy sheriff had told him he would not be protected from local whites and slammed a courthouse door in his face when he took some Negroes there to register them to vote.

Geison's petition was one of seven filed in federal court here yesterday seeking removal of cases from state courts. One involved two CORE workers who said they were charged with open profanity in Madison County and the other five involved St. Augustine Negroes.

The St. Augustine petitions accuse law enforcement officers of "incredible use and abuse of their powers to arrest and to prosecute Negro citizens whose only offense, if any, is the defense of their life and person against the deadly assaults of hoodlums and thugs."

Hearing Today

U.S. District Court Judge Bryan Simpson is scheduled to hear a suit today in which St. Augustine integrationists seek desegregation of restaurants and motels and an injunction against persons interfering with the desegregation.

The suit names 25 establishments it says desegregated following passage of the Civil Rights Law but re-segregated because of the activities of white segregationists.

The suit asks that it apply to all restaurants and motels similarly situated, but Simpson had indicated he would not be inclined to issue a blanket injunction.

Simpson ordered two St. Augustine restaurants to integrate Thursday but delayed the effective date of the order for 30 days to deal with the problem of intimidation by militant segregationists.

GAdsden County Free Press

NEWSLETTER No. 1 Gadsden County Citizenship Project August 1, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church, 302 S. 10th Street. Phone 627-7244.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF '64 PASSES

President Johnson has signed into law the new civil rights bill. Under this act you have the right to eat in any restaurant, go to any movie and sit where you please. Your right to vote is further protected by this bill. If for any reason you are denied these rights, there are two lawyers in Gadsden County who are here to protect these rights. Go by Mount Moriah and get a form to fill out which the lawyers can use. You can also make an appointment to see them at that office. This bill is only paper until we make it work!

* * *

NEWS OF NEGRO REGISTRATION HERE

A voter registration drive is in full swing in Gadsden County. The purpose is to get as many Negroes on the books before they close October 3 as possible. In order to be able to vote between Goldwater and Johnson in November, and for many county offices, you must be a registered voter. To do this, you should go to the office located in the *Gadsden County Times* office at 15 S. Madison on Mondays between 9-12 and 2-5. Tell the registrar that you want to register. Because we have a one party system in Florida, you have to register as a Democrat to be able to vote in all elections. If you are 21, have lived in Florida for one year and this county 6 months, you can register and vote. You do not have to be able to read or write to do this. At the present time, the books are open only on Mondays. This Tuesday, however, the county commissioners will decide whether or not to open the books every day. We are hoping they will.

* * *

PERSONAL INTEREST

Vivian Tribute plans to register this Monday, August 3rd, which is her 21st birthday. Happy Birthday to a new First Class Citizen.

"I want my freedom yesterday".
(Martin Luther King)

FREEDOM DAY LAST MONDAY IN QUINCY

Monday, July 27, became an unplanned Freedom Day in Gadsden County when a large number of Negroes came to the registrar's office in Quincy to place their names on the registration books. When the office opened at 9 A.M. about 20 Negroes had lined up waiting to register. Between then and the closing of the office at 5 P.M. there were from 15 to 75 Negroes in line, and a Negro was being registered every second of the time the books were open!

CORE task force workers, members of t local CORE group, and adults from the voter registration steering committee spent the day in canvassing, driving people and leafleting streets. Cars came from as far as Chattahoochee and Havana. At about 2:45, a car from Chattahoochee arrived. Bystanders watched as a lady 109 years old was lift from the car. Born in slavery, she told CORE workers that it was about time she got to vote. When asked what party she wished to affiliate with, she said: "Just put me down for Johnson". Upon returning home, she told her neighbors that there was nothing to it. Her daughter, 80 years old, plans to regis this Monday.

When the office closed at 5, there we still about 65 Negroes waiting to register. Last Monday, 164 Negroes registered to vote, bringing the grand total of Negro registrations to about 1,900.

MORE WORK LEFT TO BE DONE!!

Although many Negroes are now realizi that the ballot box is the way to gain their freedom here, the job before us i immense. Most whites here are regist and there are about 9,000 white voters. Of the 12,000 Negroes who could regist only 1,900 have done this. If you or someone in your family or neighborhood is not registered yet, do so now! On the back of this paper is a schedule of activities. If you can help in any or all, please do so.

GADSDEN COUNTY CORE NEWS

Last Monday night the CORE group held its regular meeting at 8 p.m. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church on Clark Street in Quincy. As a fund raising project, members had sold raffle tickets for a hog donated by the president. Vera Gunn won the fine hog which weighed ove 200 pounds.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday. . . . . 6:30, Mount Moriah Church. Car Pool meeting for those driving Monday.
Monday. . . . . REGISTRATION DAY rides and information from 627-7244.
Tuesday. . . . . 4 p.m. meet to canvas at the church. 8 p.m. POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON VOTING PROCEEDURES AND POLITCIS. Meet at Mount Moriah.
Wednesday...... Meet at 4 to canvass.
Friday
Saturday. . . . Meet at church to hand out newsletter.

— * —

TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER

A telegram was received yesterday from James Farmer, national director of CORE. It said: "CORE has not agreed to moratorium. Continue present plans." This means that CORE has not joined some other groups in deciding not to demonstrate until after November. CORE believes in free speech and nonviolent demonstrations which seek to end racial injustice.

— * —

CHOIR UNION # 2 HELPS IN REGISTRATION!

Last Sunday, Choir Union # 2 of Quincy devoted part of its program to voter registration. Several speeches were made, and the group collected over $55 to help with the salary of a local worker. Voices rang with religious and freedom songs, and everyone had a wonderful time. Many members came Monday to register.

TANNER CHAPEL WANTS FREEDOM

The members of Tanner Chapel decided last Sunday at the Men's Day Program that their church would have 100% registration. Attorney James Lamberton, a white lawyer from the Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee gave a brief talk on "spiritual and legal statues". He said that religious and legal laws support the idea that a man must stand up for his rights and exercise them. Mr. Russel Stephens introduced Rev. Crutcher whose topic was "Playing the Man". Mr. Moten led the group in prayer. Rev. Crutcher told the group that men these days are leaving everything to their wives, and that the men of Gadsden County must give good examples to their families and children by playing the man. He emphasized registration.

MEETING IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

A meeting was held last Wednesday in Chattahoochee to discuss the possibility of forming a permanent group to stimulate registration. The meeting was held at Bethel Church which is pastored by Rev. Sumpter. The group was enthusiastic in agreeing to canvass and raise money for leaflets. This Wednesday there will be a workshop at the same church at 8 p.m. which will give information to new voters on voting proceedures and Florida politics.

— * —

THINGS TO BE GAINED BY FULL REGISTRATION

We all realize that conditions for Negroes in this county can be improved. We also realize that better conditions for all citizens, black and white, cannot be achieved unless each person takes an active interest in his local government. If Negroes will register, such things as better street, better street lighting, improved recreational facilities, and better schools can be achieved. With a large number of Negro registrants, Negroes can join whites in attempting to work out plans to imrpove conditions for the entire county. But the Negro is not listened to if he is not registered, because officials in government are elected by registered voters only.

Also, Negroes pay taxes and work in this county. Negroes outnumber whites here. In order to receive your fair share of county benifits, you must vote for candidates who promise these things to you. Further, if a Negro runs for office here, or if a white runs who understands the needs of Negroes and is willing to work to fill these needs, we need to be ready to give this man our full support. Our complaints are worthless unless we can vote to have something done about them. For example, many Negroes find it difficult if not impossible to register on Mondays—a night or Saturday would be more convient. The County Commissioners are voting this Tuesday to decide whether to open the books more days. If they knew that their offices depended on the Negro vote as well as the white vote, they would consider the requests that Negroes have made. Know your commissioners and keep up with what they do. Then you will know whether or not you want them to continue to represent you next year.

"To only a few generations is given the opportunity of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger".
(John Kennedy)

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3' Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

AUG 17 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Director, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

Subject: Dismissal of Mike Geison and Hiring of David Dukes.

DATE: August 14, 1964

On Saturday, August 8, 1964, Mike Geison, Task Force in Madison, was asked to leave the North Florida Citizenship Education Project. We were unable to come to an agreement concerning group discipline and rules of the project. He has received his full expense reimbursement which was sent to him last Monday.

This Wednesday, August 12, 1964, David Dukes of Madison was hired to work in Madison. His address where his checks should be sent is:

David Dukes
505 S. Parramore Street
Madison, Florida 32340

His application should have been received by national CORE.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND CONDUCT
North Florida Citizenship Education Project

1. Persons under 21 years of age must have written permission of their parents or legal guardian. This must be notorised and attached.

2. All staff are on 24 hour call. They must be willing to work at any time and in any place; they must accept transfers if necessary.

3:

3. Staff are responsible for obtaining room and board. Subsistence housing and board conditions are the rule rather than the exceptions on such a project.

4. Staff must make adjustments to their particular commmities. Personal appearance should at all times be acceptable, neat and clean. Appropriate dress and behavior for church and other functions is required of all staff.

5. Staff members are expected to work constantly, to maintain high moral standards, and not to engage in outside activities which are not in the best interests of the project. The community judges you 24 hours a day.

6. It is understood that voter registration work in North Florida can be dangerous.

7. Persons bringing automobiles to be used on the project will fully expect that National CORE will only be liable for minor repairs or for repairs of damage incurred in the line of duty.

8. It should be clearly understood that staff may have to make personal arrangements for bond in case of arrest. The standard for the summer is "no bail for jail". No guarantee can be made that all participants will be out of jail by the end of the project.

9. CORE philosophy and methods will be followed in every circumstance, and staff must be willing to submit to group discipline and the project director's
10. authority.

10. Persons who cannot adjust to the requirements of the project will be removed from the project immediately by the person or persons in charge.

SCHEDULE

July 7th	Meet in Quincy for training to run through July 11.
July 12	Go to assigned area.
Sept. 7	Close of project.

. . . .

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE CORE NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT. I AGREE TO ADHERE TO THE ABOVE AND TO ACCEPT THE DISCIPLINE SUGGESTED.

_____________________________ ____________
(name) (date)

MEMORANDUM: RULES CONCERNING LEAVING YOUR ASSIGNED TOWN OR COUNTY
FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY.
TO: ALL CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS.
DATE: July 31, 1964

*Failure to observe the below rules is ground for immediate removal.

If, for any reason, you plan to leave your assigned city, area or county, whether on business or time off, you must notify the central office. Call station to station collect, and speak with Pat or Judy or Mr. Haley only. It is not enough to use the code or to leave or send word with someone else.

You must have permission to leave your area. If you are taking time off, the decision as to whether or not this is best for your program is left up to you. However, since there may be times when someone is planning to visit your area, such as a lawyer, coordinator or FBI man, the final decision is left up to the central office. Only under pressing circumstances, or if you have not done your required work such as sending in reports, etc., would your request be denied, and you would be given reasons for this.

Further, if upon arriving at your "out-of-area" destination, you find that you must be there longer than you expected, permission must be received for this. You must call in for an extension. For your protection as well as the good of the project, it is imperative that we know where you are at all times.

Procedure: Call office before leaving. Give time leaving, expected time of arrival, place where you can be reached, expected time of departure, and expected time of arrival back in area. When you arrive safely at your destination you should use the code to let the central office know. Before leaving to return home you should call, and then call again upon arriving back at your assigned area. Only the first call need be put through, on the others the code is sufficient unless there is a change in plans. You will be given a half-hour leaway before authorities are notified to begin looking for you.

It is advisable for your own protection to attempt to make an arrangement similar to the above with local people if you have to be out in your assigned county or if you expect trouble.

CODE

A collect call to the central office for Mr. Randolf Goodman lets us know that you have arrived safely. If you are at your "out-of-area" destination and calling in to let us know what time you expect to be back in your area, ask for Mr. Goodman and when you are told that he is out, ash the operator to ask us to have him there at "X" time when you will "call back" (arrive safely at destination).
From now on the "Fuzzy Hartman" aspect of the code will be discontinued, because if you are really in danger, you probably should call in and complete the call giving details.

Please committ the above to your memory--do not leave this sheet in public or carry it with you.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

AUG 17 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
Shelley Appleton, CORE SEDF. (c/o Marvin Rich)
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: August 14, 1964

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project, August 5 through August 14, 1964.

New Staff:

Since the last report, a number of new persons have been added to the staff. Scott and Steve McVoy, from Gainesville, Florida, are stationed in Gadsden County, Scott being in Chattahoochee with Stuart Wechsler, and Steve running the county office in Quincy. Both are volunteers. James Harmeling, also of Gainesville, will be in Live Oak during the funeral period for Doris' grandmother and will act as a public relations man for the project; he is also a volunteer. David Dukes, of Madison, is working in Madison.

Legal Help

A second lawyer, Attorney Parker, who is admitted to the Florida Bar, has come with his wife for two weeks. We understand that there will be a replacement for Attorney Rosenburger which will leave us with two lawyers, whom we need desparately. They are presently handling removal cases for Gadsden and Madison, and working on several public accomodation suits in those counties. They are also investigating the possibility of a voter discrimination suit in Gadsden County. They are being assisted by Ned Taylor and Norman Knopf, law students.

Suwannee County

As indicated in their report, the Suwannee people are getting more cooperation from people there. A newly formed N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council is aiding in voter registration. The books are being kept open now regularly. The staff have made contacts in Branford, the other major town, and people from there are beginning to register also. This week both girls worked in tobacco, and although the man who hired them has been threatened, they feel that their presence in the fields with unregistered people will help the program.

Madison County

The registration in Madison is increasing also. Many people have been unable to register because the registrar is so slow, but there is generally a line waiting. Many intimidations and actual violent actions have taken place in Madison which are directed toward civil rights workers, either staff or local. Field workers have been arrested on trumped up driving charges, the law clerk was beaten there last week, a small bomb went off under a field worker's car, and most have been threatned by the police. Interest in the county is being shown by the FBI, although no action has been taken.

Gadsden County

Ira Simmons has been detached from Quincy to live in Havana, which means that there is one or more staff in each of these major cities in Gadsden. Again this week the registration was a record (216 in one day), and at least a hundred people were turned away at the end of the day. Systematic canvassing is going on with detailed maps being made by the local office workers. A political workshop program is under way, and three groups are now operating in the county in each of the three cities. Arrests of the 9 canvassers, the beating and subsequent intimidations have not seemed to hamper the program here.

Jules Dixie, present chairman of the local CORE chapter is announcing his candidacy for sheriff this Sunday at a mass meeting. Although this will have to be a write in campaign, it is felt that this will greatly stimulate registration in the county.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Although the FBI have spent some time in Madison county as a result of a public accomodations situation and more overt violence, their assistence in Gadsden and Suwannee is almost negligible. Two attorneys from that department were present at a project staff meeting, and they spoke informally with each area staff group. In order to get even an investigation in Gadsden County of this week's events, it became necessary for Steve McVoy to contact his uncle in Washington, David Burgess, who then called Burke Marshall. The FBI men admitted that they would not have come had they not had orders from Marshall, and they were hostile toward McVoy for calling his uncle and "going over their heads".

Rev. Cox to come

A week of mass meetings in the areas covered by the project is scheduled beginning this Sunday. Rev. Cox of North Carolina will be the featured speaker, and we know that the presence of an adult minister in these communitites, who says what we have been saying, will be of ~~a~~ great aid to the project.

Enclosures

Enclosed are copies of leaflets, newsletters and clippings from the newspapers which indicate some of the publicity we are using or getting.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/14

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. canvassing	350	50	28
2. church	200	100	155
3. leafletting	3,000		
4. other meetings	95	160	15
5. talking			32
6. jail		10	
B. Totals	3,645	320	230
C. # agreeing to register	450	20	40
D. # transported	100	65	30
E. Approx. # reg. this week	216	82	50
F. # refusing to cooperate	none	71	a few
G. Total registration this project	955	201	204

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME [illegible]

DATES COVERED August 2 thru Aug 8, 1964

COUNTY MADISON

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI) SEE HARASSMENT REPORT FOR DETAILS

1. Arrest of [illegible] Mike [illegible] for "reckless driving" and driving without tail lights.
2. Arrest of nine local people for attempting to eat at a segregated restaurant. Although this is totally unrelated to N.F.C.E.P. it is a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and should be reported to FBI and Justice Dept.
3. Threats to beat & kill Mike [illegible] made by sheriff & police.
4. Law clerk beaten by hoodlums.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The Registrar will open his office only 1 1/2 days each week. He will not hire additional deputies, employ more than one typewriter, nor will he do any work himself. We have brought this to the attention of the county commissioners who will say only that they will consider hiring an additional deputy in September when the books will be open every day (and we will be gone).

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. canvassing	75
2. meetings	140
3. church	100
4. jail	10

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 20.

NOTE: Most of those taken to register had agreed to go last week and were reported then.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 45.

VI. XXXXXXXXXX APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD [illegible].

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

70 would not go to register when car went to pick them up.
1 Jesus said by no means shall you swear an oath.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE [illegible].

NOTE: Registration has now been increased from [illegible] to [illegible] of those eligible.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner + Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED Aug 1 - Aug 7

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

followed on aug 2 by a cream-colored Lark - 31-2036 for 1/2 hour. told Police. on aug 7, followed by green car

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	
1. church	155	
2. canvass	28	
3. meeting (PTA)	15	
4. talking	32	total 230

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 40 plus

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 30.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 50.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

a few - "don't want to", "will be dead in Nov."

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 204.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Johnny Watson, Stuart Wechsler, Scott McVoy, Steve McVoy, Judy Benninger, Ira Simmons

DATES COVERED Aug. 3 - Aug. 11

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

9 Canvassers arrested August 8, 1964 for trespassing--two field workers and 7 residents. Later that evening Scott McVoy attacked by man with rifle. Cars with hostile whites stopping in front of central office at night and little police protection.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

About 100 people turned away Monday, August 11, because books open only 6 hours a week.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. churches	200
2. leafleting streets and businesses	2,500 plus 500
3. canvassing	350
4. other meetings	95

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 450.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 100.

VI. ~~APPROXIMATE~~ Exact NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 216.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)
none

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 620.

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times
Thursday,
August 13, 1964

North Florida Negro Voter Registration On Rise

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Lillie Belle Tice got to the Madison County courthouse a little after nine o'clock last Friday. She stood in line for nearly three hours — she and about 40 other Negroes, most of them women.

A little before noon, her turn came. She entered the office of the supervisor of registration.

The supervisor, A. E. Ragans, sat back in a chair in a corner of the dusty, high-ceilinged room.

Behind a big table sat his clerk, Carrie Armstrong.

"Can you read or write?" asked Mrs. Armstrong.

"Can't hardly see to read so good," said Lillie Belle Tice.

"All right," said Mrs. Armstrong briskly, but not unkindly. "I'll read the questions to you. Have you ever been convicted of larceny?"

"Ma'am."

"Have you ever been in jail?" asked Mrs. Armstrong.

"No, ma'am."

Mrs. Armstrong read the registrant's oath (I do solemnly swear that I will protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida . . .) and Lillie Belle Tice swore to it. She answered a series of questions about age and address and said she wished to register as a Democrat.

LILLIE BELLE TICE was a registered voter.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a two-part series on the drive to register Negroes to vote in north Florida towns.

Mrs. Armstrong used to not be very busy. Nowadays she registers 50 Negro voters on a Friday from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5. On Saturday mornings from 9 to 2 she registers another 25 or 30.

Over in Quincy, in Gadsden County, the supervisor of registration, J. Love Hutchinson, registers them much faster. Hutchinson has his registration office in the building of the Gadsden County Times, which he edits.

Hutchinson, unlike Ragans, helps with the registration. A pretty young secretary types up the cards and Hutchinson signs them.

They can register 200 from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5. In Quincy, the registration office is open one day a week, on Monday. Every Monday there are from 40 to 100 people turned away, unregistered when the office closes.

In Live Oak, Supervisor of Registration Henry Wooley used to close the office when Negroes appeared to register. He has given up, however, and every Tuesday and Friday, 40 or 50 Negroes turn up and register.

Madison, Quincy, and Live Oak are the county seats of the three counties where CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, is sponsoring the north Florida voter registration project with help from a grant from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

In the three counties, 14 young persons are working to register Negroes.

NEXT: Who are and what kind of persons are the CORE workers?

Gadsden Cou

and co

THE CHATTAHOO

QUINCY, FLORIDA 32351, THU

CORE [illegible] Are Arrested

According to Gadsden County Sheriff Otho Edwards seven people were arrested last Friday afternoon on the Hough Farm west of Quincy. They were placed in jail on trespassing charges and later released in the custody of their parents or under $100 bond.

The sheriff stated that Vernon Chason, farm superintendent asked the group of Negroes and whites to leave the premises. When they replied that they would wait for the law, Mr. Chason notified the sheriff's office, requesting that they be removed.

In the group of alleged Negro voter registration workers were three Negro girls, two Negro boys and two white men. The two men, Stuart Wechsler and Walter Scott McVoy, said to be employed by the Congress of Racial Equality, were [illegible] under bond. Bar- [illegible] her age [illegible] over to her par- [illegible] and 16 years old juveniles [illegible] released in the custody [illegible] parents.

Justice of the Peace A. B. Blackburn said that the three adults were scheduled to appear before him Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The juveniles were placed in the custody of the Juvenile Court.

A news flash, printed on a sheet of mimeograph paper, was circulated in Quincy over the weekend telling of the incident and asking "Would this have happened if Gadsden County had a fair and just sheriff?" The crude handbill listed the names of the four juveniles.

The "flash" also stated that reports from the people arrested indicate that the CORE workers were "roughed up" by officers when they [illegible] to make "the phone call [illegible] their right under the law [illegible] ared further that "We [illegible] let officials know that t[illegible] ust be obeyed in Gads[illegible] y!"

unty Times

IBUNE

HURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1964

CORE Worker Claims Assault

Scott McVoy, of Gainesville, a white staff member of CORE's Gadsden County Citizenship Project, reported to the Quincy Department of Public Safety Friday night that he had been attacked near Choice Jackson's Fountainette on 10th Street.

He said that his car was followed by some white men and that one of them tried to get him to fight. When he refused he claims that the man struck him in the face with the butt of a rifle.

J. W. Ray, of Quincy, was arrested by Quincy police on an assault charge and placed under $25 bond which was forfeited when City Court met Monday afternoon.

CORE workers are in Gadsden County conducting a voter registration drive among the Negroes. The group is composed of white and Negro people, male and fe-

CORE

MID-PROJECT STAFF CONFERENCE
Tallahassee, Florida
August 6, 1964

SCHEDULE:

10 p.m. Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. code problems and changes
2. press releases
3. weekly reports, when due and what kind--suggestions
4. Elton Cox schedule
5. introduction of new staff, their placement and duties

12 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. Direct action connected with voter registration.
    a. preparation for
    b. notifying the central office and attorneys
    c. relations with the press

2. Direct action in your community not directly related to v.r.
3. Discussion of time off and rules for travel out of area--see attached sheet.
4. Expense reports.
5. Ways you think the central office could give you more aid.

3:30 Break

3:45 Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. County reports
2. Discussion by attorney or attorneys

5:30 Dinner

7:00 Meet--place undetermined as yet

1. Further discussion of county reports
2. Meeting with Justice Department Attorneys

8:30 End of Conference.

MEMORANDUM: RULES CONCERNING LEAVING YOUR ASSIGNED TOWN OR COUNTY
FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY.
TO: ALL CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS.
DATE: July 31, 1964

*Failure to observe the below rules is ground for immediate removal.

If, for any reason, you plan to leave your assigned city, area or county, whether on business or time off, you must notify the central office. Call station to station collect, and speak with Pat or Judy or Mr. Haley only. It is not enough to use the code or to leave or send word with someone else.

You must have permission to leave your area. If you are taking time off, the decision as to whether or not this is best for your program is left up to you. However, since there may be times when someone is planning to visit your area, such as a lawyer, coordinator or FBI man, the final decision is left up to the central office. Only under pressing circumstances, or if you have not done your required work such as sending in reports, etc., would your request be denied, and you would be given reasons for this.

Further, if upon arriving at your "out-of-area" destination, you find that you must be there longer than you expected, permission must be received for this. You must call in for an extension. For your protection as well as the good of the project, it is imperative that we know where you are at all times.

Proceedure: Call office before leaving. Give time leaving, expected time of arrival, place where you can be reached, expected time of departure, and expected time of arrival back in area. When you arrive safely at your destination you should use the code to let the central office know. Before leaving to return home you should call, and then call again upon arriving back at your assigned area. Only the first call need be put through, on the others the code is sufficient unless there is a change in plans. You will be given a half-hour leaway before authorities are notified to begin looking for you.

It is advisable for your own protection to attempt to make an arrangement similar to the above with local people if you have to be out in your assigned county or if you expect trouble.

CODE

A collect call to the central office for Mr. Randolf Goodman lets us know that you have arrived safely. If you are at your "out-of-area" destination and calling in to let us know what time you expect to be back in your area, ask for Mr. Goodman and when you are told that he is out, ash the operator to ask us to have him there at "X" time when you will "call back" (arrive safely at destination).
From now on the "Fuzzy Hartman" aspect of the code will be discontinued, because if you are really in danger, you probably should call in and complete the call giving details.

Please committ the above to your memory--do not leave this sheet in public or carry it with you.

BULLETIN BULLETIN

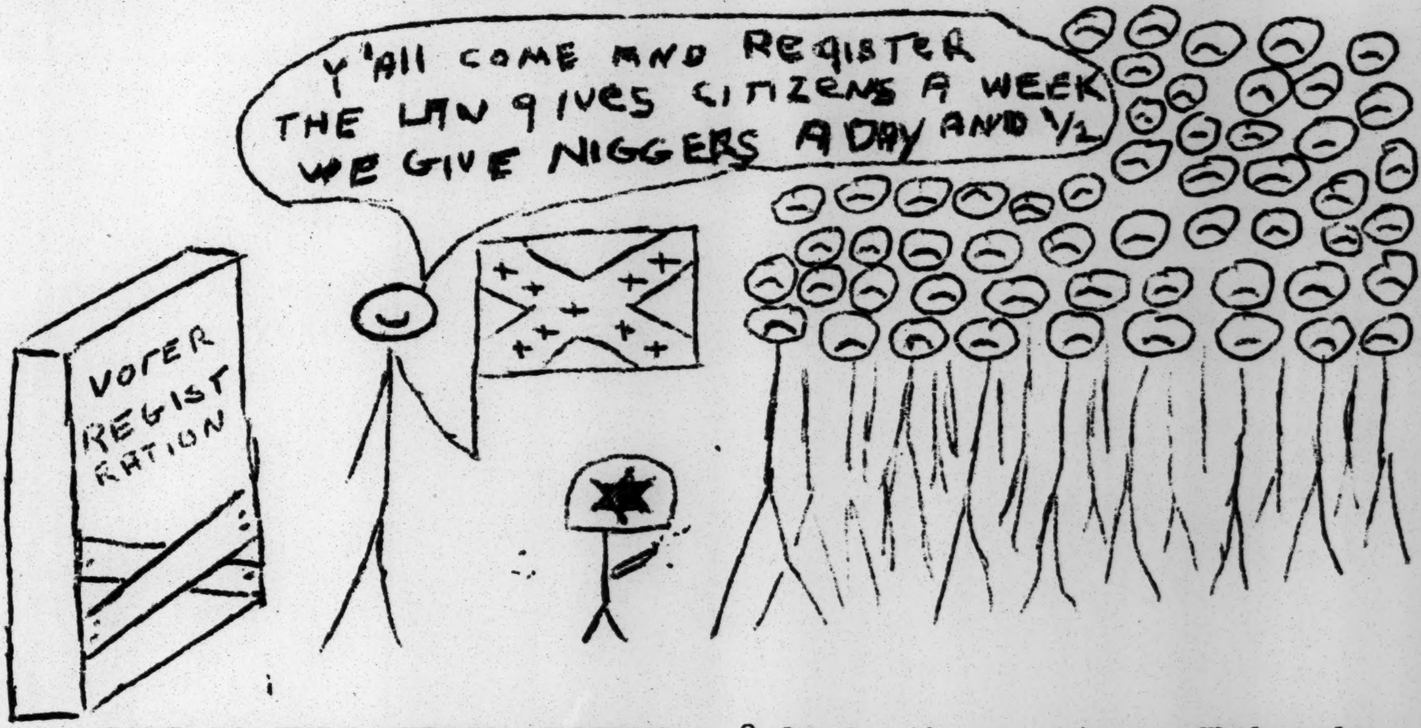
TO GIVE ALL OUR PEOPLE A CHANCE TO REGISTER WE MUST HAVE THE COUNTY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE OPEN MORE THAN 1 1/2 DAYS A WEEK. WE MUST HAVE THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY.

How Can We Open The Registrar's Office Everyday?

WE MUST SHOW THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS THAT OUR PEOPLE REALLY CARE. AT THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING WE MUST COME IN MASS, 300 OF US, TO SHOW THAT WE REALLY CARE.

This is not a demonstration. This is not against any law. This is a chance to make democracy work. County commission meetings are public meetings and EVERYONE is invited.

At this meeting we shall ask the commissioners to open the registration books every day. The commissioners will see that not one man, but 300 of us, are asking this for all our citizens.


Y'ALL COME AND REGISTER
THE LAW GIVES CITIZENS A WEEK
WE GIVE NIGGERS A DAY AND 1/2
VOTER REGISTRATION

COME TO THIS PUBLIC MEETING: 8:30 in the morning. Wednesday, AUGUST 5th at the MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE. We need YOUR SUPPORT!

FREEDOM NOW!

CORE

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 2   GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT   August 9, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church, 302 S. 10th Street. Phone 627-7244. The Gadsden County Free Press is dedicated to the idea of equality and justice for all citizens, and seeks to promote these ideas.

— * —

SEVEN REGISTRATION WORKERS ARRESTED

Friday afternoon: Friday afternoon 7 voter registration workers were arrested while encouraging Negroes in Mt. Pleasant to register. All are from Chattahcochee, and there were five Negroes and two whites arrested. The juveniles were let out under their parents custody. They are: Betty Green, Cleola Goodson, Jesse McMillan, and Miles McCray. The three adults are Stu Wechsler, Scott McVoy and Barbara Preston. The trial for the juveniles is tomorrow at 10 a.m. The only way to end this sort of treatment is to register and then vote for a fair sheriff who will not allow injustice. YOU can register this Monday or any Monday at the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy from 9-12 and 2-5. Register this Monday to protest unfair arrests!

— * —

RECORD REGISTRATION LAST MONDAY

Last Monday a record crowd came to the registrar's office to register. 204 Negroes registered, and an equal number were unable to do so because there were so many people. CORE workers brought beach umbrellas and cold water and soft drinks to help fight the summer heat. During the lunch "break" of two hours that registrar Hutchinson takes, about 30 of the people in line decided they would not leave. They sat down on the sidewalk and waited a full two hours to become registered voters. One man said, "I've been here for an hour already, and I don't plan to lose my place in line". Free rides were given by local workers.

— * —

CORE LEADER FACES OPERATION

CORE Field Secretary Patricia Due faces a serious operation in the coming weeks. All our prayers and good wishes go with her.

MOUNT ZION WANTS FREEDOM!!

Last Sunday a CORE task force worker and Attorney Rosenburger, a civil rights lawyer spoke at Mount Zion Church on voter registration. The church gave it's full support to CORE and registration. Rev. Grant, pastor, said that he knew all his members are registered, and the visiting speaker from Jacksonville, Rev. Lee, said that the ballot box is the one place were all men are equal. At the end of the service the members donated a large contribution to the fund used for the drive.

— * —

CORE STAFF MEMBER ATTACKED

Scott McVoy, a white staff member from Gainesville, Florida, was attacked Friday night while driving home from a baseball game. His car was followed by a group of white men, one of which had a rifle with him. He tried to get McVoy to fight with him, but he refused to fight. The man hit him across the face with the rifle and left.

— * —

BIG MASS MEETING COMING SOON!

Sunday, August 16th at 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church there will be a mass meeting! Featured speaker for the evening is Rev. Elton Cox, a minister and CORE Field Secretary who is flying in from High Point, N.C. Rev. Cox is a young man of about 30 who has inspired audiences all over the country. In February of this year he vowed that he would burn himself in oil if a restaurant in his home town didn't desegregate. His story was carried in Jet, and several other minister agreed to join him in his suicide on the steps o city hall. He received several states of matches and bottles of gasoline in the mail from those who wished to see him dead. Fortunately the restaurant soon changed its policy.

So, keep that date in mind. It should be a wonderful evening for freedom loving people.

— * —

A SECOND LAWYER TO ARRIVE

Attorney Parker and his wife are arriving Saturday to help in legal problems. He is a member of the Fla. bar.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday . . . . 6:30, Mount Moriah Church. Car Pool meeting for those driving Monday.
Monday . . . . REGISTRATION DAY. Rides and information from 627-7244.
Tuesday-Friday Canvassing-check at the church if you can help.
Tuesday . . . . POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON HOW TO VOTE AND USE THE PAPER BALLOT.

— * —

EVERYONE CAN BE A TEACHER!!

People who cannot read or write can register and vote. But, if a person can just write his own name, voting time can be cut in half, and we can be sure that everyone will be able to vote. If every person who can write would teach two persons who cannot just to write their full names, it would help greatly!

— * —

NEW REGISTRATION GROUP FORMED

The old Steering Committee for registration has a new name--the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County. Any adult interested in working in voter registration can attend a meeting every Monday night at 7 p.m. at Mount Moriah Church. Rev. Crutcher is chairman.

— * —

ST. JOHNS CHURCH WANTS FREEDOM

Johnny Watson, CORE task force worker, attended St. Johns church last Sunday. He found that the people there are very concerned about voter registration. The Church contributed over $30 to the drive. The pastor is Rev. H. Ford. Johnny reports that Blessed Hope and Mt. Calvary Primitive Baptist have invited speakers for this Sunday.

— * —

COUNTY COMMISSION REFUSES TO ACT

The Gadsden County Commision told CORE workers Tuesday that they would not open the books additional days so that everyone could register. They offer only the minimum number of days for registration. The county commisioners evidently are not interested in the welfare of the large number of Negroes who are not registered. We should remember this when the next election comes up.

— * —

NEGRO PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE FORMED IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

A new group to help with registration was formed in Chattahoochee. It meets every Wednesday night. This group plans to provide transportation to the polls, canvas and provide political information. Stu Wechsler "The Hog Man", a CORE task force worker in Chattahoochee, reports that the people there are ready to work. They leafleted the hospital Wednesday.

— * —

GADSDEN NEGROES CONTRIBUTE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO HELP WITH THE REGISTRATION DRIVE

CORE workers report that the Negroes of Gadsden County are helping financially in many ways. People give money on the streets, in cafes and in meetings. One charity group gave $100 in cash, another $300 in cash, and churches, businessmen and individuals are giving everything they can to help in the effort. One local worker, Johnny Watson, is being paid directly by the Negroes of Gadsden County through their contributions. Over five hundred dollars has been collected in the past 3 weeks. Anyone interested in how the funds are being spent is welcome to drop by the church to see the books.

— * —

THANKS TO THE CRUTCHERS

The people of Gadsden County and the CORE workers give their thanks to the Crutchers who have been helping actively in the drive since January. Their home has been open for the "tired and the hungry", and both have acted the Good Samaritan to anyone seeking their help, their advise or their support. The church has offered its religious facilitie and its prayers. Without this support, nothing could have been accomplished in the community. A Joshua has come to our county, and we all offer our thanks.

THANKS TO REV. HUNTER

Thanks also go to Rev. Hunter for his continued support of the project. His church makes available space for CORE meetings, staff meetings and other meetings. Rev. Hunter and his wife have opened their home and hearts to people working in voter registration. This sort of support is essential, and

— * —

FREEDOM NOW

a

5u

v

v

YOU HAVE the Right to Vote

YOU CAN REGISTER IF you are: 21, a U.S. CITIZEN, LIVED in FLORIDA One year, LIVED SUWANNEE county 6 months

When: TUESDAY, FRIDAY FROM 9-12, 2-5
where: AGRICULTURE BUILDING - SOUTH PINE

MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

Make your voice heard

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A
HOPELESS PEOPLE

Register at: AgricultuRE BLd
South Pine

on: Tuesday, Friday 9-12, 2-5
IF you are: over 21, a u.s. citizen
LivED in Florida 1 year, suwannee
County 6 months

You CAn Register to Vote

WE HAVE The RiGht to VOTE SO
Why not ACT Like it.

IF you ARE: 21, A U.S. CitiZEN, A
CitiZEN of FloRiDA For 1 YEAR, Lived
in the County For 6 Months You Can
REgister to Vote
At: The AGRICulture Building
S. Pine street
on: TuESDAY, FridAy From 9-12, 2-5
register now + Vote on

REGISTER Today SO you can VotE
For A BEttER SUWANNEE County
whERE: AGRICULTURE BUILDing
when: TUESDAY, FRIDAY - 9-12, 2-5
Don'T JusT tAlk MAKE This A
BEttER Place to LivE by
Voting

NEWS FLASH

7 VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS WERE ARRESTED THIS AFTERNOON IN MT. PLEASANT. THEIR CRIME: ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO REGISTER AND VOTE. THERE WERE FIVE NEGROE AND TWO WHITE WORKERS ARRESTED, AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE GADSDEN COUNTY JAIL AND CHARGED WITH TRESSPASSING. FIVE WERE RELEASED INTO THE CUSTODY OF THEIR PARENTS, BUT THE TWO CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS, STU WECHSLER AND SCOTT MCVOY, BOTH WHITE REMAIN IN JAIL ON A $100 BOND. THE FIVE RELEASED ARE: BARBARA PRESTON, BETTY GREENE, CLEOLA GOODSON, JESSE MCMILLIAN, AND MILES MCCRAY.

WOULD THIS HAVE HAPPENED IF GADSDEN COUNTY HAD A FAIR AND JUST SHERIFF?

Negroes can end the discrimination and intimidation in this county and gain their rightful equality and dignity by registering to vote! Keep this from happening again! Register Monday for your welfare and to protest this injustice. Go to the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy between 9-12 and 2-5 Monday.

Reports from the people arrested indicate that the CORE workers were "roughed up" by officers when they requested to make the phone call which is their right under the law. We have to let officials know that the law must be obeyed in Gadsden County! Register Monday!

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
Marvin Rich, Community Relations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.
Shelly Appleton, CORE SEDF.

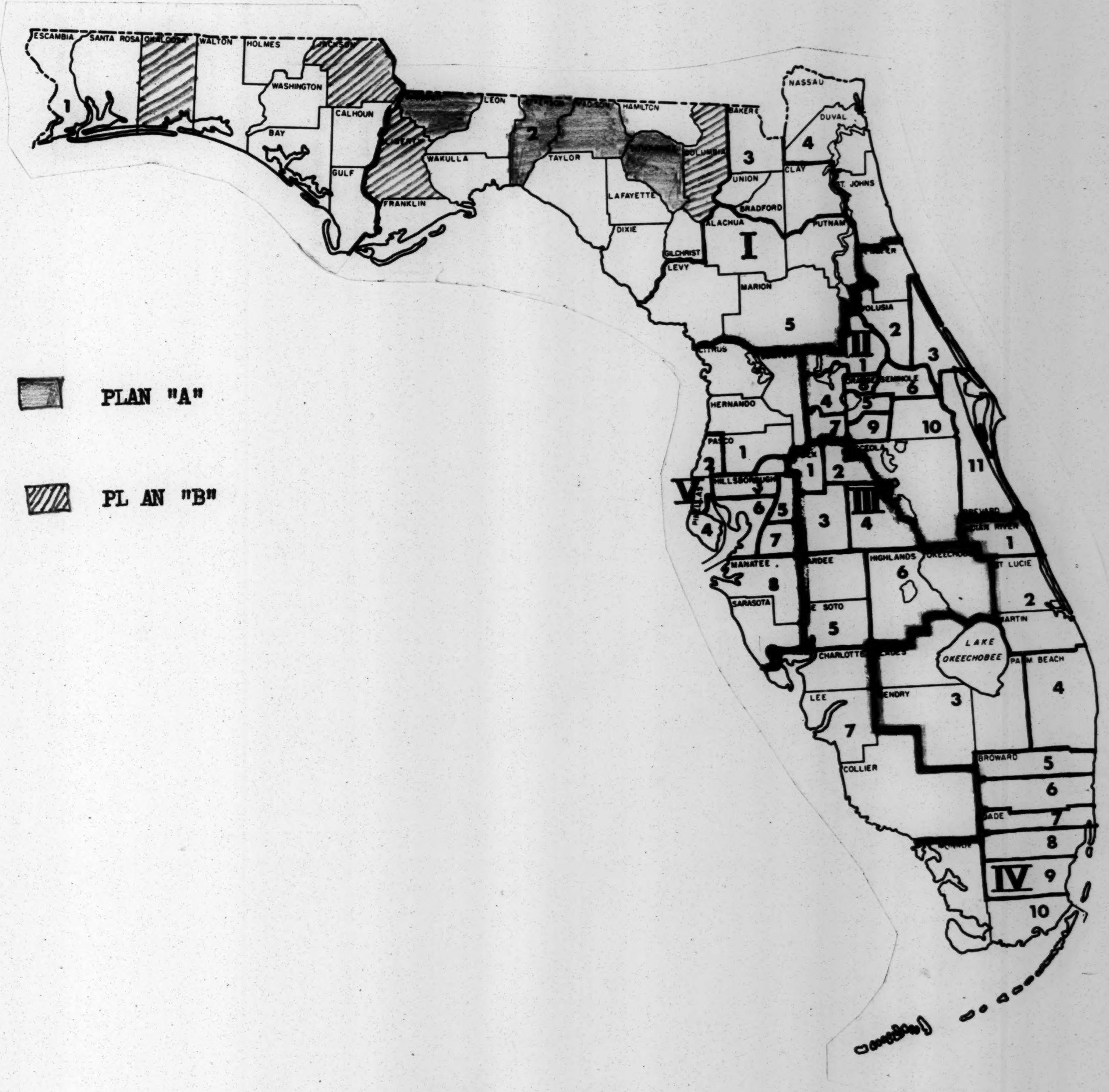
FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Florida.

DATE: August 31, 1964.

SUBJECT: Programs for Florida beyond September 7, 1964: two proposals.

Enclosed are two plans for Florida: the first involves an extension of the present program to November 7th, 1964. No new counties are considered and the proposal does not include an expansion of staff for the present four counties. This is a minimum program for Florida, and is acceptable only as a last resort for North Florida. The second proposal includes four new counties — a vital expansion for the program. As indicated later, these four counties represent not only physical expansion for CORE, but a very important program in working in a county where no Negroes are registered at all.

These proposals are included separately, with separate budgets, etc., although a program including both proposals is the ultimate goal for North Florida.


PLAN "A"
PL AN "B"
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
CALHOUN
BAY
GULF
FRANKLIN
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
LEON
TAYLOR
MADISON
HAMILTON
SUWANNEE
COLUMBIA
LAFAYETTE
DIXIE
GILCHRIST
LEVY
BAKER
UNION
BRADFORD
NASSAU
DUVAL
CLAY
ST JOHNS
PUTNAM
ALACHUA
MARION
FLAGLER
VOLUSIA
CITRUS
HERNANDO
PASCO
SEMINOLE
OSCEOLA
HILLSBOROUGH
PINELLAS
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
MANATEE
SARASOTA
HARDEE
HIGHLANDS
OKEECHOBEE
ST LUCIE
DE SOTO
MARTIN
CHARLOTTE
GLADES
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
PALM BEACH
LEE
HENDRY
BROWARD
COLLIER
DADE
MONROE
I
II
III
IV
V

PLAN "A" : AN EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT FOUR-COUNTY PROJECT

Background

The present project, sponsered by CORE SEDF, has been in progress from July 7th to date, and is scheduled to end on the 7th of September. At present we have strong programs in four counties: Gadsden, Madison, Suwannee and Jefferson. Registration to date has added nearly 2,000 new voters since July 7, and it is expected that the total project registration will have totalled about 2,500 by September 7th. These counties are among the very worst in Florida, three of the four having the highest Negro population by percentage of all Florida counties. Despite strong resistence to the program, which has included a kidnapping, a number of beatings and approximately 30 civil rights arrests in the past two months, and despite irregular and illegal registration policies, local commmities are rallying around the effort, and generally more Negroes are in line to register in all four counties than can.

PROPOSAL

Areas Covered

We propose that the above four counties be included in a time extenstion of the program.

Dates for Extension

This proposal suggests that the project be extended from September 7 to November 7. (the books close October 3 and the general election is, of course, November 3rd). The books will be open five days a week in each county for one month beginning on the 3rd of September (to now they have been opened only one or one and a half days a week). Thus registration will increase during the September period. Further, including October in an extension will provide some time for needed voter education and give time to prepare for election day.

Number of Staff and Placement

It is suggested that the following situation of staff be approved: two in Suwannee, two in Madison, two in Jefferson and six in Gadsden. Further, at least one Field Secretary is needed and an additional task force person to work in the central office.

Need for a Central Office

To date, the central office has been located in my home. Because I need to rest, if note return to school in September, this arrangement will have to terminate on September 7th. A new office will have to be found and a type writer rented. A telephone will have to be installed, and some utilities will be necessary.

Cars

It will be necessary to have a minimum of six rented cars for this extended period. After the 7th we will lose two cars owned by staff who are leaving, and two other cars have completely fallen apart (also belonging to staff). There should be at least one reliable car in Madison, Suwannee and Jefferson counties, and at least two in Gadsden. There should be an additional car at the disposal of the central office and field secretary.

Expected Accomplishments of the Extension

(1 One month of intensified registration activity with the books being open five and a half days per week.

(2 An additional month of voter education and planning for election day. This is essential because hundreds of illiterates will have to learn to write their names, write-in candidates names, and all newly registered persons will have to be informed as to voting proceedure, the issues and candidates involved, and what to do incase they are denied the right to vote (which we expect in massive proportions).

(3 A real solidification of indigenous registration committees can be accomplished in the extended period. This is vital.

Two-way Radios

Due to an increased resistence against our efforts in all counties and the great need to do extensive farm work, plus the recent kidnapping of one of the workers while doing farm canvassing, we feel that it is essential to have at least one citizen's band radio set for each county to be used in farm work. We feel that in several cases that the community may be willing to finance additional units as the need arises. Further, these will to a small extent cut down on long distance calls within the county. Presently we need a base unit and one mobile unit for each county.

Registration figures

The following page indicates the progress in registration as of today. As indicated, there are a large number of new voters who need extensive education aid as well as the large registration potential.

Legal Aid

At present there is no lawyer to service this project within 500 miles. It is vital that the LCDC office in Tallahassee be staffed with at least one full time lawyer. Further, the ACLU in Florida needs to receive back expense reimbursement if we are to depend on them for Florida lawyers.

REGISTRATION RESULTS OF THE PROJECT TO DATE

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE	JEFFERSON
Negro pop. as % of total	59%	47%	27%	59%
Negroes eligible to register	12,261	3,067	2,159	2,600
Negroes registered to date	2,581	2,027	1,496	687
Negroes registered by this project	1,156	425	450	49
Registration potential	9,576	1,035	650	1,913
Negro Reg. % before project	11.5	52.2	48.4	24.5
Negro Reg. % now	21.0	66.0	70.0	26.5

REGISTRATION THIS PROJECT: 2,080

BUDGET - 2 Months

Staff		
13 Task Force @ $100/month	$ 2,600.00	
1 Field Secretary @ $400/month	800.00	
	3,400.00	$ 3,400.00
Staff Expenses		
14 people @ $15/week	1,680.00	1,680.00
Central Office		
Typewriter rental @ 8/month	16.00	
Utilities @ 15/month	30.00	
Rent @ 55/month	110.00	
Supplies @ 75/month	150.00	
Phone and long distance @ 150/month	300.00	
	606.00	606.00
Cars		
Rent on 6 @ 135/month	1,620.00	
Milage on 6 @ 3,000 miles/month @ 5¢/miles	1,800.00	
	3,420.00	3,420.00
2-Way Radios		
4 sets @ 120/set	480.00	480.00
Bond reserve	1,000.00	1,000.00
Misc. Supplies and Expenses	500.00	500.00
Staff Training and Conferences		
Orientation, three days	150.00	
3 confernces	150.00	
	300.00	300.00
Project Cost for 2 Months		$ 11,386.00

PLAN "B" : AN EXPANSION INTO FOUR NEW COUNTIES AS AN ADDITION TO PLAN "A"

PROPOSAL

"B" As an Addition to "A"

This proposal to expand into four new counties is submitted only as an addition to the previous proposal and should in no way be construed as an alternate to it.

Counties involved

Jackson : Jackson County is located adjacent to Gadsden County with the county seats being about 49 miles apart. We were previously invited to work in that county, but then the NAACP indicated that it would withdraw funds from the local group if CORE workers were aided in entering the county. There are already willing workers there, but CORE people would have to produce in the community before leaders would give up their dormant NAACP funds.

This county will be difficult to work in due to great resistence from the power structure. To our knowledge there is no desegregated facility in the county. Jackson is 52nd out of 67 counties in per capita income.

Columbia : The county seat of Columbia county is Lake City which is about 35 miles from the county seat of Suwannee County, where we are now working. This county has had some civil rights activity in the form of direct action by the NAACP Youth Council. It also will be a difficult county, but there will undoubtedly be some immediate support.

Okaloosa: Again, we had contacts in this county, but due to the problem with the NAACP as described in the Jackson county paragraph, we were unable to send workers there because we had no funds to house them. Okaloosa County is on the same highway that all others mentioned above are (90), but is a distance of about 100 miles from Quincy.

Liberty : Liberty County is adjacent to Gadsden County. It was listed by the Justice Department as one of five Florida Counties where known registration irregularities exist. Several years ago about five or six Negroes registered to vote. They were persuaded to "unregister" and now there are no Negroes registered in this county-- it is one of two Florida Counties with no Negro registrants. There are not a great number of Negroes in the county (or whites for that matter). However, the fact that no Negroes are registered will provide a great task and an important one fore CORE. If we can show that we can register people in this county, which we can, we will have less difficulty getting strong programs operating elsewhere in the state--as has been the case with our success in Gadsden.

Dates for this expansion

This expansion should run concurrent with the other proposal. That means that the dates for it should be September 7 through N ovember 7th, 1964.

N umber of Staff and Placement

Two staff should be placed in each of the four counties with an additional field secretary added to the central office.

Additional Needs in the Central Office

The cost of maintaining the central office will naturally run higher with four counties added. This additional cost is noted in the budget.

Cars

One rented car should be supplied to each county for the use of the task force there.

Two-Way radios

We feel that the nature of these counties demands that eadh be supplied with a two-way radio set, as described in "A".

Legal Aid

Such an expansion would not be practicable unless a full time Florida lawyer is available. We know that many arrests will occur in these counties, and a successful program could not be carried out without legal help.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

SITUATION	LIBERTY	JACKSON	COLUMBIA	OKALOOSA
Negro p op. as % of total	50%	30%	30%	07%
Negro Registration	0	3,602	1,702	899
Negro Registration as % of # eligible	0	66.8	54.5	42.9
Registration Potential	150	1,788	1,420	1,198

$ – B

BUDGET-2 Months

Staff		
8 Task Force @ $ 100/month	1,600.00	
1 Field Secretary @ 400/month	800.00	
	2,400.00	2,400.00
Staff Expenses		
9 People @ 15/week	1,080.00	1,080.00
Cars		
Rent on 5 @ 135/month	1,350.00	
Milage on 5 @ 3,000 miles/month @ 5¢/mile	1,500.00	
	2,850.00	2,850.00
Housing for staff if none is provided		
$30/month per person @ 8 people	480.00	480.00
Additions to the Central Office		
Supplies @ 50/month	100.00	
Phone @ 100/month additional	200.00	
	300.00	300.00
2-Way Radios		
4 sets @ 120/set	480.00	480.00
Bond Reserve	1,000.00	1,000.00
Misc. Supplies and Expenses	500.00	500.00
Staff Training and Conferences		
Orientation, three days	100.00	
Three conferences	100.00	
	200.00	200.00
Expansion Cost		9,290.00

TOTAL BUDGET

Staff		
21 Task Force @ 100/month	4,200.00	
2 Field Secretaries @ 400/month	1,600.00	
	5,800.00	5,800.00
Staff Expenses		
23 people @ 15/week	2,700.00	2,700.00
Central Office		
Typewriter Rental @ 8/month	16.00	
Utilities @ 15/month	30.00	
Rent @ 55/month	110.00	
Supplies @ 125/month	250.00	
Phone @ 250/month	500.00	
	906.00	906.00
Cars		
Rent on 11 @ 135/month	2,970.00	
Milage on 11 @ 3,000 miles/month @ 5¢/mile	3,300.00	
	6,270.00	6,270.00
2-Way Radios		
8 sets @ 120/set	960.00	960.00
Bond Reserve	2,000.00	2,000.00
Misc. Supplies and Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Staff Training and Conferences		
Orientation, three days	250.00	
Three conferences	250.00	
	500.00	500.00
TOTAL BUDGET		$ 20,676.00

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida
August 31, 1964

SEP 11 1964

TO: James McCain, Organization, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Shelly Appleton, CORE SEDF.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: September 6, 1964.

SUBJECT: Project Summary for North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Attached is a complete statistical summary covering registration in the four counties in which we are involved.

Community Involvement

Community involvement in all four counties has been extensive in relation to the brief period of the project. Approximately $2,000 has been collected from churches, clubs, individuals and civic groups in the last two months in the counties to be applied to supplies, bond, and the support of a worker. In each county a steering committee for registration has either been formed or revitalized by task force to concentrate on registration. Housing, some food, a great deal of manpower and transportation have been supplied by the local people also. Strong leadership has emerged in some cases as in the examples of Rev. Jamison in Madison, several men in Chattahoochee, a family in Live Oak and a Voters League man in Jefferson. General community support has been increasing in every county, and it is significant that on every registratio n day in every county, more people have come to register than could be accomodated by the registrar. Several younger people have been drafted to join the task force, as in the cases of Johnny Watson, Helen Henderson in Gadsden, and Sadie Jones and David Dukes in Madison. As a result of the presence of interracial teams in counties, although not as a direct result of their activities, other civil rights work has been accomplished; in Gadsden the CORE group has picked up activity and did direct action in support of registration as well as testing the county. In Madison the NAACP Youth Council did extensive testing, and individuals in Suwannee County began testing.

Legal Support

During the project we received legal aid from the Lawyer's Constitutional Defence Committee, operating out of Tallahassee. We have come to several conclusions about this specific sort of aid. The lawyers were very successful in removing cases (something an out of state lawyer can do). Certain of the lawyers were also very apt at "convincing" officials to regulate registrars and policemen without the use of court proceedure. Certainly the fact that lawyers were constantly in and out of the county in our support aided our activities.

On the other hand glaring problems arose. Some of the lawyers actually were very ignorrant of the conditions in the South and in some cases clearly unsympathetic to existing problems. One lawyer expressed a belief that the problems Negroes face are due solely to their inacttion or apathy, and he was unable to relate the forces of segregation to the attitude of local people. This affected his relationship with the "power structure" and his ability to consider our demands for legal action. Further, some legal mistakes were made as a result of a lack of familiarity with law relating to civil rights cases, such as failure to attahc summons to removal cases, etc. On the whole, it was naturally to the advantage of the project to have the lawyers with us, but we hope that other lawyers coming here could be briefed in advance by men in their own city (such as New York) who have worked with us, or ideally, that they be Florida lawyers.

Problems with the Power Structure

In every county task force and those working with them faced constant threats of beatings, illegal arrest, shootings, lack of protection and illegal court activity. It was common to be followed by police in every county. There have been approximately 20 arrests of persons working in civil rights registration directly with CORE, three beatings of task force, two shootings at task force, one kidnap-beating, and innumerable traffic arrests. The community has suffered even more than task force, and many things hap pen without our knowledge. We do know that a Negro was beaten and fired on Smith Farm due to an interest in registration. Another citizen was shot at the evening of a good registration day. Citizens working with us have been arrested on unrelated charges as a direct result of their support of us, and cross burnings in Gadsden followed support by one individual at his home and business. A law student was beaten in Madison while attempting to take statements. Registrars have slowed up or completely closed their offices, and in Jefferson County it was not until last week that registration began (although the books were to be opened months ago).

Voter Education

Our primary efforts have been directed toward forming permanent community groups and getting people to register. Through canvassing citizens have learned (1 that they have a right to register and vote (2 the proceedure involved in registration (3 voting dates. In working with individuals on community committees, something of the process of petition and political power has been communicated. In October, when the books are closed, extensive work which we have so far been unable to do, in the form of political workshops, candidate and issue evaluation, etc. will be done. During this period educational work in how to vote (use paper ballots or machines) and tighter political organizational work will be done.

Publicity

For Florida the publicity has been fairly good. Articles in major papers are generally sympathetic to our work. Local papers discuss CORE and the project, although unfavorably.

FBI

In general the FBI has seemed disinterested and at points openly hostile to us. There have been "investigations" of most cases we report personally to the FBI, although their response to our written statements (a suggestion they made) has been even less fruitful. At one point in Gadsden County when the central office was covered by three car-loads of hostile whites who pointed rifles into the house, and when local police hung up on us when we called for p rotection, the FBI promised to come immediately—it was three days before we saw them. An agent told Steve McVoy that he didn't want to "antagonize" the local police chief by inquiring why L.B. Ray hadn't been arrested for assualted Scott McVoy with a rifle and threatening other voter registration workers. Needless to say, no arrests have resulted by the FBI. At times they say they are understaffed or busy. It has been necessary to call Washington even to get an investigation, and local agents express hostility toward us when we do this, although they do investigate when we do this.

General Accomplishments

Registration itself has been fairly good for these counties. The community groups formed and the local leadership inspired seem good also considering that we have been working only two months. All four counties are now alerted as to the possibilities inherent in political activity. For all of these counties, the interracial aspect of CORE has been a new experience. This has been the first time that people have lived, eaten and worked interracially (at least legally) in these areas. Interracial groups can do more now, although there is constant fear and harrassment. When we first came to Gadsden County, for example, In January, it was an unusual and disturbing sight for local people, white and Negro, to see us interracially. Now although there are frequent individual outbursts, officials and most of the populace are accustomed to it. Some public accomodations have opened without direct action because workers insist upon eating together in both white and Negro establishments. Other facilities such as laundries in Live Oak and Gadsden have opened, and one restaurant in Madison opened despite great resistence from local whites. In general we have fullfilled expected desires, although we had hoped to be able to work in more counties and to get the books open more often in present counties.

Internal Problems hampering work

Transportation was aided by the renting of three cars. Probably five should have been rented to get maximum value from the staff.

Communication problems with lawyers in some cases retarded the work.

Voter education clinics which we had hoped to begin before the books closed will not begin until October due to the tremendous work necessary to be people to register. Suwannee County has been the only county which has already started workshops.

CORE in the Counties

Although no effort has been made to establish CORE groups in our counties, and although workers have cooperated with all existing groups, such as voters leagues, NAACP and civic groups, the press assumes that and credits CORE with all registration activity. Individuals working with the task force people have been curious about CORE, and some literature and buttons etc. have been distributed and used in the community. Where arrests and assaults have taken place, there has been much discussion, pro and con, in the community about the non-violent responses of task force and their experiences. The awakening of communities and the registration has given CORE more prestige in North Florida, and we were able to go into Jefferson County, for example, only after favorable publicity on Gadsden registration. We feel that these activities will help us get into other counties in the future, and that a number of people are becoming acquainted with CORE and civil rights in general through this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
July 7 - Sept. 7

TO: James McCain, Organization, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Shelly Appleton, SEDF, CORE.
Marvin Rich, Community Relations, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Florida.

DATE: September 6th, 1964.

SUBJECT: A Project Summary of Registration Figures.

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE	JEFFERSON
Negro Pop. as % of total	59%	47%	27%	59%
# of Negroes eligible to reg.	12,261	3,067	2,159	2,600
Negro registration July 7	1,425	1,602	1,046	638
Negro registration Sept.7	2,949	2,068	1,580	805
Registrations this project	1,580	466	534	167
Negro Reg. % July 7	11.5	52.2	48.4	24.5
Negro Reg. % Sept.7	24.5	67.4	72.8	30.9

REGISTRANTS THIS PROJECT: 2,747

* In every case but Madison the current registration figures are based on our figures which are derived from a person stationed at the registrar's office counting. Deviations from the actual count would be in the form of our figures being lower than the actual count, as at times the counter may be distracted by such events as beatings, his own arrest, etc., but these figures are fairly accurate.

TO: Richard Haley, Southern Director-CORE
Spiver Gordon, No. Florida Field Secretary-CORE

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker, Jefferson & Madison County

DATE: February 15-28, 12965

SUBJECT: Progress Report

I. Public Accomodation:

In my last report I reported that four restaurant will serve Negroes in Madison. This week a couple of more was tested and they served with out incident. They are;

1. Pep's Lunch
2. Yellow Pine Truck Stop
3. Madison Hotel Restaurant

II. Discriminatory Signs:

All places that are still displaying discriminatory signs I am going to ask that they be removed immediately. If not some action will be taken against them.

III.

I've contacted several people in Madison & Jefferson County that are interesting in attending the meeting (U. S. Civil Right sCommission) in Quincy next month.

The next couple of weeks I'll be working in Madison trying to get the freedom spirit restored.

Jefferson County:

I. Public Accomodation:

I've been moving from county to county and I've been in Jefferson County for two days trying to get to know the place and testing restaurants.

On Feb. 22, we tested the following places:

1. Plazza Restaurant

2. Dodson's Restaurant
3. Drawdy's "

We were served without incident at the three but Les Rice's Restaurant refused to serve us. The waitress informed us that the cook said, "If you come in the kitchen I'll serve you anything you want." I asked for the manager but he was out. We left with out AN incident .

The Gerry Medical Center-displayed discriminatory Signs-segregated waiting rooms.

II. The Jefferson County voter League is making plans for the community can get some benefit from the Anti-Poverty Law.

A group of White citizens met a week ago to be over the distribution of the Anti-Poverty funds that Jefferson County might receive. They left the Negro community out . The voter league sent a letter of protest to the Department of Economy Opportunity asking them not to even consider giving funds to Jefferson County because of the fact that Negroes was excluded from the committee.

The Negro Community is organizing a committee for this purpose and all the white people will be invited to this meeting.

David Dukes

Plus they are getting ready to declare an all out war on segregated schools in the County plus non-accredited schools

file Florida

To: Richard Haley, Southern Director
Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary

From: David Dukes, CORE Task Force Worker, Lafayette, County

Date: February 17,1965

Subject: Report for Lafayette County, Florida

I. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

The owner of the Sullivan Restaurant and Rexall Drug Store told me that they would serve Negroes. No Negroes have tested these places and I doubt very seriously that any of the local Negroes will test.

II. SCHOOL:

All county schools are segregated. There has been no plans for desegregation submitted to the board of education, yet.

Negro children are housed in a two room school until they reach the 8th grade, then they are transferred to Madison Couty for more segregated education.

Fair Housing:

Simply of all the question in this community at this point, there is a great need for an establishment of some good leadership, before going in any large scale of program in Mayo.

Your for FREEDOM,

David Dukes

March 15- 31, 1965

CIRCULATE TO: Comm. Relations — KB
Fund Raising BP, Og B. K.
Legal CR Ed
Bookkeeping D. J. C,
C. Column HdL
Administration nm

CORE Routing Memo

To: Circulate

From: Maxine Organizatn

Date:

Action Required:

☐ File ☐ Expedite ☐ Circulate

☐ Comment ☒ For your information and possible use

☐ Initial, date and return by________________________________.

☐ Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by_________.

☐ Report any action taken to________________________.

Remarks: Please read & pass on "asap"
Initial after you've read

To: Richard Haley, Director Southern Office CORE
Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary, CORE

From: David Dukes, Task Force, Jefferson County, Florida

Date: March 1 - 15, 1965

Subject: Progress Report

I. Jefferson County School Board

The past two weeks I have been working with the students of Howard Academy. They wanted to protest at the school board headquaters because of:

1. Segregated schools
2. Non-accredited schools
3. Overcrowded classrooms
4. Overcrowded buses (some carry as many as 108)
5. Insufficient number of library books
6. Insufficient number of class rooms etc.

They formed a group the Jefferson County Student Movement. Fred Saunders is president. The items I have listed above were presented to the school boatd on Monday, March 8.

Tuesday night we had a mass meeting. Spiver Gordon gave a complete demonstration on non-violent technique with some of the local students participating.

Early Wednesday morning about 70 - 75 students met at Memorial Missionary Baptist Church to begin the march to the school board. The police were on the scene when we got there but they didn't interfere with the students. The Jefferson Counry Student Move memt had three representatives go into the school board meeting while the other students picketed outside. After the meeting was over we all assembled back at the church. The president informed us about what the school board said about the proposals.

They claimed they will have everthing okay by September 1965.

Spiver was in Monticello during the entire protest. He was arrested at about 2:00pm. He was arrested on the charge of reckless and willfully wantingly driving. He was released the next day without fine or bond.

A mass meeting was held Wednesday night after the protest march. The meeting started at 8:00pm and lasted until 11:00pm. While we were singing We shall Overcome, someone informed us that a cross was burning near the house where I lived. We all went out and joined hands around the cross and sang until it went out.

I notified the local police and the F B I. One of the city policemen and the deputy sheriff came down. The city policeman started rushing me saying he did not have all night to fool with me because he had the entire city to see after. He acted just so ignorant as anyone I have ever seen. I asked him how did he become a policeman in Monticello. He told me he would drop me with his .38. The following morning two F B I agents came out. At this time the students are trying to plan their next course of action.

DATE	PAID TO	AMMOUNT	FOR
3/2/65	Quincy Telephone	$40.00	Part payment on bill
3/4/65	Sadie Jones	15.00	Doctor bill & medecine
3/4/65	Lucile Brooms	10.00	Salary (weekly)
3/5/65	Le a. Faucette	10.00	Salary (weekly)
3/9/65	Quincy Teleph.	44.00	final payment
3/11/65	A. B. Dick Pro.	62.91	mimograph machine repairment & purchase of mimo paper
3/16/65	City of Quincy	12.20	Light Bill (office)

TOTAL $194.11

APR 8 1965
RBG

TO: Mr. James McGain, Director of Organization-CORE
Mr. Richard Haley, Direcotr of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Sec.

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker--Jefferson & Madison Counties

DATE: March 15-31, 1965

SUBJECT: Progress Report NFCEP

School Pretest;

On the 10th of March Howard Academy's student marched on the school board in protest against the conditions at Howard Academy.

The principal of the school, Mr. Eddie L. Simpkins, suspended eight of the students from school. He claimed he expelled them for coming back on the school causing an uproar.

The parents went to see the superintendent in protest. He informed them that Mr. Simpkins enforce school regulation at Howard Academy.

2. During the week of the 15th I received some complaints from some of the Students in Madison statming that Mr. David Harris, owner of the Woodward Movie Theatre, refused to let them sit down stairs. Every Friday there is a free movie.

March 19 I went over to attend the movie with the students. He refused to let us in but he came out and started talking with me. He said, "If you want me to discontinue showing free shows I'll do it." I told him it is not up to me.and I just wanted him to stop showing segregated movies.

He stopped the movie and went up stairs with me and gave a speech to the Negroes. Telling them that He has been nice to them but this young man(pointing to me plus trying to get the Negroes to get angry with me) don't want you to have a free show. I told the children that I didn't want the free show to stop but if he continue to operate it segregated it must stop. When I finished all of the children followed me down stairs with the exception of about fifteen.

The police was called on the scene but no arrest was made.

I've learned that they've had editorials on the radio and in the newspaper asking me to come back and apologize and they'll start back showing free shows.

3. March 27, 1965 Sunday

Today as Doyle Thompson and I was walking through down Monticello a 1955 blue chev. with a white top--46-974---with two white boys in it passed us driving very slowly. They went around the block and came back as we were crossing the road. They then tried to run over us. They backed out(by this time we were on the sidewalk) and drove up on the sidewalk. When we reached the cross walk at the intersection they had parked there waiting for us to cross. We started to cross and they tried to hit us again. We jumped back on the curb. They remainked parked there on the curb waiting for us to cross while we were waiting for eaah other they began to call us names--"Black nigger you want me to get out of here and beat you ass." "You black mother fuckers." and etc.

Mr. Alfred Parker of Route 2 Box 17; Monticello was passing by and noticed they were trying to run over us. Mr. Parker called us to his car and we went to report it to two city policemen.

I gave the police a description of the car plus the license number. They seem to be just as uncemcerned plus they didn,t write any thing down.

I went down town on Monday to see the chiefof police(I couldn't get him on Sunday). He asked me why I didn't report the incident time it happened. I told Him I did report it to the police.

The FBI came by and the chif told me he would arrest the boy.

I have to go to court on April 5.

4. The Bi-Racial Committee set up for the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act held it first meeting on March 31 at the county court house. I went down with the intention os attending the meeting. A deputy sheriff met me at the door and asked me what i wanted. I told him I wanted to attend the m eeting. He claim he didn't know anything about a meeting. I then asked him to let me in and I'll go see if they are having a meeting. He walked off without letting me in.

At this meeting a Negro, Mr. William Tillman, was elected vice-president

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary, CORE
Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker-Jefferson/Madison Counties
DATE: April 1-14, 1965

School Protest:

April 2 we had a mass meeting at Memorial Missionery Baptist Church. The boycotting of the school was called off because they didn't think they could get enough people to cooperate. The students decided to picket the school board twice per week.

About 25 students picketed the school board all day on the 5th. While they were picketing all the policemen were on duty.

The school board building is located on the white high school campus. The sidewalk the students were picketing on is used by the white students while they are changing classes but they didn't let them use it this particular day. In the photo that I have labeled # 1 you can see the students plus some of the teachers and the police that they had on duty to divert trouble.

The following Friday didn't enough students show up to picket. So the few that showed up went to the supt. office and worried him about using the white high school library.

On Saturday we will start using the restaurants and other public places.

Madison:

I attended a meeting in Madison on the 12th. The students are getting ready to start picketing the school board in protest of school segregation, teacher segregation, the unaccredidation of Negro schools plus several other things they asked for in October of '64 and haven't received anything yet.

When we expand into all the counties of the #9 district I suggest that we get the local people to use all the beaches, state packs, county parks, public pools, piblic picnic areas, and all public everything.

Florida

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon-North Florida Field Secretary CORE

FROM: David Dukes & Richard Butler

DATE: July 31-August 5, 1965

SUBJECT: Progress Report Madison County, Florida

The past week we've had quite a few incidents in Madisson. On about July 17 the Madison County Student Movement decided to boycott the Woodard Movie Theatre. Up to this date the boycott has been quite effective. Every Saturday we usually have some students there indirectly picketing the movie.

Last Saturday students were there until 9:00 pm. A group of whites gathered on one side and some Negroes on the side where they were picketing. CORE & SCOPE workers were on the scene also. The CORE & SCOPE workers left the movie at about 8:30pm to drop some of the other workers off elsewhere and check back by the movie to see if everything was still going alone ok plus carry some of the picketers home. When we arrived back to the movie they had left. We checked near their homes and found them there. On our way back through town we were followed by three white fellows in a '59 blue pick up truck. After following us for a couple of blocks they began to try and force us off the road. We had to travel about 70 or 80mph in order to try and get away from them. When we arrived at the Club Sparkle(a night club in the Negro Community) they stopped following us. We then went to the Dinette (a teenage center) and told them about it. They were ready to riot. All of them wanted to go down town and beat every white person they saw. We ~~a~~ encourage them not to do so. They (the teenageers) followed us to the freedom house and wanted to spend the night with us plus bring some guns with them.

The police department refuse to give us any type of protection.

They said they couldn't do anything unless someting happened.

Johnny Brown, a local Negro and a SCOPE worker, was arrested for using the word 'Damn' twice. His trial was held August 2. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 days in jail or $50.00. The attorney went to the circuit judge in Lake City, Fla. to receive a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The judge granted the request and Johnny Brown was released.

William (Bill) Bigelow questioned the Chief-of- Police Herman Cherry about the trail of Johnny Brown. Cherry told him to go talk with the judge. Bill refused to do so. At this instance the chief of police grabbed him by the arm and tried to force him back in city hall. The judge (Randell Rowe, Jr.) came outof city hall and was standing there while all of this was going on. Officer W. T. Powell struck Bill on the Head with his fist a couple of times.

On August 4 about 70 or 80 citizens marched on the school board to present a list of demands to them. The list included:

1. Integration of all schools (Madison Co. integration plan has not been accepted)
2. Integration of teachers
3. Accreditation of Negro schools and etc.

Included in the marchers was a blind man from Greenville (a community 14 miles from Madison) and Mrs. Lula Reddick, who is in a wheel chair with no legs.

After the march we went back to Mt. Zion AME Church and The Madison County Student Movement decided to implement a boycott of Madison County public schools.

We will be working full time on the implementation of the boycott of Madison public schools.

Richard Butler and John Hetlinger went to Cherry Lake August 3 and swam without any incidents. They are two white civil rights workers. Mr. T. B. Walther told them that the beach is owned by Madison County. He also said the 'Members Only' sign was up to keep niggers out.

Suit has been filed against Cherry Lake Civic Club and Madison County. In U.S. District Court in Jacksonville, Fla.

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida
Mr. Richard Haley, Director, CORE Southern Office
Mr. George Wiley, CORE National Office

FROM: Ann Early; Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

SUBJECT: Field Report, July 11-17, 1965

VOTER REGISTRATION

I spent Monday carrying people from Chattahoochie into Quincy to register, as well as arranging carpools in Chattahoochie to carry more registrants from that town on the following Monday. The total number of people registered in the County, due to the combined efforts of CORE and SCLC, working with members of the Gadsden County Voters League, was 97, on Monday, the one day that the books are open.

On Monday night, the Gadsden County Civic Interest Group met and decided to stage a protest in the near future, in order to dramatize their refused request to have the books open on Saturdays through the summer.

During the entire month of September, the books of the county will be open 6 days a week, as required by law; in November there is a bond issue coming up, in which all property-owners can participate. The issue is more money for schools.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION CLASSES

At present, I am involved in working with these classes in two communities, Chattahoochie and Havana. Since I could not be present in Chattahoochie on the designated date, I informed the member of Civic Interest Group who works with me. I later learned that the class was not well-attended, because of lack of publicity. This is a weakness of the Civic Interest Group--the chairman of the committee has not really followed through on the important areas of publicity or of content for the classes.

However, in Havana, the people of Havana themselves planned and publicized their meeting, and it was well-attended and profitable this week. Several mothers formed a committee and went to see the principal of the Havana white school and to look around it. It was reported to me afterwards that the man was very nice to them, and showed them around and they liked what they saw. I will check with them next week to see if they did indeed enroll their children.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Registration was all this week, and everybody has done all the talking and informing about it possible. We are now waiting to see what the enrollment figures are.

POLICE HARRASSMENT

CORE workers have not been bothered, but two SCLC workers were arrested unjustly on false traffic charges.

COORDINATION WITH SCLC

A good deal of time was spent with Susan Edwards, local project leader of SCLC, discussing with her the areas of the Gadsden County where they would work and where CORE would work.

This plan of dividing the County was decided at a meeting last Sunday. It was decided that I will workin Chattahoochie and Havana and surrounding farms, and Barry Goldstein will work with SCLC in Quincy, and SCLC will work in all other areas of the County, encompassing the majority of the farms.

Since both groups has been working in all areas, we also had to exchange lists of contacts and inform each other as to what had been done in areas in which we would no longer be working.

HAVANA

I spent an evening in Havana talking with several leaders, principally Mr. Joseph Roberts. He is the man who called together a meeting to discuss the unpaved roads in the Negro section of town; he and four other men subsequently carried a apetition for paved roads, signed by 152 Negroes, to the Town Council. This group plans to meet regularly now, to attack other problems of discrimination, and we were discussing how CORE could help. My plan is to go to Havana to live the middle of next week, and help Havana residents organized a voter registration campaign in the town and also on the surrounding farms. I already have quite a few names of people interested in this.

LIBERTY COUNTY, ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

At the weekly meeting of the Liberty County Improvement Association, the charter for a Community Action Program was presented and signed by all the people attending the meeting (close to 50). This was notarized on Sat. and mailed immediately to the Secretary of State. The charter was drawn up in the office of Atty John Due, and one of the law students working with him presented it.

At this meeting, it was revealed that the white people of Liberty County (who had been invited to this meeting, but who sent not one representative), were advertising a meeting of their own on the following Tuesday, at the County Courthouse. Every one at the meeting decided to go to this one. I asked if it would help them if I came to Liberty the Monday and Tuesday preceding this meeting and canvassed to encourage many Negroes to attend. They agreed ~~this week~~

this would be a good idea, and several people volunteered to carry me around, and to help by dividing areas for canvassing. The hope is to get a big turn-out at the Court House, and then nominate and elect Negro officers and to be sure to get the Negroes active in the Association on the Board of Directors.

FREE*-PRESS

I wrote articles and typed the stencil, and helped to run it off and distribute it.

CALHOUN COUNTY

On Sat., after notarizing the charter for the Liberty County Community Action Program, which was done in Blountstown, Calhoun County, Bruce Grinnell, the law student, and I, accompanied two Liberty County people while visiting key people in Blountstown. There has never been a Movement of any kind here, and we found much interest and enthusiasm.

We talked first to Rev. Echols, who agreed to conduct a meeting, and to see that some research is done on the county. He says that he will attend the next meeting of the Liberty County Improve. Assoc., and at the ~~xxxxx~~ that time he will have figures on voter registration in the county, as well as facts about other problems. These will be presented at the first meeting.

A mass meeting for August 4 was arranged, to be held in St. Paul A.M.E. Church. Rev. T.C. Cotton, minister of this church, says he is with us 100% and will do all he can to help CORE in Calhoun.

We also talked to Deacon Robinson, and to a young girl, Iren Nealy, who says she has a lot of friends whom she could get to begin canvassing and advertising the meeting.

I agreed to use the CORE office machine to run off some leaflets advertising the meeting--there seem to be no such facilities available, as yet, in Blountstown.

It would seem that this mass meeting has to be planned carefully to stimulate enthusiasm as well as to produce some concrete resutls, such as committees formed to attack the main problems.

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida Project
Mr. Richard Haley, Director, CORE Southern Regional Office
Mr. George Wiley, National Office

FROM: Ann Early; Gadsden, Calhoun and Liberty Counties

SUBJECT: Field Report, July 18-24, 1965

VOTER REGISTRATION

Carried people from Chattahoochie. A total of 97 Negroes were registered on this Monday. On Monday night, the CIG decided to ~~xxxx~~ have people attempt to register on the following Saturday. Also, an appointment was made for a committee to meet in the Governor's Office to speak with the Governor about the registration problem. The appointment is for Monday, July 26.

On Saturday, the 24, this plan to attempt to register was carried out. The doors were closed at 10:30 A.M. in the morning. Statements from the people who attempted were taken, and sent to Attorney John Due.

LIBERTY COUNTY

As planned, I went to Liberty County Monday evening. Monday evening until midnight and all day Tuesday starting at 7:30 A.M. I visited as many Negro families as possible, accompanying various local people, in shifts.

This canvassing was successful because Tuesday night~~x~~ 55 (fifty-five) Liberty County Negroes appeared at the Court House in Bristol for the meeting which had been called by the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Economic Opportunity Act. This attendance is monumental; it means that the traditional fear and ignorance of the Liberty County Negro is cracking.

Mr. Wilhart Eubanks of the Chamber of Commerce conducted the meeting. Two men from the Governor's office explained the Economic Opportunity Act. They were Southerners, spoke in incomprehensible terms, and addressed themselves principally and noticibly to the white side of the court room (composed of 34 bitter-looking crackers.) As soon as they finished their presentation, Mr. Eubanks appointed a study committee (this included two Negroes who have never had anything to do with the Improvement Association or Civil Rights) and adjourned the meeting, ignoring the hands of Attorney John Due, and of Mr. Charles Berrieum, the President of the Improvement Assoc.

Immediately, as the white people left the court room, John Due approached Mr. Eubanks. He explained to him the corporation already formed, and asked for a list of the study committee, which Mr. Eubanks gave him.

All of the Negroes waited to hear the results of this conference. As Atty Due turned to them xxxx and began explaining to them that the meeting they had just witnessed did not hurt their own corporation, somebody turned out the lights.

On Thursday, five members of the Improvement Association received letters inviting them to meet with the study committee the following Tuesday. These members were Mr. Rufus Solomon, Mr. Charles Berrieum, Mrs. Dosia Jones, Mr. Charles Brigham and Mr. Ulysses Marlow. Nobody seems to know how these names were obtained.

At the meeting Thursday night, it was decided that the five people would meet with John Due and me the following Monday to discuss their presentation on Tuesday.

Thus, at the Thurs. nite meeting, the 50 people who were present discussed the possible programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, expressing their desires so that the five could represent them. They definitely want a Project Head-start. Training for jobs is another interest; general level of education and training is very low among the Negro population, an adult literacy program would be enticing, they think. Adequate medical care is also a problem; a program for home and farm improvements was also discussed. All of these items were named to discuss with the study committee next Tuesday.

POLICE HARRASSMENT IN LIBERTY COUNTY

When we were canvassing in Hosford at the sawmill quarters, where the workers rent shacks on sawmill property, we had a confrontation with Mr. Troy Sanders, he owner of the sawmill.

Some white men in a pick-up truck (Big Bend Music Co., Tallahassee) called the Deputy Sheriff, Jerry Shuler. The truck and the Deputy came into the Quarters and followed us for a while. Then Shuler called me into his car (it was raining). I explained the purpose of our visits, after he asked me. He explained the reaction of white Southerners seeing a white woman with Negroes. He did not threaten me, but advised me to visit Mr. Sanders to explain our presence. He claimed that Mr. Sanders had called him. When he left, he took the pick-up truck with him.

When we went to Mr. Sanders, he told us emphatically to get off his property. He denied having called the Deputy.

Since

FREE-PRESS

Because of complete lack of transportation this week, I spent most of the time in the office; this was just as well because no one else was here and there was much that needed to be done.

I printed some leaflets for the people in Calhoun County in preparation for their mass meeting on August 4.

I wrote the bulk of the articles for the FREE-PRESS, and prepared the paper for printing. I also helped to collate and distribute it.

W.T. EDWARDS SANITARIUM MEETING

W.T. Edwards State Sanitarium July 13, 1965

PRESENT

Dr. L.C. Manning, Director, W.T. Edwards Florida State Sanitarium

Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary, CORE

Edward Hollander, Director, Southern Public Relations, CORE

William Bradley, National Treasurer, CORE

John D. Due, Jr., Florida Counsel, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

The meeting was held at the request of CORE to discuss segregation at the Sanitarium.

The CORE officials had expressed their concern about the plans formulated at the Sanitarium to insure compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act. They informed Dr. Manning that there had been complaints concerning segregated facilities for patients, employees, and other professional staff members.

Dr. Manning answered that the Sanitarium does not receive any federal funds (such as those under the Hill-Burton Act). When asked about county supported patients (welfare recipients, etc.), he indicated that they were supported by a separate program which might or might not have federal assistance; he insisted, however, that the Sanitarium receives no direcr federal funds at all.

Dr. Manning then indicated that the Board of Directors of the Sanitarium had recently met and resolved to comply with the terms of the Civil Rights Act. He said that present plans include integrating restaurant facilities for employees. To this end he stated that he intended to meet with his deparment heads to discuss integration of the "floors" or areas in which employees sit when eating. Moreover, he said that water fountains and restroom facilities have already long been integrated. He noted that the "white" and "colored" signs had already been removed. When it was mentioned that there were signs at the Chatahoochee Hospital indicating that anyone might sit anyplace he chose, Dr. Manning agreed that there should be some affirmative action of this kind.

In discussing discriminatory employment practices, Dr. Manning first contended that there are more Negro employees than white at the Sanitarium, and that there are no Negro doctors because no Negroes have applied. He said that there were a number of Negro nurses, but admitted that they serve Negro floors of wards. Dr. Manning defended the separation of wards on what he considered "medical" grounds. He felt that, were there racial mixing in the wards, white patients would leave the hospital and would be a health hazard to the community. He indicated, however, that a gradual integration of wards is intended beginning with the Admission Ward.

The discussion then turned back to employment practices. In answer to several questions, Dr. Manning admitted that hiring is done on the basis of custom and tradition(Negroes for Negro jobs--janitors and cooks). He further admitted that such hiring practices will probably not change. He also contended, however, that "qualifications" and an "objective test" were the determinative factors in hiring. This contention was not fully explained. He did indicated that employees are often procured by the personnel department through the United States Employment Office.

In emphasizing his fears that fifty per cent of the white patients would leave if the amrds were desegregated, Dr. Manning said that he had applied to the Governor's office for advice or "guide lines" relating to desegregation. He was told by that office only that there is no "policy" about desegregation. He said, finally, that he had attempted to keep informed about other state institutions which are desegregating , such as the hospital in Tampa.

George

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida Project
Mr. Richard Haley, Director, CORE Southern Office
Mr. George Wiley, National Office
Attorney John Due

FROM: Rev. Albert O. Estelle.

SUBJECT: Report on Public Accomodations Testing, July 29, 1965

Workers involved in each testing:

1. Barry Goldstein
2. Ann Early
3. Regimond Bouie
4. Rev. Albert O. Estelle, Jr.
5. Richard Butler

HAVANA TRUCK TERMINAL DINER

Time: 4:55 P.M.

As we entered, the waitress said, "Im sorry, you'll have to go around to the backand be served."

Present, eating in the restaurant was State Trooper Alderman.

KITTRELL'S

Time: 5:30 P.M.

We were served promptly and graciously by the waitress. Some people moved from near us and stared. The waitress closed the curtains, but they were opened after we left.

CLARK'S MOTOR COURT

Time: 6:00 P.M.
Sign on Door: OPEN, come in

Ann and Richard entered. Barry was holding the door open for everyone. As Rev. Estelle entered, a tall fat man appeared and pushed Rev. Estelle back from the door, stating, "YOU! Go back." He then closed the door and latched it. Ann lifted the latch and she and Richard went out the door and back into the building throuhg the motor court entrance. Ann asked the man for his name. He stated, "I don't have a name." Ann asked, "Are you the owner of this place?" He replied, "No, I don't live around here." We then left.

July 30, 1965

Rev. Albert O. Estelle Jr.
1830 W. Elm St.
Quincy, Florida 32321

Mr. Thomas Byron Jones
Director of Project "Head Start"
Blounstown, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

Through my investigation I have found that your project "head start" is not in compliance with the Federal Government. Your whole project is on a totally segregated and discrimintory basis.

Therefore, I'm filing a complaint to the Office Of Economic Oppotunity in Washington, D. C. Probably your federal funds will be discontinued. I take the position to do this as a private citizen and volunteer C. O. R. E. task force worker of North Florida.

Yours In Christ,
Rev. A.O. Estelle Jr.
Rev. Albert O. Estelle Jr.

cc: Governor Haydon Burns

George

To: Spiver Gordon
North Florida Field Secretary

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Project Director

Mr. George Weily
National Office

From: Rev. Albert O. Estelle, Jr.

Subject: Field Report--Period July 26--August 1, 1965

On Monday, July 26, 1965, I attended a conference with the Governor's Assistant Vernon Sikes, in the Capital building. The meeting was composed of Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE; Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida's Field Secretary; and a committee of private citizens of Gadsden and Madison County and the Florida State Hospital. We presented a proposal to Mr. Sikes.

The proposal pretained to the opening of the registration books in Gadsden County, intimidation and harrassment by local and state law enforcers, and the discriminatory practices of the Florida State Hospital. Attorney Charles Wilson, a technical assistant in Civil rights was also present.

My conception of the meeting was to seem as if the Governor's office was playing a political game with the committee present. Direct answers were never given to the committee. Mr. Wilson stated that the Governor had no power to stretch out his hands like Oral Roberts , and say, 'Heal the Civil Rights issues in this state.' He also stated that the Governor could only use his indirect power to solve the problem. No definite promises were made to us.

On Monday evening, July 26, 1965, I went to the Liberty County Improvement Association meeting in Bristol, Florida. Here Attorney Bruce Grinnell, Miss Ann Early and I tried to make available to the Negroes the wits the white power structure would be using against them the following night. We asked representatives from the Liberty County Improvement Association tricky questions and corrected them with the right answers.

On Tuesday, July 27, 1965, Ann Early, Mrs. Marlow, Eloise Johnson, and I went to Calhoun County to investigate project "Head Start." We found that the whole project was segregated on discriminatory basis.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1965, I went back to Calhoun County to contact Rev. Echols, alocal Negro citizen. It so happened that at this time Mr. Byron Jones had told him and four more Negroes to meet within themselves and plan a program which they were to present to the Board of Directors to review. They were also members of this board. At this all Negro meeting, I explained that the procedures and practices the Calhoun County white power structure was using was in violation of the Federal Government requirement for a Community Action Program.

I then explained the requirements to them. They were literally brainwashed by the white power structure of this county. Mr. Byron Jones went to Rev. Echols and told him he was appointed to be on the board of directiors and to select four more Negroes to serve with him. He was to be the chairman of the Negro-section of the board. By explaining different political schemes to them. I convinced them to agree not to sign the charter or any other papers until they had met with Attorney John Due on

August 4, 1965.

Thursday evening, July 29, 1965, I went again to a meeting of the Liberty County Improvement Association. Here, I was somewhat surprised at the leadership ability the Negroes had used in a meeting with the Liberty County Steering Committee the night before. They told Mr. Tolar, Chairman of the committee, that they knew that project "Head Start" had to be integrated and they didn't want it at a Negro School. They stated that they would all attend a white school, also, in this fall. Going to the Negro school was out of the question, even for the fall, because it didn't have the proper qualified teachers, nor the facilities. Therefore, they agreed to all attend the white school.

Attorney Grinnell explained to them the possibilities of "Freedom of Choice" in project "Head Start," and to be aware of how the white power structure had used the Negroes in Calhoun County to receive Federal Funds. They all agreed of or for the situation.

Fla?

May 1, 1966

On May 1st, 1966 five members of the Ferriday Freedom Movement went to the Sandwitch Bar on La. 15 in Ferriday. They went at 3:00. All five were served, however, they were heckled and later followed. Later that same day three other people went to the Dairy Queen on the same road. I recieved fair service at the Negro window, bht the Negroes were called Nigger and their order was almost completely spilled as the worker slid it quickly along the window ledge toward the buyer. We left the order there and walked away. When the Manager asked why we told him that he call us a Nigger.

At 9:30 that night Dave Whatley and I recieved work that a cross was being burned on the Vidalia Highway. We investigated and found one about 500 feet from Mr. McCraney's Esso station. Mr. McCraney's station was bombed last December. Five friends saw two whitemen dressed in KKK outfits lighting a cross in front of Mr. Dixon's house, 417 South Second. My friends chased the whitemen for about 2 blocks but were unable to catch them. We found another cross at the junction of U.S. 84 and La. 15 going toward Jonesville. A Negro woman called and said there was one between 1st and 2nd on Carolina. When we called the police they said that one was also burned at the ~~[illegible]~~ White school where Dave Whatley is integrating. The police said that they could do nothing.

On Monday, May 2nd we are having another meeting to decide when we will test again. I am confident that we will test again this week and week end.

May 2 1966

Between April 17th and April 22nd we held meetings and began discussing NAACP. We decided not to disband the organization but encourage people to join both as each will be putting more rescorses at different times.. We took some students to register to integrate the white schools. We dont know how many have registered but it is fairly good concerning the small time we were given to get the students. We want a suit to bring the integration plan up to date with the guidlines. We played softball trying to get more people to the meetings. On Friday April 22nd Mary Jameson from NAACP came and held elections trying to get a branch organized. On Sunday, April24 24th the state leaders of NAACPcame and had a meeting here. We all promised to work together, During April 24th to April 30th we held regular meetings and played softball. We discussed NAACP further and we decided to test restraunts on May 1st. We raised about $100 this last week on bills at home. We had a $80 telephone. bill. On May 1st we had no trouble testing but later crosses were burned. I am sending with this report a n incident report. About 5 people were registered to vote this week. Some FFM members sold popcorn balls this week to raise money. Things are slow, but I am sure that they will be picking up. This week may tell something.

c/o Reverend B.H. Jamison
918 S.W. Dade St.
Madison, Florida

August 8, 1964

Patricia Due
Judy Benninger
James McCain
Richard Haley

AUG 12 1964

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter concerning my recent resignation. Incidentally, it would be factually inaccurate to refer to this as a dismissal because I did, four or five times offer to resign, before telling Mrs. Due that I would resign if she did not have plans for working out our problems. This was the only jointly reached decision, to my knowledge, to have taken place on the North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

First, I would like to point out that CORE rule for action number 12 has been a mockery on this project. Practice of same has been nil.

In the opinion of myself and others, the principle source of difficulty is that Pat Due and Judy Benninger have taken the attitude that we as individuals are insignificant and that we must willingly give our souls over to the custodianship of Pat Due and Judy Benninger. Pat and Judy, since my first day on the project, have tried to impress me that they absolutely don't in the least care about my desires. This is almost a direct quote. They have continually gone out of their way to show their disregard for all of us. Their attitude and or personality, as revealed toward us, is shown by the two following examples.

During our week of training, before being assigned to counties, one night, Pat said she would give us our assignments the next day. I asked if we could tell her our preferences. She said she would listen, but didn't in the least care where we wanted to go. I have no idea what criteria she used in making assignments, but we all got our preference, except in counties where no one was sent. My point is that Pat was able to do what we asked, but made a point of repeatedly telling us that she wouldn't lift her little finger to give us what we wanted. This was very unnecessary antagonism. Judy repeated this the day before yesterday at our staff conference. We were all together in a room and Judy asked if we would like more people sent to our counties. I said no, we have enough workers in Madison County. Bruce, my parter, said what about David Dukes (a young man from Madison who came up with us to join the staff) and I said I assumed that he would continue to work in Madison. This seemed quite reasonable since 1) he lives there and 2) Judy just asked did we need an additional worker. Judy then snapped out, "you shouldn't assume anything." This, in my opinion, was completely unnecessary, antagonistic, and typical of Pat and Judy both, since this project began. If David had been accepted to the staff, he would almost certainly have been kept in Madison and the remark was made must to be belligerent.

There have been numerous misunderstandings because Pat would come down here and tell us one thing and forget to tell Judy. For instance, I asked Pat if we could use our lawyers to defend anyone from the NAACP Youth Council or any individuals who might be arrested for refusing to leave a segregated restaurant and Pat said yes. When nine local people were arrested for just that reason, Judy, over the telephone told me she didn't know if we could even use our lawyers, and then tried to blame me for organizing a sit-in, which I didn't. (Our lawyers, by the way, took the case without hesitation.)

There have been other misunderstandings. One of the few which was straightend out was the matter of gas for a pleasure trip to Valdosta. This argument occurred with Judy first. Judy evidentally realized that she had been very tactless in this incident and sent me a postcard to that effect. Before I received the postcard I made somewhat of an issue of the matter and when I talked to Pat about it in Tallahassee, we did get this matter straightened out. The conclusion, which I willingly accepted, was that it was and is my responsibility to pay for my gas on pleasure trips.

Another incident along these lines which seems to make Pat and Judy both see red is this. On my application blank I agreed to work until August. Since then I have agreed to work until September first, the day before I have to register at the University of Florida. In a conversation and later a letter, last week, I told both Pat and Judy that I would come back to work for an additional week and begin my classes late if CORE would pay my gas to Gainesville for me to register on the 1st and 2nd of September. Gainesville is 120 miles from here. My alternative to this is to begin school on time, which is still about two weeks longer than I had agreed to work for CORE.

Last Sunday night, August 2, I talked to Pat in Tallahassee where we, I thought, ironed out some of our problems. Only three things were decided, but I thought they were significant: 1) that I would get reports in on time and that this would take precedent over everything else 2) the [illegible] problem of gas, as mentioned above, was settled and 3) We would try to cooperate.

Sunday, Judy called and told me that we were going to have a staff meeting on Thursday, August 6. I told Judy that I didn't think it was a good idea. That I thought our staff meetings are just talk with no real solutions and that we would accomplish nothing without Pat being present. Judy disagreed and I said okay, I'd be there. Later I received a communication to the above effect with a typical oversight. Someone assumed that I lived in Tallahassee or Quincy and said we would meet at St. Michaels. If I hadn't been arrested Wednesday night, I would have gone straight to Quincy without knowing that St. Michaels is in Tallahassee. Also, I was told once verbally and once in writing to bring David Dukes with me so that the final decision about hiring him could be made.

Thursday morning I arrived at the staff meeting about forty minutes late, because of car trouble. We had a tranquil, but not a very prolific morning session, dismissing at 11:30. Our printed agendas said to return at 1:30, but as we left, Judy said to return by 1:00. All of us did not hear her say this. We returned at about 1:35. When I entered the meeting room, we all sat there for a while, then Judy, without saying a word stomped out. It was a while before she returned and then she wouldn't say anything or conduct the meeting until two men from the department of justice came.

About three o'clock we finally got started in a meaningful discussion about our problems. For the first time, in any meeting I've been to on this project, there was real discussion, with most of us participating. Most of my criticism, at first, was aimed at Judy, as was much of the other's criticism. After some discussion, it became apparent that Judy often was blamed for following Pat's orders.

Sunday night on the telephone Judy had begun to admit her mistakes, primarily in her loack of tact and her new attitude of cooperation continued during this meeting. Judy was very willing to admit errors and she wanted to find a way to end our friction. The conclusion I got from our discussion was that although we had, three times, previously talked in great detail about our rules for conduct, this was the source of most of our disagreement. We decided that there is nothing objectionable about the rules, but many of us, including myself, are very offended by the way the rules are implemented and called to our attention. This was the consensus. We then discussed ways that this problem could be remedied.

I brought up the point that either Judy distorts the things Pat tells her when she relays them to us or else Pat tells Judy one thing and us another. This is my present opinion. Subsequent to this and other things said by others present, someone suggested that we rotate the person present in the central office. THIS IS THE ONLY CREATIVE IDEA I'VE HEARD SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT TO ENABLE US TO WORK TOGETHER MORE CLOSELY, and this is significant. Most, if not all of us were in favor of the resolution. Judy also expressed a desire to work on the Gadsden project, rather than in the central office. Judy, however, said that she knew Pat would not approve it. Nevertheless, we did decide to write a petition or letter to Pat expressing our desire. At this time we adjourned for supper.

I think the following incidents describe the atmosphere and conduct of this staff meeting quite well: We decided that we would like to go to a formerly segregated restaurant to eat. Someone decided that we should go to the banquet room of the Holiday Inn. I didn't want to go there and I'm not sure off hand of anyone who did want to go there except Judy Benninger and Jim Harmeling. Nevertheless, we went, only to find my objection confirmed. The cheapest meal on the menu was $2.25 and most of us ended up spending $2.75 on a smorgasbord dinner we couldn't afford. During our stay at that restaurant we were disorderly and obnoxious to others present.

After dinner, Judy disappeared. About eight of us stood for some time outside St. Michaels awaiting Judy's return. We decided unanimously that we wanted to draft a petition to Pat about rotating the person in the central office.

When Judy returned, we started off to a party. I didn't want to go for two reasons: 1) I had promised to return to Madison to canvass that evening because the registration books are open on Friday and 2) I wanted to conclude our business instead of leaving our meeting with nothing decided.

As we started toward the party, I had no choice but to follow the other cars or not go, because no one told anyone else where we were going. The lead car just took off and drove about 40 miles an hour down Tallahassee streets. I had to go faster than that to keep up when I stopped for stop signs. Since I've been arrested three times for traffic violations on this project (which I didn't commit), I didn't think this was a very intelligent thing to be doing.

Because of the wasted day, the poor conduct of the staff meeting, and the fact that David Dukes, who had come up for the day and spent a considerable amount of money for food because of "group" decisions as to where to eat, hadn't even been spoken to about working on the staff I was very angry. I blamed and still blame Judy for the poor staff meeting. At that time I blamed Pat and Judy both for having asked David to come up and then having ignored him.

~~[illegible]~~

When several of the cars stopped, I told Ira Simmons, who was nearest me, that I was returning to Madison. David Dukes got out of one of the other cars and asked to ride with me. I then told Ira to tell Pat and Judy that I would not come to another staff meeting and I further stated, rather injudiciously, that Judy and Pat are bitches. When I included Pat in this I had reference to her order that David be present.

I next spoke to Pat today. It seems that Pat was concerned x primarily with the epithet I had thrown at her. I sincerely and quickly apologized, an apology which deserves retration since our phone conversation. Pat was not concerned with our lack of communication, with the grievances we had voiced at the staff meeting, with the failure of the staff meeting to accomplish anything, with the way we had acted like fools at the Holiday Inn and driving thru the streets, with having neglected David Dukes, with our request to rotate someone in the central office, in fact, Pat told me she didn't even know what had happened at the staff meeting. Pat was concerned with only one thing, the fact that I had dared to call her a bitch.

As I mentioned earlier, the leadership, Pat & Judy, lack tact. They customarily are as tactless as I was when I left my foul-mouthed message with Ira Simmons. For instance, we received a mimeographed communications from Pat and Judy which said ARRANGE YOUR TIME OFF AROUND YOUR WORK SCHEDULE. Coming at a time when I had taken seven hours time off in three weeks and worked at least fifteen hours almost every day, I took great exception to this.

Maybe Pat was trying to get me to quit when she talked to me today, I'm not sure, but when she said "I no longer trust you on this project", that was just too much.

Repeatedly, every phone call and many letters have been insulting, directed toward us as if we were machines. I have been angry at people in this community, "Uncle Toms", but I do not talk to them as impatiently and accusingly as I am usually spoken to by Judy.

Our group decision, as I stated earlier, at the staff meeting Thursday, was to change the person in the central office and rotate that person. The feeling behind this was that this would either put someone in the central office who could speak to us decently and exercise some consideration or make it plain to us that it is impossible for anyone who works directly under Pat to relay her orders in a courteous manner.

I FEEL THAT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE STILL ON THE PROJECT THAT PAT'S DECISION TO IGNORE THE UNANIMOUS WISHES OF THE ENTIRE STAFF SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

When I talked with Pat this afternoon, she told me that if I was dissatisfied with Thursday's meeting, I should have written to her. I explained that when I arrived back here Thursday night, Ned Taylor, a law student working with us, had been beaten up and that there was a crowd gathered at the house and that it was impossible to write at that time. I explained further that I was up at 7 A.M. Friday morning to get people down to the registrar's offices. I explained that I had had additional work to do because my car had been bombed early that morning. I explained that I went to bed dead exhausted Friday night and woke up next at 7 A.M. Saturday morning to get more people down to the registrar's offices and that I had returned from this job only twenty minutes priorXXXXXX, when I had called her. Pat's answer to this was "Well, you can't just say that you don't have time to do things." Pat has voiced exactly this statement before, under similar circumstances.

As you ha ve probably gathered, I find both Pat and Judy often times to be difficult, sometimes even impossible to communicate with. I realise that I may not have the best personality in the world, but I seem to get along quite well with many other people, including everyone I've encountered here in Madison County (segregationists excepted).

I would like to mention that I am told (by Judy) that Pat had great difficulties with the community in Ocala. I know from several sources that Pat was unable to communicate satisfactorily with NAACP officials at the march on Tallahassee, a situation which may have been more complex than merely saying that Robert Saunders and Ruby Hurly are "finks". Furthermore, perhaps in reply to Pat's statement that she can no longer trust me in Madison County, I would suggest that you, Pat, compare our community relations in Madison County with your community relations in Gadsden county!

Regretfully submitted,
Mike Geison
Mike Geison

TO. RICHARD HALEY SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORE
ED HOLLANDER PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORE
SPIVER GORDON FEILD SECRATERY FOR FLORIDA PROJECT CORE

FROM. BARRY GOLDSTEIN CORE VOLUNTEER IN N. FLORIDA. GADSDEN COUNTY

SUBJECT. WEEK OF JULY 10-17

I. On Monday there were 97 people registered to vote. 97 is only a fair number considering the amount of Negroes who are not registered. I beleive that the only way to increase this number is to try to get the books open on days other than Monday. Saturday is the ideal day for registration, and the only one that I find acceptible. CIG, the Communitty's "Civic Interest Group" has made plans for a demonstration of sorts for Saturday July 24. This demonstration has been planned so that it will clearly show the need for haveing the registrars office open on Saturday.

II. The Florida Free-Press came out with it's fourth edition for the summer.

III. On Sunday July 11 I went to the Havana Country Club. I found that although they have a membership program, that if I had wanted to play I could have. The head pro stated that he often lets people who are not members play, and that there ~~is no~~ are people who play regularly who are not members. I think that this matter ought to be looked into further due to the fact that this is the way most of the golf clubs are run in this area.

IIII. I plan to check certain public accomidations during the coming week, to see if they comply with the law.

TO: VAL COLEMAN NATIONAL CORE
RICHARD HALEY SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORE
SPIVER GORDON FIELD SECRETARY FOR N. FLA.

FROM: BARRY GOLDSTEIN, VOLUNTEER IN GADSDEN COUNTY
week of July24-31 - NO YEAR

Ten people were turned away form the registrars office on Monday. They had arrived there before five o'clock, but were refused entrance after five. These people had come directly from their jobs and could not have possibly gotten there any sooner. There were 82 people registered.

On Monday night I wnet to Madison in order to help with the election fo Sumpter James for City Council. That night there was a mass rally at which James Farmer spoke. The next morning, election day, I went canvassing for a short time. That afternoon I went back to Quincy.

The lawyers called me on Thursday concerning a Mr. Clinton Barnes. I located where he lives and that night went out to the Huff farm in order to speak to him. I was accompanied by Mr. Picket one of the lawyers. It seems as if Mr. Barnes was held for a period time in involuntary servitude. The lawyers think that they may have a case which could rock the white power structure in Gadsden County. We did ~~xxxxx~~ not locate Mr. Barnes that night. But we did leave a message for him and he did show up the next morning at the CORE office in order to speak with the lawyer.

The problem of getting the books open in Gadsden County is still of the highest priority. The local people are waiting for the governor to act on their complaint. I do not think he will act in the immediate future. The only other alternative is direct action, but the people do not see a need for this. They think that the governor will handle their freedom.

Wendell Brunner arrived back in Quincy on Friday after a three week absence, during which time he ahd to go back to California. The increase in the staff I hope will mean that we will accomplish more in Gadsden County.

TO: Marvin Rich, CORE-SEDF; Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary; Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director; Richard Haley, Southern Project Director

FROM: Johnny Lee Watson, Sidney Daniels, Julie Skurski

DATE: July 16-July 23

SUBJECT: Weekly Field Report, Jackson County, Florida

VOTER REGISTRATION.- Currently, due to a lack of statistical information in this area, our activities have been limited. We have not been able to determine how many of the eligible Negroes are not registered, or the areas in which most of these people reside. Representatives from the NAACP sought to obtain this information from the office of the Supervisor of Registration. However, the registrar contends that she cannot open the books to the public, nor can she give the names of registered voters until the registration period terminates in November. We found out from local people who worked on voter registration last summer that the people whom we are trying to reach would generally be found in areas distant from Marianna, the county seat. We of CORE and local volunteers initiated intensive leafleting and canvassing near the point where Jackson and Gadsden Counties meet. We plan to supplement these efforts by canvassing church congregations throughout the county.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: Upon moving into Jackson County two weeks ago, we learned that many of the Negro citizens have a strong desire to organize some type of group under the Economic Opportunity Act. We held an open community meeting to begin organization of a Community Action Program on Thursday, July 22 in Marianna. Attorney John Due explained the kinds of programs available under the Anti-Poverty Act and the steps which must be taken to acquire funds. Temporary officers were elected from the large audience, representing most religious and civic organizations of the County's Negro community, plus representatives from the County Welfare and Health Departments. The latter declined to be on the temporary steering committee, stating that they were already committed to working with a previously formed group. This group of city and county officials has apparently been holding closed discussions on the Community Action Program for several months without publicizing them or inviting the Negro community. Invitations to last Thursday night's meeting were extended to all civic groups and officials of the county, and further efforts will be made to broaden the steering committee's representation before the Articles of Incorporation are finally submitted for approval.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: On Saturday 29 local Negroes held a swim-in at Blue Springs, a large swimming area operated and maintained by the county. Initially, the group had planned to use the Springs last Saturday, but the Sheriff's office refused to give protection thus forcing the group to cancel out. After a group of Negroes visited the Sheriff demanding protection, the swim-in was replanned for Saturday, July 24. Two deputies were on duty giving protection. There was no disturbance or violence.

On Monday we met at the Florida School for Boys with Arthur Dozier, Director of Child Training Division Institutions in Florida. He admitted that the school is cmpletely segregated, operating two separate campuses, but mintains that the two areas are practically equal in the facilities they offer. Employees have told us otherwise. Dozier says he has the authority to make policy changes, but he does not intend to begin desegregating until forced to do so by the Court or the State Commission.

We also talked with several employees of the County Hospital concerning discriminatory practices there, and will visit the hospital soon.

Respectfully submitted,

Johnny Lee Watson

Johnny Lee Watson

Hired
Madison County
JMB

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270 1964

EP 14 1964

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE TASK FORCE
(Please print. Answer all questions fully.)

1. Name Sadie Estelle Jones Telephone 973-6703 Race N Sex F

2. Permanent Address Route 1, Box 557 City Madison State Fla.

3. Present Mailing Address ______ City ______ State ______

4. Date of Birth ______ Marital Status ______ Social Security # 265-68-8502

5. High School Attended Madison Co. Training Graduated 1961

6. Colleges Suwannee River Jr. College Degree ______

7. Employer ______ Dates ______ Position ______

8. What Civil Rights groups do you belong to:

N.A.A.C.P. How Long? 19 Mos.
Core 13 mos.

9. If accepted, I prefer to work with the Task Force in the ✓ North, or __ South

10. I will be available from 64 to Feb. 65 (give month, year)

11. I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and hereby apply for participation in the Task Force. I understand that arrest or injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - the Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed Sadie E. Jones
(applicant)

Signed ______ (Parent or legal guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age)

Address ______

______ Phone ______ Date ______

12. On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your previous experience with nonviolent direct action; and your experience in working with people and community organizations.

13 Do you have a car you can use on the project? no

14. On reverse side, list 4 references with full names, addresses and telephone numbers. List 2 personal and 2 professional -- employers or teachers.

15. Return to ~~James T. McCain, Director of Organization, 38 Park Row, New York 38~~,
Pat Due Rt. 3 Box 428-F Quincy, Fla.

My reason for wanting to join the task force is because first, I am a negro and I am very interested about the needs and wants of the negro community. I also feel that it is my responsibility to aid in this very challenging project. Also I enjoy working with people and I have found this project to be very interesting and successful.

Mrs. Lucile Johnson
701 West Dade Street
Madison, Florida

Mr. Done Smith
Route 1, Box 551
Madison, Fla.

Miss Cora B. Moore
Route 1, Box 557
Madison, Fla.

Mrs. Mary Thomas
P. O. Box 461
Madison, Fla.

I have had the epperienced to test all public vacilities in Madison County. I have headed several 4-H projects and I also have been offecers of the community N.A.A.C.P., Willing Workers. 4-H Club. N.H.A., and young Adults.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

2 1965

N. F. C. E. P.-CORE
Rte. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Sent
2/8

Mr. James McCain
Director Of Organization
CORE Southern Office
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

At the convention in New Orleans recently, you asked me to foward you another letter of request for the tee shirts.

Also, along with the fifty tee shirts (twenty-five large and twenty-five smalls) we would like some CORE buttons and and other materials of information that you think that we might need.

Mr. Gordon would like some CORE stationary and envelopes if you have any that you will be willing to share with the North Florida Office.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give us in securing the above mentioned materials.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW!

Sadie Jones

Sadie Jones

167

To: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Director

From: Mrs. Sadie Gordon, Task Force, Gadsden County

Subject: Freedom School

Date: March 15-31

Much effort has been put forth to establish a substantial Freedom school of which I was assigned to doing. To begin with, I came to the conclusion that I should organize children between the ages of four and six years of ages since there is a great need for a kindergarden in this Poverty-Stricken area of approximately twenty-nine thousand Negroes.

Once we began to receive books for the library, we immediately began to inform the community of the literature we have to offer. So with a city election coming up in April, I sat out canvassing for three things. To get Negroes registered to vote, To encourage more people to take advantage of the library, and to get the parents of children between the ages of four and six years of age interested in the Freedom School. I am particular interested in the lower class Negro who feel that he have no place in society and feel inferior to even the middle class Negro.

The class is well under way with children from both middle class and lower class families, from 9: A.M. until 12:noon. At the present time we are using the library which is the largest room in the office.

It is my hopes that we will be able to move to a church annex or some other building in the very near future because of the rapid increase of the school. We take in new comers every Monday. These children are given information in letters, writing, numbers, and arts. I also give them information on the American Negeo and Civil Rights.

Since the class is increasing quiet rapidly, we are in need of furniture, and a black board as well as space. We are also in need of others materials such as modeling clay, coloring books, or anything that would be of interest to these children. It is my hopes that some of these materials can be supplied by the project or some functioning organization here in Gadsden County.

This program will be widen on the summer program and this will include classes for adults, also. There is a great need for adult classes here as well as classes for the children. I fell that much information can be given to Negroes from this sort of class here in North Florida. The adult high school scale is very low.

We have also received food and clothing from Northern families of which I am trying to distribute to families where they are needed most. This is a very hard task since there are hundreds of these families with a large percentage of them coming from the tobacco farms. The rest of my day is spent canvassing, or doing some of the many things that need to be done in the office.

Respectfully Submitted,

(Mrs.) Sadie Gordon

To: Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization
Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
Mr. Spiver Goedon, Florida Field Director

From: Mrs. Sadie Gordon, Task Force, Gadsden County
Date: April 1-15

Sub: Freedom School

Much progress has been made with the FREEDOM SCHOOL the past week and more. We have had four new comers and many parents have contacted me because of their interest in the school. But because of space and finance at the present time, the number of children will be limited. However, once the summer project is underway, I anticipate moving the school to a larger building. Maybe a church annex. The children are always given something to do to hold their interest in the school. I have taken them on trips to the courthouse, the postoffice, and even into tallahassee to the Capitol Building. (They had never been to any of these places. The day we went to the Capitol building I really had anticipated taking them to a fair out at the J.-M. field shopping center. So after getting permission from the parents, I had to get permission from the boss, Mr. Gordon who just looked up from his desk and said that we just couldn't go, without any reasons as to why. So I decided that this would be my first lesson in teaching my students to ask and demand their wants and needs. So I, along with the class decided that they should picket Mr. gordon's office. So I made signs, got them organized, and sent them into Mr. Gordon's office, forming a line around his desk. After chanting, FREEDOM NOW! and JIM CROW MUST GO! for approximately fifteen minutes, Mr. Fordon not only granted us permission but drove us in to Tallahassee to assist me with the children. The children were disappointed when we found the fair closed but were just as happy when we ended up at the Capitol Building. Each child was given a souveneir and we were taken on a tour of the entire building. I might add that not any of the children had never been any of the places I took them.

In a meeting I had with the parents on April 8th. (Who seem very pleased with the school, I might also add that we have alocal citizen of Quincy who is a school teacher daughter in the school) we decided that the parents would give each child abirthday party on his or her birthday in the school. We had our first party on April 12, and the children had a wonderful time. They also are eager to learn about CORE and each child wear a FREEDON NOW CORE buttons each day.

The clothes and food distributions are coming on nicely. First I visit the families to find out their sizes. Then I try to give them clothes that fit since we have some very nice things and I want them to be able to get good use out of them as well as take care of them. There are several families in Gadsden County that can use clothes and food. Also the FREEDOM SCHOOL CAN use any materials that may be available. My only criticism is a shortge in transportation. Sometimes I have to get taxi servive to pick up some of the children. This project is in very bad need of a car.

Respectfully, Submitted,

(Mrs.) Sadie Gordon

NOTE: Please, Please, as I have already done quiet a few times, pass word on to the book keeping department that my name is Mrs. Sadie Gordon now. I am having a terrible time with my checks since you still use my maden name. THANK YOU.

STAFF
field sec

AUG 5 1965

Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
August 2, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

This comes to say that I will be leaving the staff on the last day in August. Therefore, my name may be taken off the payroll on the above mentioned date, providing you will replace me with William Dyrample, a volenteer from California who has the desire to remain in Florida providing he can get some kind of support.

This man is a good worker but need financial support because he have a wife who will be coming to join him soon. If he is taken on payroll, If he is not taken on, he will have to return to California to work. I would also like to point out that the summer volunteers will soon be leaving and this will leave my husband with no one but David Dukes on the project. Also, I can't see where it would hurt to go on paying someone else as you probably would be paying me. I would like to know the answer to this question at your earliest conviences.

Also, I would like to point out and make myself very clear in doing so, that after Nov. 10th of last year Spiver's car was the only car used on the project with the exception of a volunteer that stayed for about six weeks. Now that Spiver and I are married, it is our car. Now our car is being used full time on the project. But I would like to make it very clear that when I leave the project on the last of the month our car will not be available anymore. (Not full time) for several reasons. Shall I explain?

First, I will need the car to take care of some of the many family businesses that have been long neglected. I will also need it for my trips to the doctor when as before I have been using a cab which is too expensive or relying on the neighbors which is radiculous when we have to make payments of $80.00 a month on a car that is b being used by the family very little.

Second, we won't be able to pay for all the repairs that we have been squeezing out of our tight, tight budget and everytime I turn around, there is a tire to be bought. Thirdly! The gas bill! We have never had a credit card for gas that's used in our car. There fore, the gas that goess ~~on of~~ In our car is paid for by my husband or me. This certainly will be stopped. Last but not least in the least way, the insurance. The only insurance that Spiver has cover no one under twentyfive years of age. See what risks my husband take when workers use the car? We just can't afford these kind of risk.

Now I know that no sacrifice is too great for the movement but we have to think about our future and with a baby on the way we just can't afford none of the above mentioned.

In my conclusion I would like to say that our car was bought new. Now with thirty-four (34000) miles, I can truly say ~~that~~ all the things that I have said with the greatest ease that we feel that it has served CORE quiet well for a couple of poor, married people.

Yours for EQUALITY,

(Mrs.) Sadie E. Gordon

c.c.
Richard Haley
Central Office, Quincy

To; Mr. George Wiley, National Office
Mr. Richard Haley Southern Office
Spiver Gordon, North Florida

From; Mrs Sadie E. Gordon, Gadsden County

Much of my time has been spent in the office which needs much attention because of the lack of office personell and the need to do a lot of filing and typing.

On Mondays which is registration day I am confined to the office while everyone else is out taking people to the registration office. Several people call in that need transportation . Therefore it is ve ry important that someone is kept in the office on Monday's in particular.

On last Monday, I participated in a picket line sponsored by a group of local Jefferson County Citizens who marched on the Capital in Tallahassee protesting the replacement of School Board member that died by his wife, along with several other grievences.

I also attend community meetings which have been mentioned in reports by field workers, I am sure.

In my conclusion, I would like to say that I will be with drawing from the project on the last day in August. I am also mailing a letter of my withdrawing along with some other serious and important matters I hope will be given special attention to.

Respectfully Submitted,

(Mrs.) Sadie E. Gordon

North Florida Citizen Education
Project
Tallahassee, Florida
Leon County

Le Faucette

February 15 thru 26, 1965

Progress in Tallahassee is still very slow. This is in part due to staff limitations which greatly hampered our work during the past week and a half. First I was confined to bed with a severe cold and fever for six days. Following my confinement we were without one of our two cars for six days.

I Voter Registration

Because of a city election the registration books have been closed during this period. Plans are being made to combine a voter registration dirve with a community survey project.

II Community organization

Six people attended the February 17th community meeting. Since it was the first meeting there was no attempt to do more than introduce the idea of community organization. A severe rain storm kept everyone away from the second Wedmesday night meeting. A third meeting is scheduled next week. Hopefully through leafleting, word of mouth advertising and the host ministers promise to make an announcement of the meeting we will be more successful.

III Police harrassment

There has been no police harrassment whatsoever.

Field Report
Tallahassee, Florida

Le Faucette, task force

March 1 thru 15, 1965

Voter Registration

Canvassing of Tallahassee was resumed following last months city election. In which William Cates (see previous report) was elected. Of those contacted one fifth were unregistered. In most instances they agreet to register.

Canvassing also began in Quincy with the opening of the city registration books. Again a majority of those contacted agreed to register.

Tallahassee Economic Opportunity Act.

A temporary committee calling itself the Community Resource Council is presently meeting and preparing to offer a proposal for funds under the EOA. The council consists of eleven members, five of whom are "hand picked" Negroes. Because of evidence of exclusion of "radicals", for example Rev. C. K. Steele S. C. L. C. and others, it was decided to hald a public meeting where the issues involved could be discussed. At this meeting the two representatives from the Council took a very defensive attitude when asked why there was not more broad based representation from the Negro community. It was agreed that a joint executive meeting of the Council and a group of those who had been excluded would be arranged. Also invited were representatives of CORE and other civil rights groups. Dr. Hudson, chairman of the excluded group decided the following day that since his group was not firmely organized and therefore had no executive committee per se, individual members would attend without representing any group.

Tallahassee Demonstrations

Two demonstrations were held this past week, one a sympathy picket line in front of the Federal Building, the other a memorial service for James Lee Jackson and Reverend Reeb. Participation in both demonstrations was less than expected.

Tallahassee Community Meetings

The regular Wednesday night meetings are still attended by only a few people. I have asked that each person bring at least five people to the next meeting. Otherwise the meetings will be discontinued until more interest is indicated. This coming Wednesday I shall present for approval, a petition to the land owners, requesting a meeting with them to discuss improvements and repairs on their property.

Field Report
March 16 thru 31
Le Faucette
Tallahassee, Florida

Tallahassee Community Meetings

The following petition was presented for approval to the six people in attendance at the March 17th, Wednesday night community meeting:

> I am a tenant on your property--I wish to protest the unsafe and unhealthy conditions in my building--I feel the following things need immediate attention:
>
> 1. windows
> 2. plumming
> 3. floors
> 4. roof
> 5. whole house

The petition being approved, the group was divided into three teams of two people each, for the purpose of going door to door circulating the petition.

To my surprise two of the three petitions were returned, at the March 24th meeting, containing 25 signatures. The area concerned contains approximately 80 homes, roughly 1/3 of which are owned by the tenants. Therefore the 25 signatures represent ½ of the remaining homes. Encouraged by the number of signatures received, I presented for approval a first draft of the following letter:

Mrs. Guy Winthrop,
A substantial number of your tenants in the Goodbread Area feel that in the interest of their health and safty and in compliance with the existing health and safty laws of this city, that substantial improvements and repairs must be made on your property.

Realizing the seriousness of this matter we have chosen to take it to you, before carring it further. We therefore request that you meet with our representatives on Wednesday March 31, 7:00 pm, Mt Pisby,Church, Central Avenue, to discuss this matter. Also present will be our attorney and representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality...signed Le Faucette task force worker, CORE."

Mrs. Winthrop owens the largest number of homes in the area concerned. Therefore we dicided to concentrate on her first. Later we can expand to include the other landlords. Further, Mrs. Winthrop symbolizes " Miss Ann", even to those tenants who do not rent from her.

Mrs. Winth rop ignored our letter, and did not attend the March 31st meeting. Nine more names were on the third petition bringing the total to 34. After much discussion, it was decided by consensus that a team would meet saturday April 3 and call on Mrs. Winthrop.

Evaluation

The six or so people who have been attending these meetings, although they have shown no desire or ability to take the initiative so far, have however shown a strong desire to do something which will improve their conditions. Several of them do not actually live in the affected area, this of course shows a strong altruistic attitude. The people who do live in the affected area are strong willed and aggressive by nature. Lack of educational opportunity has left them crippled economically, but has not damaged their spirit in the least.

The 34 signatures on the petition lead me to believe that the problem here is not so much apathy as fear. The physical act of attending a meeting, apparently conjures up fear of physical and economic reprisals which are to great to overcome at this time..Therefore in order to dispell at least some of the fear there needs to be further continual contact; there needs to be examples of success i.e. Mrs. Winthrop meeting our demands; there needs to be proof that those who have participated have not suffered reprisals; there needs to be identification with CORE-"the movement"-"the group" as well as the development of a personal identity.

I plan continued effort to achieve these goals, if my new duties as secretary to John Due permit me the time. I have begun, already, to introduce discussion pertaining to employment. Since the economic level is so low this should be a stimulating area to the group. A door to door economic and employment potential survey is needed. Adult remedial education is needed. An investigation of the elementary and highschool is needed i.e. counseling, type of courses offered, equipment available, qualification fo teachers, percent highschool dropouts, effort made to prevent dropouts, free lunch program, etc.

Health standards for both adults and children need to be raised. Poor health being a contributor to both unemployment and decreased learning ability as well as adding to the prevailing "attitude toward life".

Child care facilities must be provided to free mothers who whish to attend remedial education classes or go into the work force. Anyone or all of these avenues of approach may stimulate interest. All must be tried.

Our meeting with Mrs. Winthrop was much as expected. First she refused to come to the door. She chose rather to stand on the stairway and hollar to us that she was to busy to talk to us. What was it any of my concern what she did with her property anyway. If we wanted anything we should talk to her attorney. When I asked her if she was refusing to talk to us, she said we should call at the end of the week and maybe she would see us.

Most of my conversation was with her engineer who answered the door. He told me that her attorney was W. J. Oven,Jr. He also said several times "She doesn't need those houses, she doesn't need the money we can just tear them down". I kept asking to talk directly to Mrs. Winthrop, or make an appointment with her.

It was obvious that they both were upset by our presence.

Following our visit to Mrs. Winthrop's I suggested that a suit could be filed on behalf of the tenants, or we could turn the matter over to the City Building Inspector. As a precaution, I shall ask John Due to file an injunction against Mrs. Winthrop, injoining her from either displacing the tenants or destroying the property, until this matter is settled. If in Mr. Due's opinion the suit would be advisable, I plan to invite him to the forth coming meeting, to first introduce him and secondly to explain the suit.

N. F. C. E. P.
Leon County
Tallahassee
Le Faucette

I. Voter Registration

Sadie Jones and my self were assigned to Tallahassee three days before the registration books were closed, in preparation for the forthcomming city election. The first day we visited the county registrars office to obtain registration information. The following day we canvassed. Of those people we spoke to we were able to obrain the names of 25 people who wanted to register. We returned the following day with two cars. We were successful in registering 17 of the 25. The other eight had various reasons, such as illness, for not accompaning us to the registrars office.

II Community Organization

The area in which we have been working covers two square blocks of densley populated, poorly educated, economicaly deprived people. Most of whom receive some form of welfare. There is no evidence of any existing community organization, however there is evidence of a favorable potential. Several people whom we contacted during our canvassing indicated a willingness to cooperate with us fully. We have obtained the use of a small church in the neighborhood which we shall

for our first meeting on February 17. From that meeting we hope to stimulate local leadership, further acquaint the residents with our presence, and determine some of the most urgent problems facing them.

III Freedom schools

There is no freedom school program at this time. It is to soon to know if one would be advisable.

IV Chapter development (see field secretaries report)

V Police harrassment

See arrest report (Le Faucette)

VI Testing Public Accomodations

See attached report

c/o E.K. Bass
620 S. Houston
Live Oak, Fla

Marsha McKenna
CORE
38 Park Row
NYC

Sent 8/3/64

How about at least 2 or 300 "I am registered" buttons" We'd sortof like 'em before sept 7, when we all go home.

Thanks.

Elinor Lerner
Task Force, Fla.

Sent 8/3/64

Expenses, Week Ending Oct. 3, 1964

McVoy, Walter S.	$8.34
McVoy, David S.	21.47
Henderson, Helen	12.18
Wechsler, Stuart	5.59
	$47.58

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

October 5, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization, CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed are the expense report forms for the week ending October 3. Next week we will be certain to get the in the mail on Saturday.

Yours truly,
David S. McVoy
David S.McVoy

OCT 8 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE
Richard Haley, Director, Souther Office, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, Task Force, Florida

DATE: October 5, 1964

SUBJECT: Expense report for North Florida Citizenship Education Project from Sept. 12 to Oct. 5, 1964

DATE	PAID TO	FOR	AMOUNT
9/12	Judy Benninger	Bus Fare home	$ 4.00
9/12	Rev. J. T. Crutcher	Utilities for Gadsden County office	10.00
9/12	Bradley's Sinclair	Repair of Judy Benninger's car.	60.00
9/12	Johnny Watson	Final expence reimb.	3.30
9/12	Stuart Wechsler	Exp. reimb.	28.02
9/12	Judy Benninger	"	1.50
9/14	Sidney Daniels	Expense advance	15.00
9/14	Helen Henderson	"	10.00
9/16	Quincy Telephone Co.	Deposit on phone	250.00
9/16	Stuart Wechsler	Bond for Scott McVoy	35.00
9/16	Helen Henderson	Expense advance	10.00
9/16	Stuart Wechsler	Repair of Falcon (to be deducted from car rental bill)	17.46
9/16	"	Tire for Falcon (to be deducted from car rental bill)	25.28
9/16	Cash	Exp. Advance for David S. McVoy	10.00
9/17	Kinnebrew motors	White VW repair (to be deducted from car rental bill)	35.02
9/17	"	Red VW repair (to be deducted from car rental)	20.21

DATE	PAID TO	FOR	AMOUNT
9/18	City of Quincy	Utilities for Central Office	17.92
9/18	Helen Henderson	Expense advance	10.00
9/18	Bradley's Sinclair	Exp. Adv. for David S. McVoy	25.00
9/18	John Montgomery	Premium on bond for Doris Rutledge	200.00
9/18	Sadie Jones	Expense Advance	15.00
9/22	Scott McVoy	Expense Reimb.	3.50
9/22	Doris Rutledge	"	12.76
9/22	Stuart Wechsler	"	29.33
9/22	David S. McVoy	"	10.98
9/22	David Dukes	"	7.84
9/22	Helen Henderson	Expense Advance	10.00
9/22	Stuart Wechsler	Expense Reimb.	18.95
9/22	Gadsden Office Eqpt.	Office Supplies	6.67
9/23	Huggins Business Mach.	Rental of mimeo	23.69
9/23	Sidney Daniels	Expense Adv.	20.00
9/30	Rev. B. Elton Cox	Expenses	100.00
9/30	Cash	Car Rental	200.00* (SEE PAGE 3)
10/3	Stuart Wechsler	Expense reimb.	18.95
10/3	Scott McVoy	Expense reimb.	14.11
10/3	Stuart Wechsler	"	5.59
10/4	Rev. J. T. Crutcher	Long distance phone calls	7.40
		Total spent	$1292.36

* $200.00 withdrawn from account for payment of car rental bill. $100.00 was also withdrawn from the Gadsden County account for the same purpose. This money was wired to the National Car Rental Co. in Jacksonville. The exact amount wired was $284.39, with $6.06 for telegram charges, for a total of $290.45. The remaining $9.55 was redeposited in the North Fla. account on Oct. 2.

Financial status as of Oct. 5, 1964

Balance as of Sept. 12	$1161.57
Donation from Quincy CORE, Sept. 30	100.00
Donations from local citizens, Oct. 2	31.00
CHECK FROM NAT. OFFICE FOR EXP. REIMB, OCT 2.	142.76
Donations from Suwannee County, Sept. 30	32.22
DONATIONS FROM MASS MTG. IN MADISON, OCT 5.	12.15
*Redeposit of balance for car rental (see above)	9.55
	$1489.25
Expenditures as itemized on page 1 & 2	1292.36
Bank charges, Oct. 2	8.65
Donation from Quincy CORE returned By bank because of insufficient funds in Quincy CORE account.	100.00
	$1401.01

BALANCE, OCT. 5, 1964 $88.24

Because of low balance in account, the following was borrowed from the Gadsden County account:

9/30	Car Rental	$100.00*
9/30	Repair of white VW	34.83
		$134.83

Amount presently owed:

Quincy Telephone Co.	Telephone service from Sept. 3 to Oct. 3	$32.00
Talquin Electric Co.	Utilities for house in Chattahoochee	1.50
Expense reimbursements to staff members;		
Scott McVoy		8.34
David S. McVoy		26.46
Amount still owed on car rental		500.00**
		$568.30

** A check for this amount has supposedly already been sent from the National Office.

Respectfully submitted
David S. McVoy
David S. McVoy
Task Force, North Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

October 10, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed are the expense report forms for the past week, and one from the week before that we did not receive until Friday.

I am also enclosing some complaint forms concerning incidents of the last few days. None in this Report

Sidney Daniels, who has been given permission from Mr. Haley to take a leave of absence, needed money to make the trip he planned. Since he has never received his paycheck for the period ending Aug. 26, I paid him out of the project account. Please send his check to us to be deposited in the account.

Could you please send us several task force application forms? We have none at all, and several local residents have asked to apply. → None - contact Haley

Thank you, and we hope to hear from you soon.

Yours in freedom,

David S. McVoy

David S. McVoy
Task Force, Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

EXPENSE REPORT FORMS SUBMITTED
OCT. 10, 1964

Week Ending Oct. 3	
Doris Rutledge	$4.30
Week Ending Oct. 10	
David S. McVey	17.60
Walter S. McVey	2.60
Helen Henderson	7.70
	$32.20

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident Oct. 10, 1964 2. Time of Day 11:00 A.M.

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.) O.C. Crews Tannace Station

4. Address Corner of South Jefferson and Hampton Springs Ave., Perry, Fla.
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

Betty Ja

While traveling through Perry, Florida, we, Johnny Lee Watson, Betty Jackson, Linda Dixie, Herbert Knight, and David S. McVey, stopped at O. C. Crews Tannace filling station to get gas. Johnny Lee Watson left the car to use the restroom, and on finding that there were three restrooms, one marked "men", one marked "women", and one with no sign at all, entered the one marked "men". The attendant rushed out of the station and locked the restroom marked "women", and waited until Johnny had finished in the "men's" room. He then told Johnny "You're supposed to use the other one", pointing to the restroom with no sign. He then yelled "shut off that damn gas pump--I don't want to sell these bastards anything." He then approached David S. McVey, white CORE task force worker, and said "You look like a creep to me." He then continued to call McVey "A disgrace to the white race," "You black bastard", and then said "get the hell off my property." We left the station after paying for the gas.

Johnny Lee Watson
Linda Dixie
Bettye Jackson
Complainant's signature

David S. McVey
(Name)
Rt 3, Box 428-F
(Number, Street)
Quincy, Fla
(City, State, Zip)

North Florida Citizenship Ed. Proj.
(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)
and Quincy CORE

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE
Richard Haley, Director, Southern Office, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, Task Force, Florida

DATE: Oct. 11, 1964

SUBJECT: Expense Report for the North Florida Citizenship Education Project from Oct. 6 to Oct. 11, 1964

DATE	PAID TO	FOR	AMOUNT
10/6	Nat. Car Rental	Balance due on rented cars	$500.00
10/7	Gadsden Office Eqpt.	Office Supplies	7.01
10/7	David S. McVoy	Expense Reimb.	26.46
10/7	Walter S. McVoy	" "	8.34
10/7	Quincy Tel. Co.	Phone bill for Sept.	32.00
10/9	A. B. Dick Co.	Mimeo Supplies *	26.99
10/11	Judy Benninger	Reimb. for car repair	7.03
10/11	Sidney Daniels	Payment of wages for period ending Aug. 26 less advance owed	19.06
10/11	Walter S. McVoy	Expense Reimb.	2.60
10/11	David S. McVoy	" "	17.60
10/11	Doris Rutledge	" "	4.30
		TOTAL SPENT	$651.39

* Mimeo supplies for Gadsden County, to be deducted from amount owed Gadsden County account.

Amount Presently Owed:

Gadsden County Citizenship Project account

Owed 10/5	$134.83
Repair of White VW (to be deducted from car rental bill) 10/6	11.03
	$145.86
Repaid 10/9	26.99
Total Owed 10/11	$118.87

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF OCT. 11, 1964

Balance as of Oct. 5	$88.24
Check from CORE, Oct. 6	500.00
Check from CORE, Oct. 7	250.00
	$838.24
Expenditures as itemized on Page 1	$651.39
balance 10/11	$186.85

October 15, 1964

David S. McVoy
Northern Florida Citizenship Ed. Prj.
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear David:

I am enclosing a check to cover your expense reports.

You mentioned in your letter complaint forms, but we did not receive them.

As far as the Task Force applications go you have to get them from Richard Haley. We do not have them here in New York.

Hope all is going well.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, DORE
Richard Haley, Director, Southern Office, CORE

FROM: David S. McVey, Task Force, Florkda

DATE: Oct. 17, 1964

SUBJECT: Expense Report for the North Florida Citizenship Education Project from Oct. 12 to Oct. 17, 1964

DATE	PAID TO	FOR	AMOUNT
10/12	Helen Henderson	Expense Advance	$20.00
10/12	Walter S. McVey	" "	6.00
10/13	Sidney Daniels	Expense Reimb.	19.06
10/13	" "	Expense Advance	20.00
10/13	Doris Rutledge	Expense Reimb.	10.13
10/13	" "	Expense Admance	10.00
10/13	Huggins Bus. Mach.	Rental of mimeo and typewriter	23.69
10/13	City of Quincy	Utilities	18.30
10/16	A.B. Dick Co.	Mimeo supplies (Gadsden County)	48.98
10/17	Gadsden County Cit. Proj.	Reimb. for amount owed	69.89
10/17	David S. McVey	Reimb. for VW repair (to be reimb. by car rental co.)	3.32
		Total Spent	$209.37

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

Amount owed Gadsden County Citizenship Project:

Owed 10/11	$118.87
Repaid 10/16	48.98
Repaid 10/17	69.89
Total Owed	00.00

Financial Status as of Oct. 17, 1964

Balance as of Oct. 11	$186.85
Check from Core, Oct. 17	651.39
Check from Quincy CORE, Oct. 17	100.00
Reimb. from Helen Henderson, Oct. 17	20.00
	$958.24
Expenses as itemized	209.37
Balance 10/17	748.87

File Florida — Summer Project

Went down — on his own

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270 1964

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE TASK FORCE
(Please print. Answer all questions fully.)

1. Name DAVID S. McVOY Telephone —— Race CAUC. Sex MALE

2. Present Mailing Address 58 W. 75th St. City N. Y. State N. Y.

3. Permanent Address 315½ St. GEORGE ST. City ST. AUGUSTINE State FLA.

4. Date of Birth 4-28-43 Marital Status SINGLE Social Security #

5. High School Attended P. K. YONGE LAB SCHOOL GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. Graduated JUNE 1960

6. Colleges CORNELL UNIVERSITY Degree NONE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
UNIV. COLLEGE OF RHODESIA & NYASALAND

7. Employer PRECISION INDUSTRIAL DESIGN Dates SEPT 1963 - PRESENT Position SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT ENGINEER.
110 EDISON PL. NEWARK

8. What Civil Rights groups do you belong to:

CORNELL COMMITTEE AGAINST SEGREGATION (AFFILIATED WITH CORE) How long? SEPT 1961 - PRESENT

9. If accepted, I prefer to work with the Task Force in the ____ North, or ✓ South

10. I will be available from PRESENT to INDEFINITELY (give month, year)

11. I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and hereby apply for participation in the Task Force. I understand that arrest or injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - the Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed David S. McVoy
(applicant)

Signed ____________________ (Parent or legal guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age)
Address ____________________
____________ Phone ________ Date ____________

12. On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your previous experience with nonviolent direct action; and your experience in working with people and community organizations. — OVER.

13. Do you have a car you can use on the project? YES.

14. On reverse side, list 4 references with full names, address and telephone numbers. List 2 personal and 2 professional -- employers or teachers.

15. Return to James T. McCain, Director of Organization, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

12 - Being from the south (I lived in Florida and Georgia for 15 years), I have felt guilty about conditions which I feel somewhat responsible for. Until now, I have sat by and half-heartedly contributed to the civil rights movement. Recently, though, I have realized that I must dedicate myself to this movement completely.

I have several things to offer - 1) I am a southerner. I know the south, especially Florida. 2) I am a fairly competent photographer - I might be able to aid in bringing more public sympathy through pictures of conditions. 3) I have had considerable experience in organizing support - not primarily in civil rights, but I feel the same talents are needed in any sort of group work. I feel I have an honesty which makes people trust in me, and makes productive communication possible. I have worked as a camp counselor, as a youth club organizer (I organized the first youth club for Americans in Korea and established a working cultural discussion group between members of our club and Korean teenagers). In high school I was active as an organizer and fighter for things I believed in, through the school newspaper, discussion groups, student council, etc.

I would like to help in the voter registration drive in Central Florida, since I know this area well. I am planning to drive to Florida in two weeks, and work with the local CORE group. If I can be of any assistance as regards the national CORE group, I will be glad to do what I can.

14. MR FRED HACKETT - 16 EVERGREEN AVE, HUNTINGTON STATION, L.I. HA10253
MR. EUGENE BOUTILIER - FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRESNO, CALIF.
MR. THAXTON SPRINGFIELD - UNIVERSITY METHODIST CHURCH, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

MR. JOSEPH HUBER - P.K. YONGE LAB SCHOOL, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

To:

Vale Coleman CORE New York City
Ed Hollander CORE, New Orleans
Spiver Gordon CORE, N. Florida

CORE WORKER ARRESTED IN N. FLORIDA

Quincy, July 5, 1965. Brian King, a member of CORE'S North Florida Project, was arrested in Monticello, Jefferson County, while handing out leaflets. The arrest was made at 6:30 ~~EST~~P.M. EST, but King could not be located until 9:00 P.M. EST. During this time the Monticello Police refused to verify the arrest.

King was continually threatened by the arresting officer, Clyde Molloy, and by a group of white youths that trailed the police car.

King was not charged until his second time he entered the police station, at which time he was charged with "Public Drunkeness. Bail was set at 25 dollars, and King was released on Sunday morning.

OCTOBER 13, [illegible] Miami 16 PAGES — TEN CENTS

1,500 New Voters Added In 1 Week Crash Drive

The Crusade For Voters Caravan with Charles A. Hadley as Wagon Master, has rolled to the end of its Voter Registration Drive with smashing success.

The Caravan rolled through Opa-locka, Brown's subdivision, Coconut Grove, Perrine, Goulds and Homestead, making such stops as Jollivette Plaza, James E. Scott Community Center, Caesor's Beauty School and the Liberty Square Housing Project, telling the story of the importance of being a registered voter in these crucial times.

Sincere thanks to each and every good citizen who played a part in this effort. Without your support, the job could never have been done. Because of your diligent pursuance of this cause in devoting your time and efforts, the Caravan rounded up approximately 1,500 new first class citizens and processed about 500 changes of address.

Special commendation is given to the following individuals who gave voluntary assistance in the office of Crusade for Voters throughout the drive:

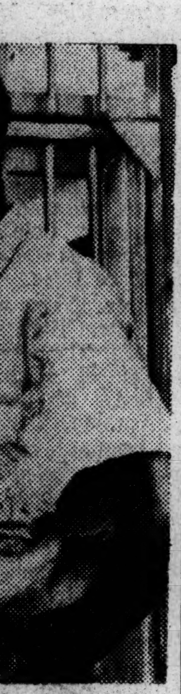
Mrs. Dana Chapman, Nathaniel Dean, Dr. E A. Ward, Otis James, Mack Barkley, Weldon Rousseau, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Rogers, Mrs. Bertha Jackson, Mrs. Dorothy Cohen, Miss Blanche Calloway, Elliott Pieze and "Butterball" of Radio Station WMBM, Garth Reeves, Attorney Henry Arrington, Mrs. Gloria Chavis, A. D. Moore, Mrs. Sloyce D. Watson, Charles A. Lockhart, J. R. Taylor, Neal Adams, Miss Myrtle Hepburn, Miss Charlotte Matthews, Miss Frances Henderson, Harold and Howard Gary and Miss Hattie Burnette.

Special thanks is also given to Mrs. Grace Wade who served as a volunteer special deputized registrar and to Mr. and Mrs. Summer Hutcheson Jr., who also served as volunteer special deputised registrars for the week of October 1 thru 6, making availab le for the entire period their offices and staffs.

E, Baton Rouge, Sat., Oct. 12, 1963

CORE LEADER JAILED—Ronnie Moore, field secretary fo the Congress of Racial Equality, was arrested in Plaquemin Friday afternoon and returned to Baton Rouge to begin a 30 day sentence for creating a nuisance by using a loudspeake during December 1961 racial demonstrations here. Deputy Ralp Gilphin fingerprints Moore above.

—Advocate staff photo by John Bos



d secretary for
in Plaquemine
to begin a 30-
a loudspeaker
Deputy Ralph

by John Boss

Deputies Notify Negroes of Ban In Plaquemine

PLAQUEMINE (AP)—A legal squeeze was applied Friday to Negro teen-agers here who have defied tear gas and electric cattle prods to keep civil rights demonstrations boiling.

Sheriff's deputies served every teen-age demonstrator they could find with copies of a preliminary injunction issued against the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) here.

Kenny Johnson, 16-year-old chairman of the youngsters' "Committee on Freedom," was among the first served.

Johnson helped organize the committee at Iberville Parish High School, one of several Negro schools being boycotted because they are segregated.

The committee and its activity came after CORE was placed under court restraint. Johnson said it has no connection with CORE.

Whether the state court injunction against CORE and those acting "in conjunction" with it also applies to the teen-agers was a legal question for the courts.

Sheriff C. A. Griffon said he felt that anyone caught demonstrating after receiving official notice of the injunction could be liable to a charge of contempt of court.

CORE was enjoined against violating any local or state laws in protests against segregation or in its voter registration drive.

Ronnie Moore, state field secretary for CORE, was arrested here on a bench warrant issued in Baton Rouge. The move came after the State Supreme Court refused to review a case in which he was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined $50.

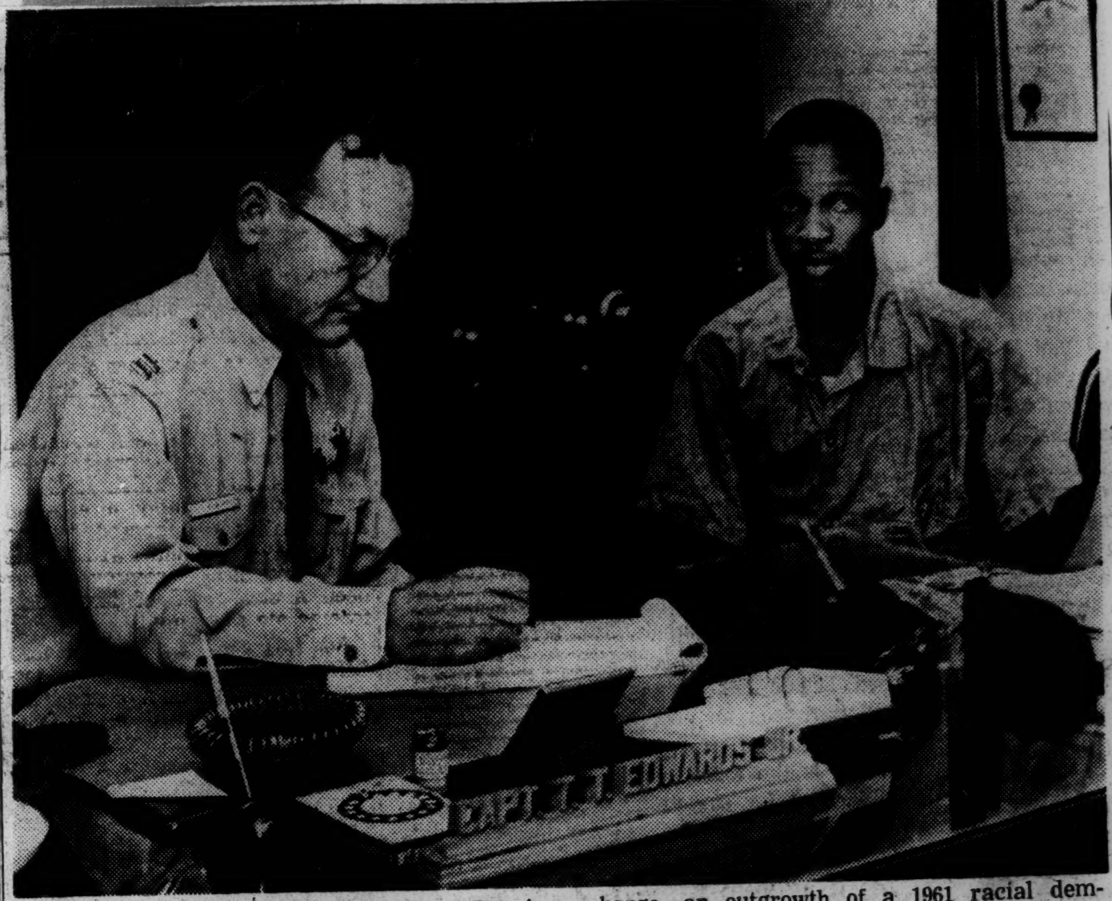
Moore was convicted in Baton Rouge in 1962 on a charge of creating a nuisance by using a loudspeaker. The charge grew out of a 1961 racial demonstration.

During the afternoon, pickets were chased away from city hall but otherwise it was quiet.

Atendance was off considerably at the Negro schools.

L. G. Hoffman, superintendent of parish schools, said strict new measures would be used against absent pupils, including charges of juvenile delinquency and the threat of reform school.

"We have been reluctant to take these measures because the Negroes will call them reprisals," he said.


CAPT. T. T. EDWARDS JR

CORE LEADER ARRESTED — Ronnie Moore (right), field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, was arrested in Plaquemine yesterday and returned to Baton Rouge to begin a 30-day sentence on a nuisance charge, an outgrowth of a 1961 racial demonstration in Baton Rouge. The charge came from Moore's use of loudspeaker. He is being questioned by Capt. T. T. Edwards Jr., Iberville, sheriff's deputy.

—Photo by John Boss

the [illegible] per [illegible]
and [illegible] ies 25 per cent
was the [illegible] ult of sharp contro-

---

4 Arrested In Racial Incidents

1/27/64

St. Pete Times

By JOE RICE
Times Correspondent

TALLAHASSEE — A Quincy tavern and a Tallahassee church were the scenes of racial unrest during the weekend.

It was in the Quincy Negro tavern, the 40 Club, that a pair of white Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) workers and a Negro were arrested late Saturday and early yesterday.

Arrested were Rosemary Dudley, of Naples, a former FSU student, and Judy Benninger, of Gainesville, a former student at the University of Florida, both in their late teens, and Julius Hamilton, 22, Atlanta, an FAMU student.

The girls were charged with disturbing the peace and Hamilton with open profanity. They will be arraigned in Justice of the Peace Court today at 9:30 a.m.

THE TWO ALONG with several Negro CORE workers and one other white CORE worker, reportedly had gone into the club to organize a voter education meeting. Gadsden County has been the scene of strongly organized efforts to get Negro names on voter registration rolls during the past two months. Gadsden County, a largely rural county with a predominately Negro population, had no Negroes on its rolls a decade ago and only a few in 1963.

Yesterday afternoon, Dennis Flood, 18, an FSU freshman from Vero Beach, was arrested when he went to visit the two girls at the Gadsden County Jail. The charge against Flood was not given.

Not inc
ures for
another $2
college o
for junior

ON TH

T
C
D

[illegible]

The
although
can think

Cove
stand the
arate and
Sumter c
alities are

In the
of "politic
1965 State
of the 196
west Wate

People
Mrs. Citiz
says to th
porter atte

The a
day's Her

Last
meetings.
MacKenzi
impossible
small plac
we grow, n

CLERK
ly cooperat
It doesn't
equally bus
meeting.

A sugg
record the
commission
ville City C
tion and est
ings.

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times Saturday, February 1, 1964

Registration In Gadsden County Bo

By JOE RICE
Times Correspondent

QUINCY — J. Love Hutchinson, publisher of the Gadsden County Times, is a tall man with dark somber eyes and a heavy jaw. He has been in the newspaper business the past 33 years and has been the supervisor of voter registration in Gadsden County the past 18 years.

Voter registration — conducted at the front counter of his Gadsden Times — has been booming lately.

"Last week," says Hutchinson, "about 30 white people came in here and changed from Democrats to Republicans and about a hundred Negroes just came in and registered."

Business is booming for Hutchinson because simultaneously throughout Gadsden County, two voters drives are being conducted. One is spearheaded by a pair of prominent white businessmen who support Senator Goldwater for the Republican nomination. The other is being pushed by Patricia Stephens Due, a Negro employed by CORE. Her goal is to get as many Negroes on the voter rolls as possible between now and April 5 when the books close.

THE GOLDWATER MEN have named their drive the "Gadsden Republican Organization," and refer to it as the GRO. They contend that "the Democratic Party and present administration seem to have deserted us — so we Southern conservatives are deserting the Democratic Party." They ask the citizens of Gadsden County to "grow and go forward with Goldwater and GRO."

After the initial spurt of 30 names last Monday, their drive seems to have lost some of its momentum.

The movement to register Negroes, on the other hand, seems to be gaining momentum each day.

Though Hutchinson says that the hundred or so "I don't keep a running tally on them" Negroes who registered last week is not unusual.

"THE SAME THING happened four years ago," he says.

"They go
president
seven or
that but
closed, w
just got
ing abou
time."

A COR
hassee s
beginning
are goin
sand. We
meetings
have be
and we a
ple abou

Booming—One Way Or The Other

30
rive
its

Ne-
ems
each

that
keep
Ne-
week

hap-
ays.

"They got stirred up about the presidential race. We only had seven or eight registered before that but by the time books closed, we had over 400. They just got all stirred up. It's going about the same way this time."

A CORE spokesman in Tallahassee says, "we will be just beginning with 400 this time. We are going for at least a thousand. We have been conducting meetings in Quincy and they have been very well received and we are trying to teach people about voting. We had 269 teen-agers at a meeting last Wednesday — that indicates the response we are getting."

The CORE spokesman says, "Though Quincy police have followed us everywhere and although the sheriff's deputies arrested three of our workers for trespassing, we have had no trouble getting registered."

Hutchinson says that the registration of Negroes is getting to be a routine part of his job. "I don't go out on the street and grab them around the neck and drag them in here," he says. "But I defy any civil rights commission or anybody else to prove that I've ever set up any barriers in these past 18 years to anybody."

MOST PEOPLE on the street in Quincy are reluctant to talk about the voter registration picture, although everyone seems to be strongly aware of the forces moving people in the county to change their political affiliations and the forces moving Negro farm workers who have never entered a voting booth in their lives to "go down to the newspaper office and get registered."

"I don't now what W. S. Dodson, the man spearheading GRO, is up to, says one businessman, "and I'm not sure what Mrs. Due is trying to prove, but it looks to me like politics in Gadsden County is starting to change its direction and its complexion."

The latest official figures — before last week's additions and changes, showing 6,694 white voters on the rolls. Of those 6,893 are Democrats. There are 450 Negroes listed as eligible to vote; 361 are Democrats, 89, Republicans.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1964.

Negroes Meet Subtle Antipathy In Quincy, Fla., Voter Campaign

Leader Cites the Pressures of Economic Dependence and Police Surveillance

Special to The New York Times

QUINCY, Fla., May 14—"If a Negro can spell his name, he can vote here," asserted Love Hutchinson.

The editor of The Gadsden County Times, who serves as the part-time voter registrar, noted that there were exceptions to the rule.

Twenty of the 1,427 Negroes on the rolls and approximately the same number of the 8,032 registered whites signed with an "X" when they applied, he recalled.

Mr. Hutchinson's statement seems surprising in a county that has been cited by the Justice Department and Civil Rights Commission as one that traditionally has denied Negro voting rights.

But it is generally true, as far as it goes, according to Mrs. Patricia Stephens Due. She is a young Negro who returned home here recently as a field representative of the Congress of Racial Equality leading a registration drive in north-central Florida.

However, Mr. Hutchinson and Mrs. Due disagree—for different reasons—with those who see the gains as a major breakthrough in a recalcitrant Black-Belt county of the Deep South.

The registrar, who has held that office for almost two decades, and other whites interviewed here said that no efforts had been made to prevent Negroes from registering and that their failure to do so apparently resulted from apathy.

Mr. Hutchinson contended that this was so even at the time of a reregistration 12 years ago in which the number of Negro voters dropped from 300 to six.

To Mrs. Due, the growing registration is "only a beginning." In an interview at the CORE office in nearby Tallahassee, she voiced anger and bitterness toward whites in Florida and New York. She was arrested for picketing, she said, outside the Florida Pavilion at the World's Fair.

She argued that Negroes would never be free, in that word's fullest sense, to register under the present system of race relations here. She declared angrily that they intended to change that system by one means or another

The situation here points up the more subtle barriers to Negro registration. Observers believe these probably will remain even after opposition by registrars has been eliminated in the more than 100 Southern countries where it still constitutes a serious obstacle.

Negroes Outnumber Whites

As in most of the others, Negroes outnumber whites in Gadsden County—24,951 to 17,038. Agriculture dominates its economy, although it has some mining and light industry. And its racial customs are marked by the carrot-and-stick paternalism of the Old South.

But in some ways it differs sharply from typical Black Belt counties. Its 6,000 acres of shade-grown tobacco produce a multi-million-dollar crop, used for cigar wrapper.

And because the tobacco — now ripening under miles of cheesecloth—is one of farming's greatest gambles, falling prey easily to everything from pests to hail, the stakes are high.

A few of the county's whites have prospered because of the foresight of the late Pat Munroe, a banker who urged his customers to invest in Coca-Cola stock. His son Bradley said the county probably had one of the largest per capita concentrations of this stock in the world.

The Quincy State Bank, of which Mr. Munroe is executive vice president, stands as another monument to his father's financial genius.

When the "bank holiday" was declared in 1933 at the depths of the Depression, the bank's liquidity was 87½ per cent of its assets. Tellers stacked money on tables in the lobby and raised the blinds so that customers could drop by for a reassuring look.

The county's three other banks and a home loan agency are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Quincy State is not, some residents say, because of an aversion to Federal supervision.

Mr. Munroe said he had talked with agency officials about coverage several years ago but that they had asked, "Why bother?" after so long a period without it. "Our capital structure is so high that you might say we're self-insured," he explained.

Quincy's 8,874 residents include six millionaires, according to Mr. Munroe, while perhaps another six live elsewhere in the county.

The confidence born of this background was hardly shaken last January by the beginning of CORE's confrontations with the police. And James Farmer, national director of CORE, came to town and spoke in the Negro church with no interference from whites.

However, Mrs. Due said both the police and sheriff's deputies had followed her constantly, that officers had parked outside Negro churches while voter rallies were in progress and had made a display of taking automobile license plate numbers at rallies and outside the registrar's office.

Under Police Watch

J. W. Hair, the Quincy police chief, conceded that Mrs. Due had been kept under surveillance. His formal title, director of public safety, and that of his organization, the public safety department, attest to Quincy's concern with its national reputation as a well-ordered city.

Mrs. Due contended that local Negroes looked up to her as a "representative of a national organization." By following her and stopping her for questioning, she said, the police rekindled old fears among Negroes, which made them increasingly reluctant to register.

She also said some Negroes involved in the current drive and those of the past had lost their jobs and had been subjected to other pressures.

The economic dependence of Negroes on whites, a dependence grounded in near-poverty in the case of some farm workers, is another major handicap, according to Mrs. Due. She said that some lived under conditions approaching slavery. Whites denied this.

She was asked if the Negroe's goal was to build up their political influence and use it to improve their lot. She indicated she thought this would be impossible because of "the system."

"Quincy CORE is getting ready to go into direct action," she said with an air of pleased expectancy. "It's going to be a long, hot summer."

GEORGIA
ALA.
Quincy
Jacksonville
FLORIDA
Tampa
Miami
Key West

The New York Times May 18, 1964

Scene of Negro vote drive.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

[illegible]

St. Petersburg Times
Saturday, August 29, 1964
CITY EDITION

SAYS HE WAS CHASED, LATER JAILED

Rights Worker Charges Beating

Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE—A white civil rights worker in Gadsden County charges that four white men chased him through the woods near Greensboro Thursday night, beat him with walking canes, threatened to kill him, and then called a deputy sheriff.

The deputy took him to the county jail, he said, charged him with trespassing, and put him in jail, and released him an hour later on $100 bond.

The white man, member of the Congress of Racial Equality's (CORE) North Florida vote registration team, is Stuart Wechsler of New York City, a junior at the College of the City of New York.

WECHSLER SAYS that he and two Negro girls from Quincy were visiting Negro farmers near Greensboro Thursday night and urging them to register to vote.

One family invited them on the porch and Wechsler was talking to them when three white men in a car and another white man in a truck drove up.

The men called Wechsler over to the car, Wechsler said, and one man got out and hit him with a cane and accused him of trespassing. Wechsler says he told them he was leaving. "They all started coming at me," he said, "and I ran. I ran through the woods and ran pretty fast until I lost a shoe. I fell down and one of them stood over me. The others came up and one man said, 'Let's finish him off.' "

EVENTUALLY, according to Wechsler, the men dragged him to their car and took him to a large house where one of the men went in and called the deputy sheriff.

Deputy Robert Martin appeared, took Wechsler to jail and charged him with trespassing.

Wechsler and another worker were convicted of trespassing earlier this week in Gadsden County Court.

Bryant To Get Madison Report Next Week

MADISON (UPI) — A former FBI agent will report to Gov. Farris Bryant next week on the results of a two-day investigation into racial strife here.

The governor's investigator was dispatched to this community of 3,500 residents after two civil rights workers complained their lives were threatened during a voter registration drive and the automobile of one was blasted with shotgun shell.

The governor's investigator reported there appeared to be no failure on the part of law enforcement officers in attempts to give protection to the workers, Mike Geison, 22, University of Florida student from Miami, and Bruce Huston, 19, Florida State University student from Tampa. They are due to leave shortly to return to classes.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1965 PER COPY TEN CENTS

Sam B. McMillan Is Swept To Quincy Commission Post

Gadsden County Times
April 14, 1965

Attendance At Poverty Meet Apr. 19 Urged

All people in Gadsden County who have an interest in the aleviation of poverty are urged to attend a mass meeting at the Gadsden County Courthouse Monday, April 19, at 7:30 p.m., according to E. E. Gay, Jr., president of Gadsden Community Action, Inc. The meeting will take place in the courtroom on the second floor.

At the Monday night meeting applications for membership in the non-profit corporation will be accepted. Dr. Samuel Hand, a representative of the Governor's office and state administrator of the program will be present to assist and answer any questions that may come up.

Membership forms are available at the Gadsden County Chamber of Commerce office in Quincy. Memberships are divided into four categories: Individual state and federal agencies, local and county governmental offices, and general.

Individual memberships are available for anyone who has a reputation for interest in projects covered by the Act. State and federal agencies cover such offices and organizations as the State Experiment Station, parole board, post office, county agent and home demonstration offices, road department, etc. Local and county governmental bodies would include municipal boards, elected officials, school boards, etc. General memberships would go to civic, religious and business organizations, labor groups and private educational bodies.

Application forms may also be secured from any officer or director of Gadsden Community Action, Inc. When they have been filled out the forms may be returned to these officers, left at the Chamber of Commerce office or may be turned in at the April 19 meeting.

Mr. Gay stated that those attending the public meeting will be brought up to date on what has transpired since the corporation was organized and future aims of the group will be made known.

Gay also said that assistance in filling out the forms, further information, or the application blanks may be had by contacting any one of the following officials: Robert Bryant, vice president; Willie Williams, secretary; E. H. Fletcher, treasurer, or Earl Willis, John Snipes, Tom Maxwell, Byron Suber, E. W. Scarborough, W. K. Cowart, Felix Moten, Velton Banks, Joseph Roberts, L. R. Evans, Louis M. Robinson, or the Chamber of Commerce manager. Mr. Gay also offers his assistance.

Sam B. McMillan
Photo by Photo Studio & Flower Shop

Principals And Teachers Listed For Next Year

The following principals have been appointed by the County School Board to serve in the schools for the 1965-1966 school year:

Freddie L. Andrews, Principal, Springfield Elementary School; Lester A. Black, principal, Salem Elementary School; Robert H. Bryant, assistant principal, Carter-Parramore High School; Witt A. Campbell, principal, Stevens Elementary School; Paul A. Coley, supervising principal, Chattahoochee Public Schools; Julius Fisher, principal, Pine Park Elemen-

Winner Receives 1,110 Votes; Campbell, 362

1,499 Persons Cast Ballots In Election

Sam B. McMillan, 40 year old Quincy tobacco packer and farmer was swept to a three year term on the City Commission in a general election held here Tuesday. McMillan got the nod from 1110 of the 1499 persons who cast ballots in the election held at the Police Station voting place in perfect spring weather.

McMillan's opponent, Whit Campbell, 54 year old principal of Stevens Elementary School, the first Negro to seek municipal office in Quincy, was favored by only 362 of those taking part.

A record 1499 qualified residents of the City of Quincy took part in the election. Of the total there were 1081 white and 418 Negro voters. Of this total there were 23 spoiled ballots and four absentee ballots that were not returned by the deadline which was Monday at 5 p.m.

When the registration books of the city closed on Tuesday, March 30, after being open for a two week period, there were 1937 qualified to vote, 464 more than the 1964 figure.

In a statement to the Times following his election Tuesday night, McMillan said, "I am highly honored and pleased by the wonderful vote I received. Since this is my first venture into politics I ask for patience and understanding while I get my feet on the ground. All that I can promise is honest, conscientious service to the people who have seen fit to honor me with this position."

The new city commissioner will be sworn into office at a reorganizational meeting of the Commission Friday night at 8 o'clock at City Hall.

Commissioner Howard Fletcher, who has held a seat on Quincy's governing body for the past 15 years, declared several weeks ago that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself.

CIG Delegation Appears Before Quincy Board

Several members of the Civic Interest Group, a Negro organization, met with the City Commission Monday night at City Hall and presented requests concerning the powers of two Quincy Negro policemen and registration days and hours.

Headed by Rev. James T. Crutcher, pastor of Mount Moriah Primitive Baptist Church, the group included Spiver Gordon, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality, Johnny Watson, field worker of CORE, Vivian Kelly, Addie B. Crutcher, James Farmer and James Williams, Jr. Rev. Crutcher said that the group was seeking a commitment from the Commission which would result in the two policemen having full police powers to arrest anyone breaking the law, whether they be "white, black, yellow or red," and not be confined to patrolling "colored row." He said that it was the feeling of his group that the officers should be furnished patrol cars so that they might patrol the residential sections of the city.

Following a short period of interrogation on the part of both bodies, Mayor Weaver explained that any changes made would call for additional funds and that the matter would be subject to further study and if approved would be considered in the forthcoming budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The CORE field secretary brought up the subject of voter registration and stated that the two week registration period was too short to get Negro citizens to the registration office and made a remark that prospective Negro registrants were intimidated. This statement was firmly denied by the Commissioners. It was also explained to the Civic Interest Group that the registration books of the City of Quincy had been open each year for many years for only two weeks and that only

(Continued on Page Two)

CIG Delegation

(Continued from Page One)

a few Negroes had taken advantage of the right to become voters. It was also pointed out that in the recent registration period, for the first few days, only a handful of Negroes placed their names on the rolls. Gordon said that it took a longer period to get colored people over the stage of being frightened.

No action was taken on this matter but a study of the situation was promised. Commissioner C. W. Thomas, Jr. stated that the present Commission could not make a commitment for a future Commission since the personnel making up the body was subject to change every year.

In other business the Commissioners reviewed paving petitions and made plans for the next paving project.

The new City Hall was discussed and City Manager Harbert Gregory reported that the buildings were estimated to be 24¼ per cent complete.

The Commission also authorized 15 parking spaces to be used free by voters in the Tuesday General Election.

The city manager was instructed to engage Barrett; Daffin and Bishop, architectural engineers of Tallahassee to make a survey of the condition of the city's swimming pools.

A sidewalk was order constructed around property owned by the Gadsden County Health Department. The county will pay half of the expense and the city the other half.

CORE Requests Probe Of State's OEO Division

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) yesterday requested a federal investigation of Florida's division of economic opportunity.

Spiver Gordon, field secretary for CORE, said he has appealed to the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for an inquiry into the use of poverty war money in North Florida. He charged that "Negroes and poor whites" are excluded from policy-making boards.

Gordon also alleged that the Florida agency, which administers most of the anti-poverty money coming into the state is misusing federal funds. He further said that the state agency is intimidating civil rights groups.

---

find the best man."

Probe of Economic Opportunity Setup In State Urged

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) yesterday requested a federal investigation of Florida's Division of Economic Opportunity.

Spiver Gordon, field secretary for CORE, said he has appealed to the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity for an inquiry into the use of poverty war money in north Florida. He charged that "Negroes and poor whites" are excluded from policy-making boards.

Gordon also alleged that the Florida agency, which administers most of the anti-poverty money coming into the state, is misusing federal funds. He further said that the state agency is intimidating civil rights groups.

sberg Times
day – March 1

Civil Rights Plan Scored By Negroes

[illegible] (UPI) — The Congress of Racial Equality [illegible] complained to the U.S. Office of Education [illegible] that the Jefferson County [illegible] plan for complying with the civil rights act wasn't [illegible].

Jefferson County is in North Florida [illegible] of the state capital.

[illegible] John Dix said the [illegible] intended for teachers only. [illegible] Negroes [illegible] to practice.

[illegible] also complained that the agency organized by the county to administer the war on poverty program was not interracial and Negroes were not consulted about its operation.

Field secretary Spiver Gordon said the organization named to administer the program was the Rural Development Council. He said John Byrd, Monticello, president of the Jefferson County Improvement Association, had complained to the head of the war on poverty that the local agency excluded Negroes.

Negroes Make 6 Requests On Civil Rights

TALLAHASSEE (AP)—A meeting with representatives of the governor, a press conference and a march around the statehouse with picketers rounded out a day of civil rights activities by James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Farmer first led an 11-man delegation of whites and Negroes yesterday to ask Gov. Haydon Burns for more action on desegregation and full compliance with the civil rights law.

Burns was in Minneapolis attending the National Governors Conference and the delegation met with Vernon Sikes, director of the federal-state technical assistance program, and Charles Wilson, a Negro, the program's legal aide. They presented six requests:

- Open all voter registration books in Florida from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sunday.
- More cooperation between the state Office of Economic Opportunity and individuals, agencies and organizations seeking to make the Economic Opportunity Act work.
- Full compliance with the civil rights law and desegregate personnel and patients of all city, county and state hospitals.
- Full compliance with the civil rights law and desegregate all public schools at all levels.
- Stop harassment and intimidation of Negroes and civil rights workers by city, county and state law enforcement officers.
- Full compliance with the civil rights law by all establishments classified as public accommodations.

At the insistence of Spiver Gordon, director of CORE in Quincy, the meeting was closed to newsmen, but Farmer said at his press conference after the meeting that the requests met a receptive ear.

Behind three microphones and a barrage of television lights, Farmer warned that CORE will continue demonstrating in Florida streets as long as marching is needed to break down racial barriers.

"We don't like to march, to demonstrate," he said, "But we will as long as it is necessary. Demonstrations have speeded up desegregation."

He said, however, that CORE has no plans to resume demonstrations in St. Augustine.

Last week Gov. Burns warned CORE leaders and Negroes that he would not tolerate any further demonstrations in St. Augustine. If there are any, he said, he will send in so many National Guardsmen there won't be room in the streets for the demonstrators to walk.

* * *

Pledges Bigger Marches

A civil rights leader says he has "served notice on the United States" that unless the voting rights bill becomes law by Monday there will be massive demonstrations in the South.

Hosea Williams, an official in Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said "colored folks and white folks will fill the jails from Virginia to the Mississippi border."

Williams spoke to a group of Jacksonville civil rights workers who had asked for a permanent office of the SCLC to cope with the grievances of the city's Negroes.

Said Williams, "(President) Johnson does not understand that the Negro people are not playing. He is more interested in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic than his own citizens."

Last week, Florida Gov. Haydon Burns threatened to fill the streets of St. Augustine with National Guardsmen if there is a repeat of the civil rights demonstrations which resulted in two months of violence last summer.

"We will return to St. Augustine if we are forced to," said Williams. "Gov. Burns is no bigger nor important than Gov. George Wallace of Alabama."

Williams promised larger demonstrations in the state capital at Tallahassee and Quincy in Northwest Florida. "The civil rights law has not been implemented in the capital city and Quincy," he said.

"Negroes are not going to stop until those cities comply and treat all citizens equally."

TOUGH STAND SEEN AS POLITICAL

Burns Wooing Votes Of Racists?

By **MARTIN WALDRON**
Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. Haydon Burns' meeting with St. Augustine civil rights leaders on Friday has much political significance.

Burns appeared to be trying to undercut would-be governor Scott Kelly of Lakeland at a time when Kelly is busy trying to organize for next year's campaign.

Kelly's steadfast strength has been in the militant segregationist crowd even though the former state senator denies that he is in any sense a racist.

At Friday's meeting, Burns took the tough line with the St. Augustine Negroes. He told them to stop organizing demonstrations.

WALDRON

Doing something just to provoke anger among white rowdies will not be tolerated, Burns said. He said he would send in so many National Guardsmen that there wouldn't be room to demonstrate.

This is reminiscent of Burns' activities when he was mayor of Jacksonville. Before the 1964 Democratic primaries, Burns swore in members of the Jacksonville fire department as special police officers and told Jacksonville Negroes to stop marching downtown.

Predictably, the Jacksonville Negroes immediately stepped up their demonstrations, and there followed several days of racial violence in the city.

WHEN ALL THE SMOKE CLEARED away, Burns had shaken off an image of moderation on the civil rights issue and had displaced Kelly as the first love of many of the state's top racists.

As governor, Burns had drifted back toward a middle course. He has a special division in his office to handle civil rights problems. The state has applied for and is receiving a grant from the federal government to upgrade Negro opportunities.

And at the end of the Legislature, Burns secretely named his close friend, Rep. Lynwood Arnold of Jacksonville, as a sort of civil rights director.

No one really knows what Arnold's job is. And he isn't inclined to discuss it too freely.

Because of these activities in the governor's sphere of influence, there had been reason to expect that civil rights wouldn't be a major campaign issue too much longer in Florida.

On first blush after Friday's 90-minute meeting, it appears that Burns thinks the subject still is one on which the voters can be won.

HE MAY BE RIGHT. He almost always is on political matters. Burns has been accused of a lot of things. But no one has ever said he's not attuned politically with his state.

There was immediate speculation that St. Augustine Negroes will step up their demonstrations to slap back at Burns.

It seems probable they will.

It is unlikely, however, that demonstrations on the scale of those in St. Augustine last summer can be sustained.

One reason is that the professionals in the field of civil rights demonstrations — those who organize and keep them going — are busy in Bogalusa, La., where the racial climate is more evocative of violence than that of St. Augustine.

Most of the violence at St. Augustine last summer came from out-of-town whites who poured into the ancient city along with Negroes from all over the country.

Farmer And Burns: Face To Face?

James Farmer, national head of CORE — the Congress of Racial Equality — will be in Florida this week. And his tour may spark some demonstrations.

Farmer is scheduled to be in Tallahassee Monday to try to meet with the governor.

CORE is sponsoring voter registration drives in North Florida, and there have been a number of instances of harassment of college students working in this field.

★

6 Negroes Try To Register

QUINCY (AP) — A half-dozen Negroes attempted to register to vote yesterday in an effort to dramatize their complaint that the books are open only one day a week.

The Negroes told the registrar that they worked Monday through Friday in the fields and were unable to register at the regular Monday hours.

After a half-dozen Negroes had entered the weekly newspaper office where the registrar works at his fulltime job, the doors of the building were closed.

CORE's Farmer Joins File Of Pickets in Tallahassee

By DUANE BRADFORD
Tribune Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — James Farmer, National director of the Congress of Racial Equality, joined a file of 25 pickets in front of the Capitol building here yesterday in chanting protest over a recent appointment made by Gov. Haydon Burns.

Farmer

There were no incidents in the demonstration, a sidelight to closed-door talks held between a group of civil rights workers and a Burns aide in the absence of the governor.

Burns is in Minneapolis at a governor's conference.

Farmer said in a press conference the talks between the group and Vernon Sikes centered mainly on:

—Insufficient opportunity for Negro voter registration in North Florida — especially in Madison County. "We want the books open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. including Saturday," Farmer said.

—"The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has not been fully implemented in North Florida," said Farmer.

—Public school desegregation and accommodation. "CORE investigation shows only 10 per cent of public accommodations are desegregated," the civil rights leader said.

—Implementation of the Federal Economic Opportunity Program which, Farmer asserted, has not included hiring of Negroes and poor white persons.

—"Harassment and intimidation" by local county and state law enforcement officers.

He said the governor's office had indicated "an interest in resolving grievances" brought by the group.

Farmer's afternoon walk with sign-carrying pickets was not necessarily connected with talks with Sikes, the CORE leader said.

Pickets — 25 Negroes and three white persons — were in protest to the appointment recently of Mrs. Delia H. Herndon to a school board position in Jefferson County as replacement for her husband, who died earlier this year.

The pickets' signs indicated Burns should have selected a Negro.

And Farmer said there were "certainly" some qualified potential school board members among his race in the small panhandle county.

"Democracy, Representation —Burns Ignores Both," read the sign Farmer grabbed upon entering the already walking line of pickets.

"Negro Majority Overruled By White Minority," read another sign.

The pickets also put in a pitch for equal job opportunities, condemning "taxation without representation." Farmer said his group was not active in current plans by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to demonstrate once again in St. Augustine, scene of bruising conflict last year.

He said CORE had no plans for further demonstrations for downstate Florida where, he indicated, racial problems "are not as bad" as in North Florida.

Farmer participated in a civil rights rally last night in Madison County, then left for Pittsburgh.

He said he had been told of a plan to bomb the church in whch the rally occurred, but that the problem was turned over to local police.

He said CORE's main problem now would be concerned with fighting poverty (finding more jobs for qualified Negroes) and registering more Negro voters.

Referring to a recent CORE convention in Durham, N.C., where he said the civil rights group was welcomed with open arms in the community, Farmer said:

"We believe the same thing that has happened in Durham can happen in North Florida. It is our testimony it must," he declared.

FARMER SPEAKS IN TALLAHASSEE

St Petes Time
July 27

Civil Rights: Little Help From Consciences Of Whites?

Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — James Farmer, a national civil rights leader for a generation, said yesterday he has seen little evidence that the conscience of white America has been touched by the "civil rights revolution."

Negro progress, he said, has come in the last 10 years because "of the staccato beat of marching feet."

Negro boycotts, Negro bloc voting, Negro disturbances of tranquility — it is these and not a change in racial prejudices which has caused the civil rights revolution to begin to succeed, Farmer said.

FARMER JOINED about 50 pickets in marching around the state Capitol to protest against Gov. Haydon Burns' not appointing a Negro to the Jefferson County School Board.

Jefferson County is a small agricultural county east of Tallahassee. It has a large Negro population.

Burns was not in the Capitol. He is attending the National Governors Conference.

He said there had been threat to bomb the Negro church where the rally was scheduled. "It is getting where we have those bomb threats everywhere," he said. He said he had one last week in Newark, N.J.

IN MADISON, civil rights workers are rushing to sign up Negro voters in time for Tuesday's city election in which a Negro candidate is running for the first time.

There were no incidents in Quincy, where CORE and workers from Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, are registering voters for an upcoming city election. Negroes have no trouble registering in the tiny tobacco center, except that the office is closed on Saturday.

IN TALLAHASSEE, Farmer met with Vernon Sikes, an aide to the governor, to urge the state to require compliance with the Federal Civil Rights Act in all its aspects, including school desegregation and integration of hospitals.

The two hour picketing of the Capitol was peaceful.

One small boy, a 12 or 13 year-old Negro, was taken into custody momentarily by Capitol police for urinating on the Capitol steps. But he was released after a tongue lashing from one of the civil rights leaders.

The boy said he was unable to find a men's toilet, and he was mostly out of public view at the time.

There were a number of young whites in the picket line.

FARMER SAID he could not foresee when the civil rights movement will leave the streets. "We are prepared to march as long as necessary," he said.

"I don't like to demonstrate," he said. "My feet are tired, and I am overweight."

But it has been the most effective weapon Negroes have found to push their goals, he said.

Farmer said a new goal of CORE is not "color blindness" as it once was. The organization now seeks a society where people say, "He's a Negro, so what?"

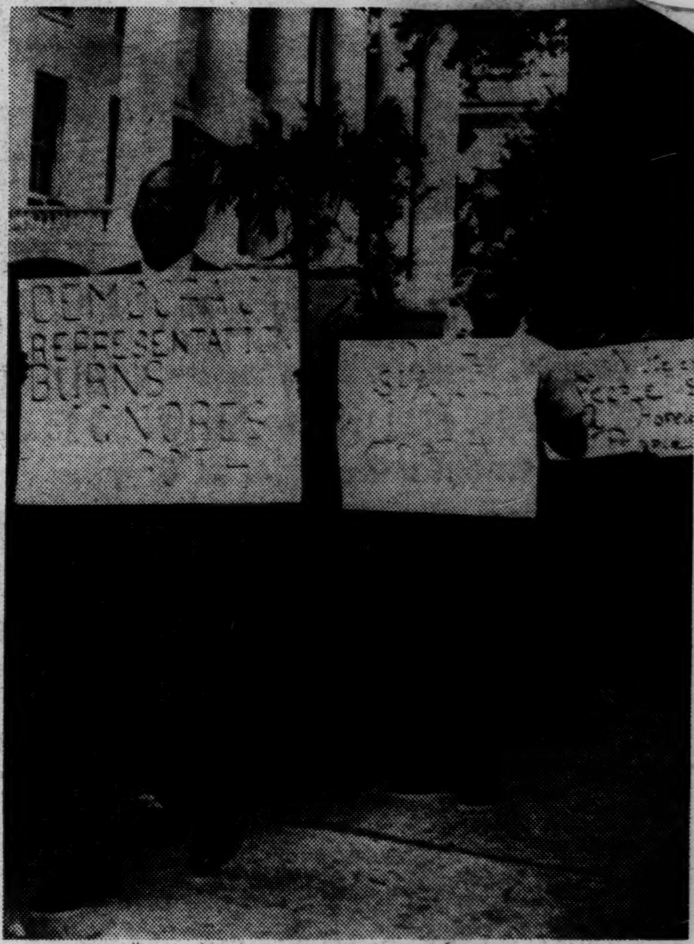
Farmer, who is chocolate colored, described himself as "part Negro."

Farmer said he first began participating in sit-in demonstrations in Chicago in 1942.

North Florida is viewed as one of the trouble spots in the South, Farmer said. A large percentage of the state's Negroes live in the counties bordering Alabama and Georgia.

CORE and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have several projects under way in this area during the summer. There are strong efforts being made to get Negroes registered to vote.

But equally important, said Farmer, is job opportunity for Negroes.



CORE Workers Picket Capitol

IN ST. AUGUSTINE

Burns Wo
No More

Related Story, Page 6-A

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — Gov. Haydo

TINE

Warns Negroes:
ore Demonstrations

, *Page 6-A.*

Gov. Haydon Burns warned Negro leaders yesterday he would not tolerate further racial demonstrations in St. Augustine, threatening to fill the city with national guardsmen to prevent them.

At the same time, Burns called upon the Negro citizens of St. Augustine to stop the demonstrations and "provocations" and act as first class citizens and "I guarantee that results will be there."

He made the statement during a meeting lasting more than an hour with Negro leaders from Tallahassee and St. Augustine who asked him to help create a climate of compliance with the civil rights law.

DURING THE discussion by Negro leaders, B. J. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., speaking for Dr. Martin Luther King, said the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had no intention of leaving St. Augustine as long as it remains in the grip of racial tension.

"If need be," he said, "we intend to go back into the streets to expose the evils of St. Augustine."

Burns warned later in the meeting:

"We are determined that there is not going to be another episode in St. Augustine (similar to last year's massive racial demonstrations). If I have to put so many national guardsmen there that there won't be enough room for the demonstrators to walk, I'm prepared to do it. I'm going to enforce the law no matter what."

Mrs. Loucille Plummer, local SCLC secretary, told the governor she and other Negroes were planning to return to the beach this weekend in another effort to force desegregation.

BURNS challenged the Negroes of St. Augustine to "do as individuals what individuals do, not in organized groups. If you go about the normal pursuits as citizens, the protection of your rights is not difficult . . ."

"If you quit demonstrating and sit down and conduct yourselves like normal citizens, the processes of law will protect your rights."

He challenged the Negroes: "Will you try it my way?"

The Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, an SCLC leader, replied: "I would be afraid to try it."

DR. ROBERT Hayling of St. Augustine, state SCLC president, described incidents of beatings, shootings and threats to Negroes and burning of their homes and automobiles in St. Augustine.

He called on the governor to remove the state from participation in the St. Augustine celebration of its 400th birthday this summer, saying state participa-

(See **DEMONSTRATIONS, 11-B**)

Head Start Fund Cutoff Hearing Slated Tuesday

GAINESVILLE (UPI) — An administrative hearing on the ederal government's decision o cut off funds to the Alachua ounty Head Start program has een scheduled for Tuesday, school officials said yesterday.

The Office of Economic Opportunity cut off the funds because of alleged discrimination in the program but local officials contend children were allowed to attend whatever school they applied for.

The Head Start program is designed to provide pre-school education for children from needy families.

Thirty-four cars
train derailed near
cars, whose overturni

BURNS WARNS ST. AUGUSTINE NEGROES

Demonstrations Barred

FROM 1-B

tion gave consent to discrimination against Negroes.

He said the celebration program discriminated against Negroes.

NEARLY TWO dozen Negroes and a white man met with the governor to air their grievances following Thursday's brief battle between Negro and white youngsters.

Last summer, the SCLC staged nightly civil rights demonstrations in St. Augustine, Many resulted in violence. The demonstrations were called off after the civil rights law went into effect and the SCLC turned to the courts.

* * *

IN ST. AUGUSTINE

Police Given Order: Block Racial Strife

ST. AUGUSTINE (UPI) — Police will take whatever action necessary to prevent racial trouble here, City Manager Charles Barrier said yesterday.

Barrier told a news conference that he was asking parents of teen-age children to instruct them to stay away from gatherings where trouble might break out.

There was rock-throwing incident Thursday after Negroes attend a downtown movie, and sand and punches were thrown last weekend when Negroes tried to swim at the beach.

"WITHIN the last few weeks we have witnessed a number of incidents involving both Negro and white young people," Barrier told Police Chief Virgil Stuart in a directive that was circulated to newsmen. "It is very obvious and evident that these incidents are being deliberately planned to provoke others into creating trouble.

"You are aware that these disturbances are planned solely for the purpose of obtaining publicity. Based upon past experience, we know that if the incidents can be held to a minimum amount of disturbance their purpose will be defeated."

BARRIER said the Civil Rights Act is the law of the land and must be obeyed and any Negro or white person caught starting trouble or violating the laws would be arrested.

The city manager said he had instructed the police department "to use whatever action necessary to prevent any one group, either Negro or white, from deliberately provoking others to the extent that disturbances are brought about in this city."

City Atty. Robert Andreau said he would seek the maximum penalties in any of the cases brought to trial.

34

rty-four cars of a 64-ca
erailed near Macclenny
hose overturning scatter

Widow Appointed

By The Associated Press

Gov. Haydon Burns named Mrs. Delia H. Herndon of Monticello Thursday to the Jefferson County School Board to replace her late husband, A. L. Herndon.

Shortly after the appointment was announced, a group of Jefferson County Negroes, led by Spiver Gordon, a director of the Congress of Racial Equality, met with an aide of the governor to request that a Negro be appointed to the post.

But, the request was in vain.

Miami Herald
February 28
Sunday

CORE to Fight 'Misuse' Of Anti-Poverty Funds

By ROBERT SHERRILL
Capital Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE — Carl Rachlin, national counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality, flew in from New York to meet this weekend with North Florida Negro leaders and plan how to block all anti-poverty and school assistance programs that appear discriminatory.

Rachlin said that CORE intends to make North Florida a "showplace of opposition" to any county plans to get federal money, if the county's anti-poverty program is not directed by a council that includes a Negro and if the school desegregation plan — demanded under the federal Civil Rights Act — appears to be dodging full integration.

John Due, an attorney, was sent to Tallahassee as CORE's first regional counsel to study all anti-poverty programs and school integration plans in North Florida.

"If he needs help we'll send in more attorneys," said Rachlin.

Rachlin fired off a wire to Sergeant Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, demanding that all anti-poverty funds be withbheld from Jefferson County.

The telegram said the Rural Development Council of Jefferson County — an all-white group organized to administer the anti-poverty program — was made up of the same people the Jefferson County Negroes had been fighting for months for alleged discriminatory practices.

"These people aren't out to help the Negro or the poverty stricken section of the community," said Rachlin. "They are just out to get some federal money to give several white people in the community a plush job, doing nothing."

Rachlin said he is certain they can stop the funds because they did so in Boston, Durham, N.C., and Atlanta, where Negroes were also excluded from the local policy-making organization.

Attorney Due said he was already familiar with several county school desegregation plans which he considered to be phony and which he will take to federal court.

Under the Civil Rights Act, schools must either submit an affidavit saying they have desegregated, or a plan for doing so. Otherwise they will be cut off from federal school funds.

For some of the poorer North Florida counties this would be a real blow.

Waste in poverty program claimed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Spiver Gordon, field secretary, CORE stated last week that for the last nine months, he has been receiving a steady stream of complaints of "waste and ineptitude" in the State Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Gordon stated that he has decided to act now because the political situation was "heating up" in anticipation of the May elections.

* * *

ON THE basis of these compaints, Gordon has:

1. Communicated with Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Wasington, D.C. requesting an immediate investigation into complaints that the State Division is using federal funds to finance junkets by the Poverty Program personnel for the primary purpose of advancing the political ambitions of Governor Burns.

2. Investigate charges that every county of the Ninth Congressional District receiving or requesting federal funds excludes colored and poor whites from policy making with the assent of the Governor's office. Gordon has referred these complaints for possible legal action to the CORE Legal Defense Fund.

* * *

IN WASHINGTON, Sargent Shriver, anti - poverty director, denied he was undercutting the role of the poor in their own program to placate big city mayors.

"That is 100 per cent false," Shriver said in an interview. "There has been no commitment made to anyone about participation of the poor."

The program has also run into opposition from some mayors who feel the anti-poverty agency's local organizations could be used by rival political factions to rally the poor to their support.

Shriver, addressing the national newspapers publishers association, said auditors have found that less than 0.5 per cent of the funds spent to aid the poor have been misusd.

A spokesman for the office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) said this involved less than $500,000 of the $1 billion spent by the agency since it made its first grant late in 1964.

Six Negroes Seek Offices In Gadsden May Primaries

Qualifying Time Expired Tuesday Noon

4 Desire Democratic Committee Posts; 2, County Positions

Six Negroes will seek political offices in Gadsden County in the May primaries, according to Edwin Baur, Clerk of Court. Four are seeking seats on the County Democratic Executive Committee, which will be voted on in the May 23 primary and two are aspiring to county board seats.

Qualifying time expired at 12 noon Tuesday, according to Mr. Baur.

Alfred Bailey, Negro farmer who resides in Precinct One qualified on Tuesday morning for the seat on the County Commission now held by Ralph L. Perkins in Group No. 2.

Commissioner Perkins qualified on March 1 for the position to which he was appointed last year by Gov. Haydon Burns. Frank L. DeBord, Jr., Quincy businessman and farmer, also qualified Tuesday morning for the Group 2 seat making this a three way race.

L. R. Evans, well known Negro dry cleaner and civic leader, filed his qualifying papers with Clerk Baur Tuesday morning for the Gadsden County School Board in Group 5. He will be opposed by the incumbent, Charles W. Harbin, Jr., who was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Eugene Morgan.

C. V. Butler, of Havana, in Group 1, and E. H. Fletcher, of Greensboro, in Group 3 have qualified for re-election and will run unopposed in the Democratic primary.

County Commission Chairman Murray Spooner, of Greensboro, will be unopposed for his Group 4 seat.

Byron Bevis, Sr., of Quincy, Cecil V. Butler, of Havana, and Pat Thomas, of Quincy are qualified to seek the one committeeman's seat on the State Democratic Executive Committee. Margie K. Johnson, wife of Judge

---

Justice Department —

Asked To Investigate Voter Registration Here

The United States Department of Justice has been asked to investigate the recent purging of Gadsden County voter registration rolls, according to a story in the Tallahassee Democrat last Thursday .

According to the release Spiver Gordon, field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, has wired the Justice Department a request for investigation of what he says is the "purging" of approximately 2,000 Negroes from the Gadsden County voter registration rolls.

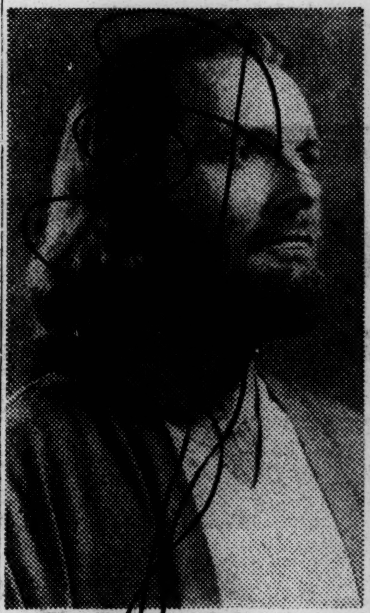
"Gordon said the wire was addressed to John Doar, assistant attorney general in the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, and that copies in the form of a letter were addressed to Gov. Haydon Burns and Secretary of State Tom Adams" read the release in part.

The last paragraph of the release stated that "approximately 5,500 Negroes were registered in Gadsden County two years ago but Gordon said about 2,000 were removed between January and October of 1965 'despite the fact that they returned their cards'."

Gadsden County's Supervisor of Elections J. Love Hutchinson stated Tuesday of this week that nothing could be further from the truth.

When the registration books closed just before the presidential election in November of 1964 there were 4,455 Negroes on the rolls. "That is over 1,000 short of the 5,500 that Gordon says registered two years ago," Hutchinson said. "An unofficial check was made following the publication of the story last Thursday and we found that there had been 3,026 names removed. Then for the first time we made a count by race and found that 2,011 of

---



The Rev. Frank Roughton

New Philadelphia —

Unique Services Are Scheduled March 22 - 26

A series of unusual evangelistic services will be presented by the Rev. Frank Roughton at the New Philadelphia Presbyterian Church March 22-26.

Mr. Roughton, an ordained Methodist minister and former professional actor will use drama along with other unconventional methods to communicate the good news of a more meaningful and joyous life.

This man is sought after throughout the country and abroad for his unique ministry. Thousands have found new meaning the white race had been pulled and only 1,015 Negroes."

Another error in the story concerned the pulling of names between January, 1965 and October, 1965. The purge was made during the month of January when

(Continued on Page Five)

---

for their lives as he has made the Word of God come alive and move in the hearts of all who hear.

Mr. Roughton's diversified study of drama, theology and philosophy, along with his experience as a professor of Bible and counselor, are all combined to make these Five Nights for God exciting, stimulating and inspiring.

He received his A. B. degree from Asbury College, the B. D. from Candler School of Theology and did his study for the M.F.A. degree at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Roughton's wife, Hazel, well-known for her singing, accompanied with the auto-harp, will be assisting with these services. The Roughtons have two children.

The congregation of New Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, located on South Adams St., adjacent to Sunset Acres, extends a warm welcome to all to attend these services.

Dewey M. Johnson, is the lone candidate for State Democratic Committeewoman.

Seeking one of the two seats on the County Democratic Executive Committee(men) for Precinct One is Anthony W. Blair, a Negro minister of Quincy. T. M. Cumbie and C. Everett Morrow, are seeking re-election. Teresa P. Riddle and Annie Ruth Spears are unopposed from Precinct One for the women's two seats on the committee.

Walter Girley, Havana Negro, is opposing Cecil V. Butler, also of Havana for the one seat on the Democratic Committee from Precinct Two. Ruby W. Thomas is unopposed for the committeewoman's post on the committee from Precinct Two.

Fred Strange and Nell S. Perkins are unappos[illegible] for seats on the Democratic E[illegible]cutive Committee from Precinct Three (Concord).

Bright Williamson, Midway Negro, and H. B. Dover seek the man's seat on the Democratic Committee from Precinct Four. Mary P. Davis is unopposed in that precinct.

John T. Clark, Jr., Carl E. Rude, Eugene G. Williams and J. L. Daniels, Negro, are after the two seats from Precinct Five on the Democratic Committee, men's division. Mildred Harris and Evelyn McDonald are unopposed for the two seats for women from Precinct Five.

R. E. Parramore and Dorothy Carr, Precinct Six; Forrest Davis, Jr., and Margaret E. Cooksey, Precinct Seven; O. F. Shepard and Lummie Shepard, Precinct Eight; Joseph T. Bradley, Will I. Ramsey, Mabel Daffin and Catherine F. Johnson, Precinct Nine; Houston A. Parramore and Clara Shepard, Precinct Ten; Byron Suber and Catherine S. Maxwell, Precinct Eleven, and T. B. Fletcher and Erline B. Smith, Precinct Twelve, are unopposed for the County Democratic Executive Committee.

Balloting for County Democratic Executive Committee seats will be done in the Second Democratic Primary on May 24. Voting will be by precincts, that is, those running from Precinct One will be voted on only in that precinct, and not on a county-wide basis. State Democratic Executive Committee balloting will also be done on May 24 but on a countv-wide basis.

Robert F. Munroe has qualified with the Clerk for State Republican Committeeman from this county.

Investigate

(Continued from Page One)

the cards were mailed out according to state law. No names were removed until after March 2, 1966.

Hutchinson said that many cards were returned to him by the various county postmasters that had insufficient addresses. It is not only a duty but an obligation for those registered to vote to keep the registration card up to date at all times, and this includes the correct mailing address. Evidently many white people as well as Negroes have been negligent about the matter, he said.

"I feel that I went far beyond the call of duty in trying to let everyone know that the purge was taking place. I asked for and got stories about the purge in all county papers and over both radio stations. Since the purge was made I took lists of those removed to the City Hall at Chattahoochee and the City Hall at Havana and again got papers in those two cities to inform those affected that the list had been posted there for their convenience. The law requires that the list be posted in the county courthouse only," Hutchinson concluded.

The registration books will be open through Saturday, April 2 for new registrations or to have names restored that were removed following the purge period.

House, Shop Of Fla. Rights Worker Burned Down

The smouldering Ku Klux Klan cross found on her lawn last year wasn't enough of a warning to Mrs. Dressie Mae Sloan, a hard-driving civil rights activist and beauty shop operator in Monticello, Fla., just northeast of Tallahassee. So the faceless nightriders struck again, this time setting the torch to her home and adjacent shop last Jan. 18 around 3 a.m., leaving them charred and burned to shambles. Neighbors reported hearing voices, wood and glass crackling and then a car speeding away from the scene. Mrs. Sloan, who is living with relatives, has pushed for equal job opportunities for Negroes, most recently at the local A & P store. She works extensively with CORE (which has a field office in Tallahassee) and belongs to the Jefferson County Voters League which has worked hard for increased Negro voter-registration and compliance with federal civil rights laws. CORE field secretary Spiver W. Gordon told JET when he asked County Sheriff J. B. Thomas about the burning, Thomas refused comment. "He had to go to a dinner," Spiver quoted the sheriff as saying. Police Chief Alfred Foster, Gordon commented, said he had sent a man to the scene, "but the man was asleep and couldn't be disturbed."

Voters League officials Revs. James Gaffney (l), Sylvester Stewart survey charred ruins of house, shop.

PROTESTS ERUPT AFTER WHITE

David Colston after slaying.

The calm mood of Negroes who had gathered at the Antioch Baptist Church in Camden, Ala., suddenly burst into explosive anger after the killing of David Colston Sr., 32, by a white farmer, James T. Reaves, 46. Mild-mannered Colston, a lifetime resident of Camden (also the hometown of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.), was driving with his wife, Cassie, and three relatives to a funeral at the church. A rally to discuss the election of Negroes to local offices was to follow the funeral. As Colston was about to park near the church, Reaves' car rammed into his from behind. During a heated argument that ensued between the two men, Reaves, according to witnesses and Wilcox County Sheriff P. G. Jenkins, pulled out a .32-caliber pistol and shot Colston once in the head. Asked about the motive for her husband's killing, Mrs. Colston replied, "I think that if he had been a white man, Reaves wouldn't have shot him down like a dog. Maybe he just hates Negroes."

Sheriff Jenkins said Reaves admitted the killing and surrendered himself and the gun to police. After the shooting, Jenkins revealed, Reaves jumped into his car and darted away down Alabama highway 41. When apprised of the shocking slaying of Colston, embittered Negroes rushed to where his body lay and began shouting, chanting and demonstrating, raging with anger. "They were pretty upset and we were afraid we were going to have some trouble. They thought Reaves had gotten away," noted Jenkins. The next day, Negroes marched on the Wilcox County Courthouse to protest the killing and to demand prompt prosecution of the admitted slayer.

High School Seniors Organize Jr. Demos

The junior citizens of Liberty City have come together to form a new organization known as the Junior Democrats. This organiation is to help the future citizens familiarize themselves with civic and community work.

On Saturday, Oct. 20, the following officers were elected: President, Harold Gary; vice, Howard Gary; secretary, Teresa Collins; sponsor, Weldon Rougeau; co-sponsor, Mrs. Dorothy Small.

As of now there is only a small group. But membership is open for a bigger and better organization.

If you are interested and in senior high school call 696-6100 or come to the big vote office, 5182 NW 17th ave.

Junior Democrats Organized

—MIAMI, FLORIDA—We the Junior Citizens of Liberty City have come together to form a new organization known as the Junior Democrats. This organization is to help the future citizens familiarize themselves with civic and community work.

On Saturday, October 20, 1962 the following officers were elected: President, Harold Gary; Vice President, Howard Gary; Secretary, Teresa Collins; Sponsor, Mr. Weldon Rougeau; Co-sponsor, Mrs. Dorothy Small.

As of now we have only a small group, but, we are striving for a bigger and better organization.

If you are interested and in Senior High School, call 696-6100 or come to the Big Vote Office, 5182 N. W. 17th Ave.

— "OPERATION BIG VOTE" —
(Crusade for Voters)

MORTAL FEAR

The Negro Bloc Vote!

By E.T.G.

Grave mis-givings are being constantly expressed, particularly by Southern politics, that bloc voting by the Negro will ruin everything in this country. The wild look in his eyes; and the reddened color behind his ears when he says this, give every indication of his mortal fear for the exercise of a basic right.

Friends of mine on the other side of the railroad tracks, actually present themselves in sad pictures of stalwart Americans when they talk of the possible breakdown of bi-partisan politics within our boundaries, should the

The Southern states have always voted in a bloc against the Northern and Western states. Labor has voted for labor. And, what a vote! The Democratic cry in the forties was: "Check with Sidney." (Hillman). There are no stronger lobbies in Washington than the American Medical Association; or that of the Manufacturers' group. Why then, must a particular segment of the American population act otherwise?

These people who have these fears, are the ones who bring down the wrath of the voters upon themselves. A fine example of this is currently before us. The President's nomination of Thurgood Marshall for a Federal Judgeship, met with a record-breaking delay in committee. What bloc do you think kept him there? Last week over a hundred million eyes were waiting to see who was on what side. Now, in coming elections who will he Negro vote for, the eleven who confirmed him; or the four who tried to doom him?

For a moment, let us look at the other side of the coin. This great power which some men fear in the hands of the Negro, is almost completely oblivious to the Negro himself. The Negro does not seem to know his own potential in this respect. There are approximately 140,000 Negroes in Dade County. Of this number, 85,000 are eligible voters. However, those registered have not come up to 30,000.

It does not require a mathematical wizard to reason that such a potential is the balance of power. Friends of the Negro cannot understand this apathy. They ask: "How is it so much has been denied him, yet he has not used the weapons at his finger tips?" The truth is, the leadership within the group does not altogether understand this either.

Of course the psychological implications are deep. To live for a quarter of a millenium in a culture which says to you each minute of the day, "You are no good!" And says of the other fellow, "You are the greatest!" is the kind of brainwashing that cannot be changed overnight. It can be changed! The change is coming! And you can help it to come!

Presently, the Committee On Racial Equality (CORE), is making preparation for another voters' registration campaign. The Coordinator is Waldon Rougeau, with temporary headquarters at the Central Life Insurance Co. He will later move to the N.A.A.C.P. office on Northwest Third Avenue.

It would do well if volunteers will register to help out in the drive. The responsibility belongs to all of us. Only together can we get the job done. and reap the benefits which come with full participation in the American way of life.

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times Saturday, May 2, 1964

GADSDEN COUNTY TOTALS 1425

Registration Of Negro Voters Called Success

Times Correspondent

TALLAHASSEE — A dramatically successful drive to register Negroes in Gadsden County has resulted in more than 1,400 Negroes on the rolls of that county. The figure contrasts with six registered Negroes a decade ago.

Registered to vote in next week's elections are 1,325 Negro Democrats, 100 Republicans. White voters total 7,920 Democrats and 95 Republicans.

The Republican total — which gives five more Negro voters than whites indicates that the drive to register Negroes in Gadsden County has been somewhat more successful than a drive by white supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater to register more white Republicans in the county.

THE TOTAL of voters registered is also in excess of any previous Gadsden County total.

In 1952 there were 5,532 registered voters in Gadsden County — including five Negro Democrats and one Republican. In 1954 eight Negroes — six Democrat and two Republican — were registered out of a total of 6,019. In 1956 there were just five Negroes on the voter rolls — three Democrat, two Republican — out of a 6,398 total. The total for 1958 was 6,341 — with four Negroes registered as Democrats, three as Republicans.

In 1960 a drive to register Negroes resulted in 254 Democrat registrations, 80 Republicans. That year there were 7,237 registered voters in the county.

In 1962 there were 7,638 registered voters in Gadsden, including 287 Negro Democrats and 86 Republicans.

SPEARHEADING the drive for Negro voters have been Patricia Stephens Due, a Negro, and a group of CORE workers who setup an office in Tallahassee and made daily trips to Quincy, the seat of Gadsden County. Most of the voter registration meetings were held at Gadsden Negro churches — with the CORE workers talking to middle-aged Negroes who had never before voted. Several times the CORE workers also talked to youngsters and asked them to plead with their parents to register.

One trip resulted in several arrests. The CORE workers — including a white Florida State University freshman and two coeds, also white, who had dropped out of school at FSU and the University of Florida work for CORE — were apprehended at a Negro nightclub and spent the night in jail. They were later released and are appealing their arrest in appelate court.

Many white Gadsden Countians have been sharply critical of the increased interest in Negro voter registration — especially at the national level. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy was notified of the arrests of the CORE workers and the Justice Department recently included Gadsden County in a list of Southern Counties which have impeded Negro voter registration. This has brought denial from voter registrar J. Love Hutchinson, who said recently that "we don't put anything in the way of Negroes who want to register. But we sure don't go out on the street and drag them in. I wish these people would leave us alone — especially these misguided young white university students. They just stir up trouble."

Perez Wants To Lease Fort For Agitators

POINTE A LA HACHE (AP) — Leander Perez wants to lease an old Spanish fort in the bug-infested marshlands near here to house any racial agitators who invade his south Louisiana barony.

Anticipating trouble, he pushed a resolution through the Plaquemines Parish Council Thursday authorizing negotiations for the lease of Ft. St. Philip.

The old fort is located about 80 miles south of New Orleans on the Mississippi River's Plaquemines Bend. It's surrounded by miles of salt marshes, thick with bugs and snakes.

Perez, who is council president and parish political boss, wants to revamp the fort, turning it into a stockade with electrified fencing. This, he said, would save money on guards.

Perez told the council he

(Continued on Page 10-A, Col. 5)

Perez Wants

(Continued from Page 1)

learned last Sunday that a "national race agitator was in the parish stirring up dissention among the Negro population."

The fort has been deserted since the owner, John Vela, died last year. It was built back in 1786, with a few wooden buildings added during the Spanish-American War.

The council also approved a resolution that Perez take into custody the Rev. Martin Luther King, a Negro civil rights leader, "should he see fit to visit the parish in case of trouble."

The only way Fort St. Philip can be reached is by helicopter, over miles of snake infested marsh, or by river boat.

Perez said he could guarantee that the Rev. King would be transported "at least part of the way" to Fort Philip if arrested in the parish.

CORE Aide Held After Clinton Raid

CLINTON (UPI) — Authorities arrested 38 Negro pickets and a white task force worker for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Saturday in the first racial demonstrations this small southeast Louisiana community has seen.

The task force worker, Edgar Herbert Vickery, 23, of Palo Alto, Calif., was arrested by sheriff's deputies in a raid on local CORE headquarters.

Police arrested 21 adults and 17 juveniles who picketed four stores in the shadow of Clinton's antebellum court house.

Served Citation

The adults were served contempt of court citations for violating a state court restraining order against demonstrations by CORE here. Vickery said earlier Saturday he understood the court order did not apply to picketing.

Dist. Court Judge John R. Rarick placed the adults under maximum bonds, ranging from $1,000 to $2,000.

Authorities said they would serve a total of 50 contempt citations before the weekend was over, including one on Ronnie Moore, CORE Louisiana field secretary.

Moore was released from jail in Baton Rouge Saturday after a state supreme court justice signed a stay of execution of his conviction in connection with a 1962 racial demonstration in the capital city.

He was picked up Friday when the supreme court refused to hear his case.

Moore said his appeal would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, hence the stay of execution.

Files Complaint

Moore said CORE also had filed a complaint with the FBI against an East Feliciana Parish official in Clinton who was seen in the neighborhood of a Negro church shortly before a sensitive wireless microphone was found under the church.

He refused to reveal the name of the official, but said the microphone was in his possession. He said it was planted under Hyman Chapel, a Methodist church, where Negroes held a rally last Thursday night.

Vickery was charged with con-

(Continued on Page 8-A, Col. 3)

CORE Aide Is Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

tributing to the delinquency of juveniles after his arrest Saturday and sent to a jail in neighboring West Feliciana Parish.

Clinton has no facilities for handling large numbers of juveniles, so the young pickets arrested were turned over to juvenile authorities in West Baton Rouge, about 30 miles to the south.

Authorities said 17 of the juveniles arrested, 12 boys and five girls, were lodged in "juvenile cells" of the West Baton Rouge Parish jail because of a lack of juvenile detention facilities in Clinton.

R. G. Van Buskirk, special counsel for the town of Clinton and East Feliciana Parish, said deputies seized a quantity of "controversial literature" in their raid.

Negro teen-agers were arrested in small groups at two general merchandise stores fronting on the court house square after owners complained of the picketing. Pickets at an appliance store owned by Sheriff Arch Doughty and a super market some distance down the street were not disturbed.

The picketing was orderly and the arrests were carried out without force.

The teen-agers wore CORE T-shirts and caps.

City and parish officials obtained the restraining order against CORE when the integration organization scheduled a protest rally here in August.

CORE has been conducting a voter registration drive in the parish, but until Saturday there had been no picketing, marches or civil rights rallies.

A hearing is scheduled Monday on a request to replace the restraining order with an injunction. About 50 persons, including CORE national director James Farmer, have been subpoenaed.

The picketing and arrests occurred across the street from the Clinton courthouse and square which has been used as the background for movies on 19th Century Southern life. Clinton is located about 30 miles north of Baton Rouge, the state capital.

A hearing is scheduled here Monday on a request to convert the temporary restraining order against CORE into a preliminary injunction. About 50 persons, including CORE national director James Farmer of New York, have been subpoenaed for the hearing.

One of the Negroes arrested Saturday was a CORE movie cameraman. Vickery identified him as James Charles Bell, 17, of Clinton. He said Bell was not picketing but was taking movies.

In Plaquemine, 20 miles southwest of Baton Rouge, a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality. Farmer is reported ill in New York.

Several Negro pupils of Iberville High School, who have taken part in demonstrations this week, were ordered to appear in court with their parents Monday.

Juvenile court is scheduled to open in Plaquemine Tuesday. The district judge doubles as juvenile judge.

Negro pupils' efforts have been broken up by police, using tear gas and cattle prods, but attendance in public schools for Negroes has been cut sharply.

The juvenile court crackdown is part of a legal pincer applied by local authorities on Negroes demonstrating in Plaquesmine.

Copies of a state court injunction were served on several Negro leaders in Plaquemine, bringing them in line for court contempt citations in case of any new activities that would lead to violations of state and local laws.

In Baton Rouge, Ronnie Moore, Louisiana field secretary for CORE, remained in jail after defense counsel reportedly had made efforts to remove his peace disturbance conviction there into federal court.

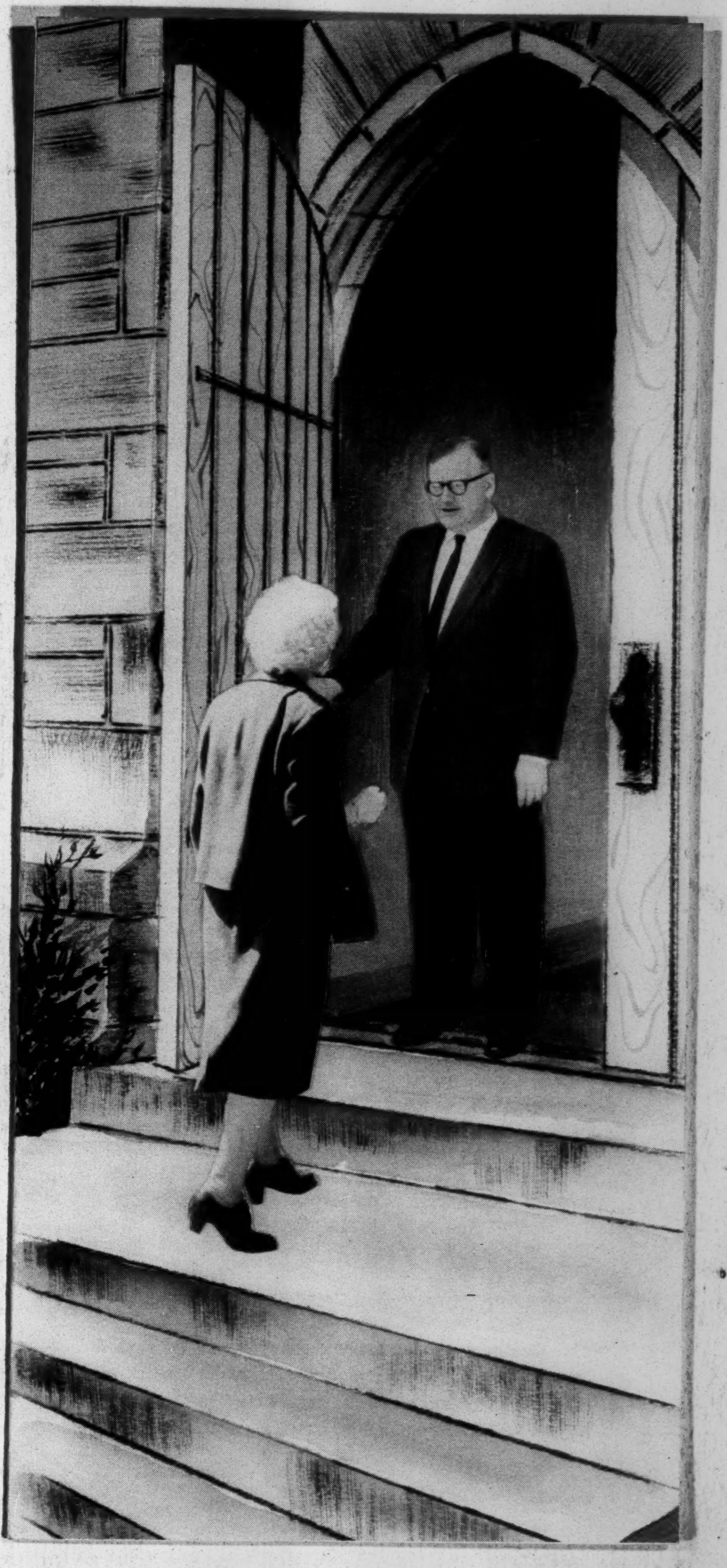
Moore was arrested in Plaquemine Friday after the state supreme Court turned down his appeal of a 1962 conviction of creating a disturbance by illegal use of a loud speaker system on the streets. The old conviction dated back to marches on downtown Baton Rouge in 1961.

Dist. Judge John Rarick in East Feliciana has confirmed until midnight Monday a temporary restraining order against CORE.

The state judge here issued a bench warrant also for Farmer's arrest, but he gave Farmer until Monday to appear in court. The judge indicated unless Farmer and two others, Tolbert Harris and Matthew Baptiste, both of Plaquemine, appear for the hearing Monday they will be subject to contempt proceedings.

Attorneys want to question the three in the hearing on a request by officials of Clinton and East Feliciana Parish that CORE be stopped from sponsoring racial demonstrations.

Judge Rarick granted a delay in the proceedings here two weeks ago after a state attorney charged communist-front operators have infiltered CORE.



Activities' Program

Open from 9 to 5, Monday through Friday, the multi-service Center offers opportunities for men and women 60 and over to participate in a variety of activities including music, drama, arts and crafts, travel club, trips, discussion and volunteer service. Emphasis is made to encourage individual participation.

Attendance at the Center has been increasing month by month based on word of mouth publicity of those attending, of ministers and of other Church staff. On one day recently there were 70 persons at the Center for occupational activities, counselling, recreation and education.

The Center provides a congenial and sympathetic atmosphere in which the aging can find new interests and new friends. Members with particular experiences, skills and backgrounds are encouraged to teach their hobbies to other members and help run programs and occupational projects. Thus, the Center is not only a place to receive but also a place for older citizens to contribute and find satisfaction in usefulness instead of frustration and futility. The Center becomes a sharing and participating facility for the members themselves. Many of them testify to the new lease on life that has come to them through participation in the activities of the Center.

In-Service Training and Demonstration Center

The Center serves as a demonstration and in-service training facility for staff members and volunteers from our Churches interested in evaluating the need for service to the aging in their own parishes. These staff members and volunteers receive ideas and training through workshops and round table discussions led by members of the staff of the Center and outside experts in the field who conduct seminars at the Center on a volunteer basis. From this training center are being established centers with similar programs and services in our Churches throughout the Presbytery.

Thus, the Center provides the opportunity and the physical place for exchange of ideas and experience among representatives of our different Churches with similar projects and problems. As the Center uncovers common concerns of member Churches the trainees work out mutually beneficial solutions in the activities at the Center and prove their conclusions in the crucible of the day to day operations at the Center. Then the solutions and newly developed programs so experienced and tested are shared through workshops and conferences with other trainee representatives of our Churches as part of the in-service training program.

Even many of the top visiting experts in the field who have been recruited to assist in moderating and advising the workshops and conferences are obtaining new insights as a result of this technique of relating the theoretical to the practical in study and evaluation of the accumulated experience of the Center.

Most important of all, staff members and volunteers learn from seeing and participating in the actual activities program in action every weekday at the Center.

As one of the Protestant denominational leaders in the field of the aging said, "Your multi-service Center has put you years ahead of our program for the aging. We tried to educate our Churches by lectures and courses but it just hasn't worked. You must have an actual center in operation to demonstrate and train church representatives how to organize and administer an effective program of activities."

Research and Planning - Particularly Housing Facilities

The Center is also a facility for research and planning for expansion by the Presbyterian Senior Services of its work and service to those over 60. Here there is research and planning for new techniques and kinds of services. Here is the focal point for study and development of housing and health care facilities to be established by the Presbytery throughout the City. Plans for combination homes, churches and multi-service centers and other congregate living arrangements in individual apartment buildings and in groups of apartments are being considered and prepared.

In this connection the Senior Services has set up a Housing Committee made up of members experienced in fields of construction and finance as well as residential care for senior citizens. This Committee is studying standards in the field of housing and residential care, methods of financing housing facilities, zoning and construction restrictions and regulations relating to housing, medical requirements for housing facilities and other interrelated questions and problems in order to evolve a range and variety of living arrangements for the aging in our congregations throughout the City.

Presbyterian Senior Services is also working with the Board of the United Presbyterian Home for the Aged at Syosset, Long Island in its plans for expansion and considering how that Home, which is under the joint sponsorship of the Presbytery of New York City and the Presbytery of Long Island, can be interrelated to an overall plan of housing and nursing care facilities for both Presbyteries.

Individual Counselling Service

Recently a trained case worker was employed who is available to assist pastors and church staffs beseiged by older members of their congregations with difficult personal problems which require more time, resources and technical training than the local church has available.

The Center works closely with the referring Churches and pastors to keep them informed on the progress of individual referrals.

Already, the caseworker has 45 cases and is getting more every day. She has solved housing problems, medical problems and legal problems. She located one woman who had disappeared and could not be found even by the police.

Information On Community Resources

In the largest, most complex city in the world, older people and their families require help to find the best possible answers to their problem. Without duplicating already established services, the Center provides information on nursing homes, residences, employment, financial assistance, and other health and welfare services.

A resource library of materials dealing with all phases of the field of aging is available for use by church groups and members in developing their own programs.

Presbyterian Senior Services Offers You–

Occupational, recreational and educational programs— A place to meet new friends and develop new interests five days a week . . .

Opportunities for volunteer service, teaching and sharing your experiences and skills with others . . .

Information on community resources . . .

Presbyterian Senior Services Offers Your Church–

Information on available services for older people throughout the City . . .

Special consultations with pastors or church staff on a program and center for your Church . . .

An in-service training program for your staff members and volunteers to learn how to establish and run an activities program in your Church . . .

At the pastors request, individual counselling services for your members over 60 with difficult problems . . .

A reference library of material on various phases of work with the aging . . .

Any pastor or representative from your Church is welcome to call for further information or just stop in to observe..

Presbyterian Senior Servic

"My mother really isn't well enough to live alone and I don't know v
suggest for her. I wish we had room for her with us, but the apartment is to
What should I do?"

This type of question, in many guises, is asked of our pastors many tim
year. It comes from a son or daughter worrying about a newly-widowed
It comes as a call for help from an older person, ill and alone. It comes fron
inquiring how to use increased leisure time in constructive service. And
most frequently there are calls for help in finding suitable housing—reside
nursing homes. With an infinite variety of needs, older people turn natu
their Church for guidance and advice. In addition to spiritual help the
solutions to their practical problems. These solutions are not always easy
and exploration of ways to meet the problems presented often demand mo
than a busy pastor has to give.

Thus, the Presbytery of New York formed the Presbyterian Senior
to aid our pastors to meet the ever increasing needs and demands of the a
show them and the public the concern of our Church for another area o
to be served and to add a new dimension of outreach in our ministry to the

After study and evaluation for over a year with respect to the greate
of the aging in this metropolis Senior Services as its first project opened a p
ing multi-service Center in May of 1962 in midtown Manhattan on N
Avenue between 62nd and 63rd Streets. Here is an occupational and recr
pilot demonstration Center for the aging which is the heart of an evolvi
gram for our senior citizens with lines of communication open to all of
Churches of the Presbytery.

The Center is also a meeting place for those in the Presbytery concern
this phase of the Churches' responsibility and opportunity. Here a centrali
gram of research and investigation is developing new ideas and programs f
our Churches and thereby eliminating costly duplication of effort by each
in learning and evolving techniques and approaches to similar problems an
of the elderly.

ervices

on't know what to
rtment is too small.

s many times every
y-widowed parent.
comes from others
rvice. And perhaps
sing—residences or
le turn naturally to
ual help they want
always easy to find
demand more time

ian Senior Services
nds of the aging, to
ther area of people
nistry to the City.
o the greatest needs
t opened a pioneer-
hattan on Madison
nal and recreational
f an evolving pro-
en to all of the 121

ery concerned with
e a centralized pro-
programs for all of
rt by each Church
roblems and needs

PRESBYTERIAN SENIOR SERVICES

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK CITY
699 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
MUrryhill 8-6620

DIRECTORS

President	Mrs. Robert P. Howe
Vice President	Mrs. William H. Lewis, Jr.
Vice President	Mrs. William G. Racz
Secretary	Mrs. William S. Norton
Treasurer	Mr. James P. Gallatin
Moderator, Presbytery of New York City	Rev. George L. Knight
President, Presbyterian Progress Foundation	Mr. Horace B. B. Robinson
General Presbyter	The Rev. Graydon C. McClellan

Mrs. A. Eugene Adair
Mr. Lauren Ashe
The Rev. Eugene S. Callender
Miss Betty Cheyne
Mrs. E. Galloway Cole
Mrs. Robert A. Edgar
Miss Ruth Elliott
Mr. Alan C. Gardner
Mrs. Leslie Gould
Mrs. W. Malcolm Gray
Mr. William B. Hewson
The Rev. Paul V. Hostetter
The Rev. Kenneth O. Jones
Mr. Charles Keesser
Miss Ethel King
Mrs. J. J. McIlvaine
Mrs. Richardson Pratt
Mrs. H. S. Rasi
The Rev. Robert B. Reeves, Jr.
Mrs. Horace B. B. Robinson
The Rev. Lawrence Svane
The Rev. Howard Weaving

CONSULTANTS

Mrs. J. Howard Brinckerhoff
Mrs. Jean Wallace Carey
Miss Jean Maxwell

Voter Rolls For County At New High

Fla
VEP

Negroes' Total Up 18 Pct.

By KARL WICKSTROM
Herald Staff Writer

Dade's voter registration has swollen to a record high of 419,000 — mostly because of a sudden 18 per cent increase in Negro voters.

Statistics compiled Monday show 38,897 registered Negroes, compared to 32,826 on the rolls last Feb. 11, when the books were closed for the special legislative election.

Most of the 6,071 additional Negro registrations came in a special drive during the past month. It was requested by Metro's new Community Relations Board.

The voter books were shut

coming Nov. 5. Voters will [illegible] questions, ranging from multi-million-dollar bond issues to whether the county's name should be changed to Miami County.

The new high of 419,100 registrations is nearly 8,000 more than last February's mark. And the record total is about 4,500 above the previous high set in December 1961.

The upsurge in Negro registrations strengthened a better than 6 to 1 ratio of Democrats over Republicans here.

Of the additional 6,071 Negroes, all but 57 signed up as Democrats.

The voter books were kept open on eight nights during an intense two-week drive in Negro sections.

The special effort toward Negro registration sent the voting books to 11 locations across the county. Numerous civic leaders joined in a cam-

Turn to Page 2B, Col. 1

Wrold War II.

Voter Rolls For County At New High

Continued from Page 1B

paign to get Negroes to register at the temporary sites.

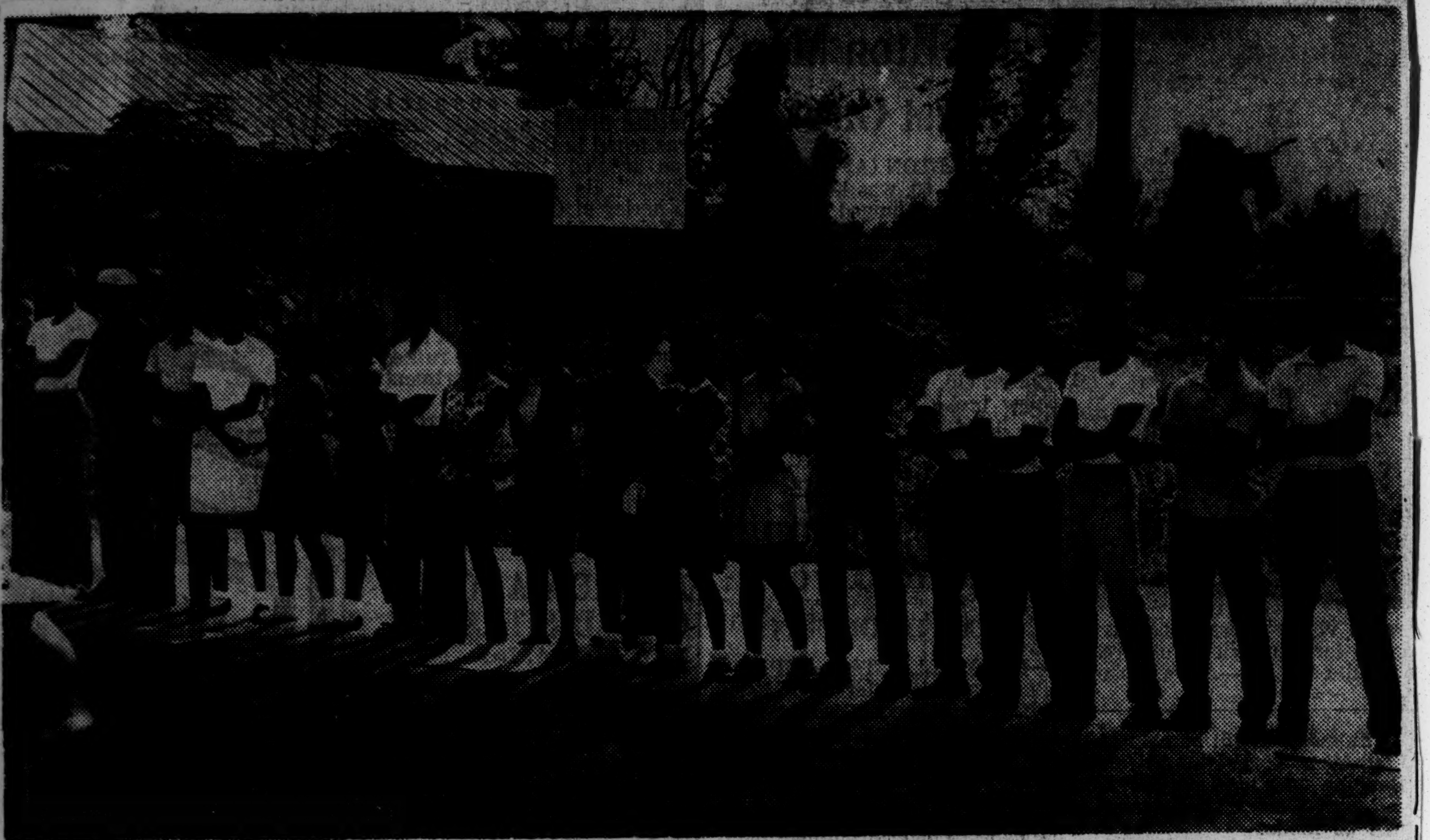
One of the leaders, James Reid, credited the 18 per cent increase to a "general interest in civil rights and in government as a whole." He added: Negroes are concerned more than ever with the quality of candidates who represent them."

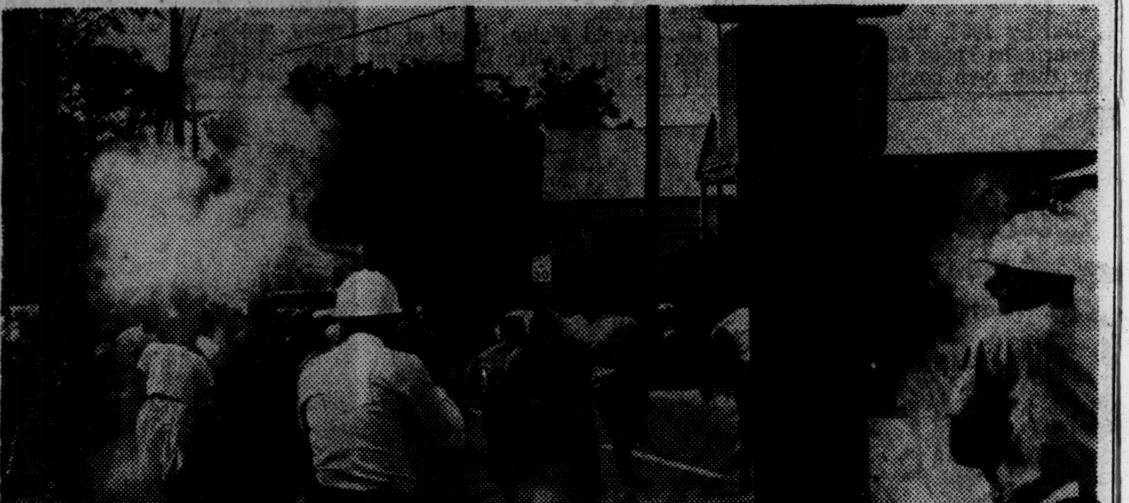
Countywide, the new registration totals show the weaker sex flexing increased voter muscle.

Last February, women outnumbered men by only 22 voters — 205,618 to 205,596. Now the women are stronger by 1,612.

Three bond questions on the Nov. 5 ballot are restricted to freeholders (owners of real property in the county). This category has climbed from 208,361 last February to 212,863.

All of the totals will fall substantially early next year when the "deadwood" persons who have died or moved away is chopped off. Registrar Claude Brown said that up to 35,000 names will come off in his annual "purge" of the rolls.





DEMONSTRATION ROUTED—Negro students of Iberville High School (top photo), suspended for participating in demonstrations which disrupted school work recently, sing and pray in front of the school Monday. They called for students remaining in school to come out and join and most of the student body, approximately 550, came out to join in a march on the Iberville School Board Building. The march ended as Plaquemine police (bottom photo), after several warnings, fired tear gas.

—Photos by John Boss

* * *

Pupil Melees

(Continued From Page 1)

action was contemplated. Marionneaux said no one will be permitted on the school grounds who does not attend class.

Core Under Ban

Many of the pupils are members of the Congress of Racial Equality. And CORE is under state court orders not to demonstrate, pending a hearing.

Hoffmann said he understood their demands are total integration and re-employment of a lunchroom employe. The school board dismissed the employe after she too participated in a downtown demonstration.

Hoffman told the students he would give them an audience. They also were protesting the suspension of 35 students who participated in last Friday's disturbance. Hofffman said these 35 students could return to school when they could obey school regulations. About 20 of the suspended students picketed the school Monday morning while the teachers were trying to resume classes.

Hoffmann said continued loss of school work would endanger next spring's graduation of 180 seniors, and possibly the promotion of the 9th, 10th and 11th grades.

Plaquemine, about 15 miles south of Baton Rouge, has been the scene of several demonstrations. From time to time, federal and state court orders have been issued against demonstrations by CORE. Federal orders have been dissolved in appellate court, but state orders remain in efect, pending a hearing Oct. 14.

Sheriff C. A. Griffon Jr. said Monday school Supt. L. G. Hoffmann was free on $500 bond after parents of a Negro girl filed assault charges against him.

The parents of Alandus Williamson, a pupil at Iberville High School, accused the school superintendent of slapping the girl during an uproar at the high school Friday which resulted in closing the school for the weekend.

The sheriff said the charges were filed before a justice of the peace, and the matter was pending.

Ronnie Moore, Louisiana field secretary of the CORE, said he

Pupil
Close
In Ib

PLAQUEM
pil demonstr
ing of the al
School Mon
nounced the
Tuesday.

The faculty
school, whic
of 629, Mo
classes were
morning las
book and ro

Kenneth J
leader, said
overcome by
old boy suff
face.

At Plaque
thorities sai
sons were
after the al

No S

No serious
ed, and the
rest. Police
Negro, Char
ing traffic
peace. Polic
trouble was
Negro schoo
Negro picke
school.

According
tendent L.
about 150 p
gymnasium
rooms Mon
march on
board head

When mo
started mar
twos, hand-
Dennis Son
times "get
you," and
tinued, poli
tear gas. T
bled in a n
er most of
about 30 of
mann's offi

Walter M
of the Ibe
said the bo
school Tues

Hoffmann

(Continued

Pupil Melees Close School In Iberville

PLAQUEMINE—A series of pupil demonstrations led to the closng of the all-Negro Iberville High School Monday, but it was announced the school would re-open Tuesday.

The faculty tried to re-open the school, which has an enrollment of 629, Monday morning after classes were suspended at midmorning last Friday following a book and rock throwing melee.

Kenneth Johnson, a student leader, said a 16-year-old girl was overcome by shock and a 17-year-old boy suffered a bruise in the ace.

At Plaquemine Sanitarium, auhorities said "a number of persons were treated and released fter the altercation."

No Serious Injuries

No serious injuries were reported, and there was only one arrest. Police said they booked a Negro, Charles Wilson, for blockng traffic and disturbing the peace. Police said that while the rouble was going on at the all-Negro school, Wilson was driving Negro pickets to an all-white high school.

According to school superinendent L. G. Hoffmann, all but about 150 pupils gathered in the gymnasium instead of their classrooms Monday, and organized a march on the all-white school board headquarters downtown.

When most of the students started marching in columns of wos, hand-in-hand, Police Chief Dennis Songy shouted several imes "get back, get back, I tell you," and when the column coninued, police broke it up with ear gas. The marchers reassembled in a nearby vacant lot. Later most of them drifted away, about 30 of them going to Hoffmann's office.

Walter Marionneaux, president of the Iberville School Board, said the board plans to open the school Tuesday.

Hoffmann said no disciplinary

(Continued on Page 8-A, Col. 2)

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 12 OCTOBER 16, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

CARS NEEDED FOR JUBILEE DAY

OCT 21 1964

Cars are still needed to provide transportation for voters on Nov. 3. Over 4600 Negro Voters will need a way to get to the polls to vote on "Jubilee Day", and many will be unable to vote unless cars are available to take them to vote.

If you have a car that will be available on November third, or if you have no car but can drive on Nov. 3 , call Freedom House, 627-8458 as soon as possible. At least 50 more cars are needed if we are to be certain that all people will have the chance to vote. Call us now--tell us that we can count on your car for election day.

* * * * * * * * *

BREAKTHROUGH!!

The first major breakthrough in race relations in Gadsden County occured this week, when a white man and woman visited Freedom House to tell us that they support the freedom fight in Gadsden County. This man and woman, both residents of Quincy, wished to remain anonymous, for obvious reasons. They said they could not openly support our activities, but would make financial contributions to help the struggle.

In another incident, a Negro maid visited one of the Negro leaders of Quincy to report that her employer, a white woman, was in favor of what the Negro in Gadsden County is doing to win his freedom. She reported that her employer would lend financial assistance to the project.

At last the white citizens of this county are realizing that the Negro has a right to the freedom that the white man has enjoyed for so long. We encourage support from all citizens, black and white, and we hope that white citizens who believe in justice will throw off their fear and come to the aid of their Negro brothers.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH FLORIDA

The staff of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project wishes to thank the citizens of North Florida who have contributed to the project. Thanks to the many people who have brought donations of food, furniture, and household supplies to the Freedom House, thanks to the citizens who ha contributed money to the project, and thanks to the citizens who have actively participated in the freedom fight.

If you have not yet contributed to this great struggle, come by Freedom House--we need everything, especially financial assistance.

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES OF "OPERATION CITIZENSHIP"

By Addie B. Crutcher

Have you attended a citizenship class? If you haven't you are invited to attend on this week the class nearest you. Members of the Civic Interest Group are aware of the large number of persons regitered who have not voted before. Therefore, we are motivated to help them accept the responsibility of citizenship by teaching: 1) illiterates how to write, 2) explaining and illustrating the steps used in voting, and 3) answering such questions as "why do we vote?" and "How do I choose a candidate?"

In order to insure good government, citizens must be aware of both their priveleges and oblications. The main perpose of these classes is to teach persons to become more responsible citizens.

On. Nov. 3rd will you be alle to choose intellegently or will your ballot be invalid because it is improperly marked? Become a more intellegent voter by attending these classes on the following dates and places:

TUESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Havana Area: Palace A.M.E. Church

St. Hebron Area: St. Hebron A.M.E. Church

WEDNESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 P.m.

Quincy Area: Mt. Zion C.M.E. Church

Scotland Area: St. James P.B. Church

Midway Area: Hagel Chapel A.M.E. Church

Chattahoochee Area: New Jerusalem Church

FRIDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Sycamore Area: St. James Missionary Baptist Church

PRECINCTS FOR ELECTION DAY

If you have wondered where you are to vote on November 3, here is a list of the precincts in Gadsden County. Simply look at your registration certificate and find your precinct number, then find the location of your polling place below:

PRECINCT NO.	PLACE
1	American Legion Hall in Quincy
2	Old vacant house--former store--near old mill site in Jamison
3	Barber's Store at Concord
4	City Hall in Havana
5	Joyner's Store in Midway
6	L.L. Owen's Store at Wetumpka
7	McBride Store at Sawdust
8	P.M. Johnson Store in Sycamore
9	Fire Station in Chattahoochee
10	Parramore's Store in Mr. Pleasant
11	Faircloth's store at Hardaway
12	City Hall at Greensboro
13	Armory in Quincy
14	Smith's Store at Hirson
15	Community House at Cretna

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. We welcome comments, criticisms, articles, and contributions to our paper. Without your ideas and financial support, we cannot continue to publish this paper. All articles must be in our office by 5:00 Wednesday afternoon for publication in that Friday's paper. Send articles and contributions to Florida Free Press, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Fla. Ph. 627-8458

* * * * * * *

SAMPLE BALLOT

Below is a part of the ballot you will be using on November third. Write your name on line provided on "stub no. 1", then mark a cross (X) next to the name of the man you wish to vote for. To vote for Jewel J. Dixie for Sheriff, write his name directly under Otho Edward's.

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
No. 8326 GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA STUB No. 1
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

First Class Citizen
Signature of Elector

a R. C
Initials of Issuing Official

SAMPLE BALLOT BENERAL ELECTION
No. 8326 GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA STUB No. 2
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

a B C
Initials of Issuing Official

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) on the square tt the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

ELECTORS
For President
and Vice-President
Vote for Group

REPUBLICAN	
BARRY GOLDWATER For President WILLIAM MILLER For Vice-President	
DEMOCRATIC	
LYNDON B. JOHNSON For President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY For Vice-President	X

SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY Vote for One	
OTHO EDWARDS (Dem.)	
JEWEL J. DIXIE	X

CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

Monday, the Social Studies Department presented a chapel program. The theme of the program was "The United Nations--the Hope of the World." An impressive skit was presented concerning the "why" of the United Nations.

The seniors completed the State Twelfth Grade Test Wednesday. We hope that they made a very good showing.

Tuesday and Wednesday, the Lions voted for Miss Carter-Parramore and her attendants. We are anxiously awaiting the results.

Homeroom mothers met with the chairman, Mrs. Ethel Stokes, Tuesday at 5 p.m. in the cafetorium.

Miss Senior is Dorothy Shaw. Her attendants are Shirley Wiggins and Lillian Green.

Miss Junior is Marion Gunn. Sallie williams and Loretta Siler are the attendants.

Miss sophomore is Peggy Webb. Virginia Barnes and Barbara Williams are the attendants.

Richard Anderson on 12-2, attended the Nationall Convention of the New Farmers of America in Atlanta, Georgia, October 4-8. Richard received a third place award of $50 for his dramatization of the Creation. Congratulations, Richard!

The office practice class under the direction of Miss B. Moore is busy addressing envelopes to be sent to citizens for the Gadsden County Tuberculosis and Health Center.

* * * * * * * * *

C. I. G. NEWS

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County met at 7:30 P.M. on Monday in the dining hall of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church. C.I.G. is currently engaged in making preparation for Jubilee Day (Nov. 3rd). The carpool committee reported that some sixty cars were available to furnish free transportation to voters. Sixty more cars are needed to adequately accomodate the expected voters. The chairman, Rev. Crutcher, is asking the entire community to join in the carpool project. He is asking all persons who have available cars to call in this information at 627-7244 (Mt. Moriah), or 627-8458 (Freedom House). There were two members coming from Chattahoochee. It was reported by the voter education committee that another citizenship class will be organized in Chattahoochee on this Wednesday night. The committee reported that many citizens taking advantage of the classes. The chairman challenged each C.I.G. member to put all of his effort toward getting every registered voter to the polls on Jubilee Day.

(Continued in next column)

C.I.G. News (Continued from left column.)

It was pointed out by the chairman and task force worker McVoy that every effort was begin made to assure justice for all on Jubilee Day.

C.I.G. is open to all interested citizens on each Monday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Dining Hall of Mt. Moriah Church.

* * * * * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH NEWS

On Saturday morning some of the members of the Red Circle and Sunshine Band motored to Perry, Florida to participate in the youth activities of the First Bethlehem Baptist Association. Both groups appeared on the morning program before the women delegates. The Red Circle very beautifully sang a selection on the talent program on Saturday night. Top places were won in the oratorical contest by two of our youth. Miss Annie D. Jackson won first place and Miss Alice Woodard received second place. The group was accompanied by Mrs. Addie B. Crutcher, Mrs. Julia Jackson and Mrs. Irene Barkley.

Sunday school will begin at its regular hour with Supt. L. Clary in charge. At 11:00 a.m. morning worship will begin, music will be rendered by Choir No. 1. Evening worship will begin at 6:00 p.m. Visitors are always invited to attend our services.

Weekly Schedule

SUNDAY, OCT. 18th: The Junior Matrons will meet at the patronage at 3:00 p.m. with Sister Crutcher, Sister Pauline Jones, president.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20th: All Children are urged to attend the Youth Prayer hour at 5:00 p.m., sister Irene Barkley in charge. On last week the bible story hour featured our pastor, Rev. Crutcher. The adult prayer hour is at 7:00 p.m. A sermonette will be preached by the pastor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22nd: Choir No. 2 will practice at the church at their ususl hour. All members are asked by president Marie Betsey to be present and on time. Bible study and teachers meeting is at 7:00 p.m.

* * * * * * * * *

VOTE ON

NOV. 3!

* * * * * * * * *

REMEMBER, HAVANA RESIDENTS: Registration books for the city elections are open now. Call 539-6236 for more information or for transportation.

QUINCY CORE SPEAKS

Quincy CORE members Johnny Watson, Betty Jackson & Linda Dixie attended the University of Florida --Mississippi football game in Gainesville on October 10. On the way, the group tested a filling station in Perry, Florida, to see if it had complied with the Civil Rights Law, which prohibits discrimination in filling stations. The group was refused permission to use the restroom at the station, and the attendant refused to give them a receipt for the gas they had bought.

Thursday night, the Quincy CORE held a special teenage "patic party" at the Royal Savoy. Despite the small crowd (due to the bad weather), the party was a success. We hope that many of those who were at the party will be at next week's CORE meeting.

We cordially invite you to attend our CORE meetings, Monday nights at 8 at Arnette Chapel. We need your help to make Quincy a better Quincy.

300 letters

* * * * * *

JEFFERSON COUNTY NEWS

CORE Task Force worker Sidney Daniels, in conjuntion with the Jefferson County voters League, assisted in the registration of over 900 new registrants in Jefferson County from August 26 to October 3. When Daniels entered Jefferson County on August 17, registration was at a standsdill. With only 638 Negro voters in the county, registration books were closed in an effort to keep more Negroes from registereng. Daniels, working with lawyers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, succeeded in having the books opened again.

Daniels then began a door-to-door canvassing of Negroes in the county. At first, only 43 Negroes agreed to go register when the books reopened. But soon after, people began coming from all parts of the county. On October 3, when the books closed, 1538 Negroes were registered to vote in Jefferson county. This represents over half of the eligible Negro voters in the county.

At present CORE task force workers in Jefferson County are involved in a "get out the vote" campaign, including the organizing of a carpool and cunducting voter education classes. Daniels reports that he expects a large turnout on election day and he soon expects that the changes he and the local citizens of Jefferson county have been working for will become realities.

Congratulations to worker Daniels for a job well done.

MINISTER ARRESTED IN MONTICELLO

Rev. Major Gaffney, of Monticello, Florida, was arrested on Sept. 23 for "improper parking", while transporting Negroes to the registrar's office to register. He had been assisting CORE worker Sidney Daniels in the Jefferson County voter registration drive.

Rev. Gaffney reports that he was followed two miles by a deputy sheriff, then arrested for improper parking. He was released after posting a ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR cash bond. His trial ws set for Dec. 21. We can see from this misuse of law enforcement powers that intimidation and discrimination is not limited to Gadsden County, but is present all over northern Florida.

* * * * * * * * *

MADISON COUNTY NEWS

On Wednesday morning at 9:00 a.m. 63 students and 5 parents met with the Madison County School Board. The purpose of the student's presence was to impress upon the board the need to provide better educational facilities for Negro children.

The group made several suggestions, some of which were: 'More textbooks, athletic equipment, an auditorium, a foreign language added to the curriculum of the high school, more frequent visits to the schools by the superintendent, roof repairs, a change in the name of the Madison County and Greenville Training Schools to more appropriate names, and the initiation of a plan to integrate the entire Madison County school system by the 1965-66 school year.

The board stated that they would take the suggestions under consideration and inform the group as so their decisions as soon as possible.

Freedom Fighters Attend Grand Jury Hearing .

On Wednesday, Oct. 7, Jacquelyn Franklin, Aadie Jones, Wanza Gallon, Lula M. Pride and Mike Geison met with the Madison County Grand Jury in an attem pt to get an indictment against Tommie Edwards, owner of the White Top restaurant in Madison.

The group hoped to get an indictment because Edwards charged them $1.50 for coca-colas and threatened to kill Geison recently when the group attempted to eat at the restaurant.

At this time, it is not known if the grand Jury returned an indictment against Edwards.

FREEDOM NOW* FREEDOM NOW*

FREEDOM NOW!!!

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 15 NOVEMBER 6, 1964

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

RECORD NUMBER VOTE IN ELECTION!

OVER 3500 NEGROES VOTE.

November third was a great day for the newly registered citizens of Gadsden County. On this day over 9000 citizens voted, almost half of whom were Negroes. Negro voters flocked to the polls all day long, and waited in line with white voters, waiting to express their choice for president of the United States and for the other important offices that were to be decided in the election.

Supervisor of Registration J. Love Hutchinson conducted the election fairly and, on the whole, did an excellent job. However, city police and deputy sheriffs, together with a few election officials,uused every method in their power to discourage Negroes from voting. Cars participating in the transporting of Negroes to the polls were stopped by police, searched, and drivers were threatened with arrest.

The unofficial results of the election are as follows; Lyndon B. Johnson, 4376 votes, Barry Golewater, 4566. However, there still remain almost 500 absentee ballots to be counted, so the election could go either way. Jewel J. Dixie, Negro write-in candidate for sheriff, received 1529 votes, while Otho Edwards received 6328 votes. Thus Mr. Dixie received about 20% of the total vote, a high number for a write-in candidate. It is estimated that he would have received close to 4600 votes if his name had appeared on the ballot.

NFCEP PREDICTS NEGRO VOTING MAJORITY IN 1965

CORE task force workers working with the North Florida Citizenship Education Project report that extimates show that Gadsden county will have more Negro voters than white voters by the 1966 elections. It is expected that there will be 8000 Negro voters by October of 1965, and over 10,000 by the elections in 1966.

* * * * * * * *

JEWEL DIXIE SAYS THANKS

I would like to thank everyone who gave me their support and vote during my write-in capaign for sheriff. We lost, and won, for this is only a beginning.

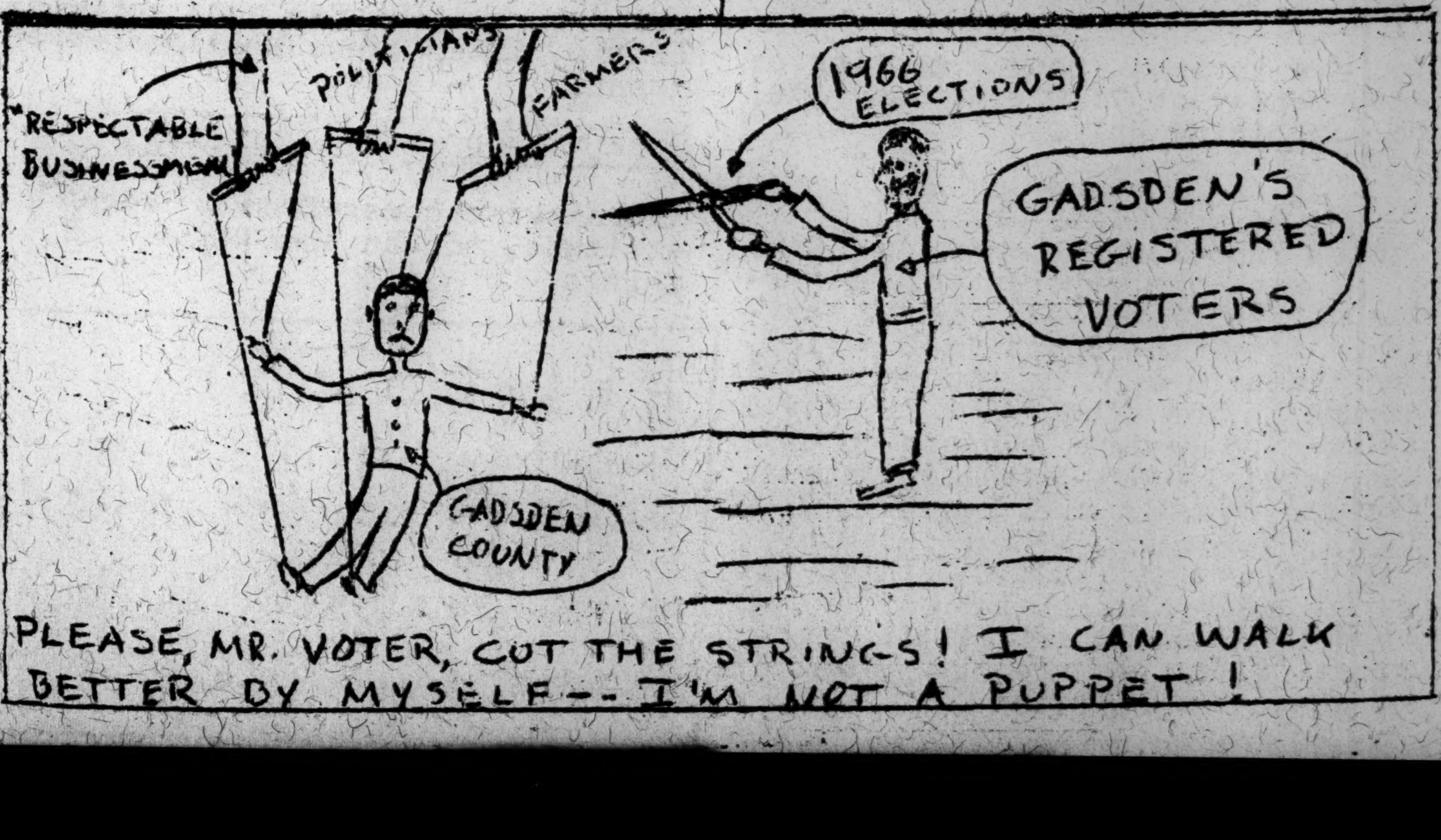
Thanks
Jewel Jerome Dixie

* * * * * * * *

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, QUINCY, Florida. We welcome criticisms, comments or articles for our paper. We also welcome financial contributions, since it is only with your support that we can continue to publish this paper. Send contributions and articles to

FLORIDA FREE PRESS
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

FREEDOM NOW...FREEDOM NOW.........



PLEASE, MR. VOTER, CUT THE STRINGS! I CAN WALK BETTER BY MYSELF--I'M NOT A PUPPET!

CORE SPEAKS

Gadsden CORE has been busy canvassing all areas of Gadsden County. Since we have accomplished a part of our goal, we can see a new day now.

The Testing Project on the findings of discriminating facilities was interrupted by a more important project (a get out to vote canvass). Now that the canvass is over, we will again find ourselves on the road toward making Quincy the Quincy we see in the future.

Monday Quincy CORE agreed to send three representatives to the Southern Regional Conference in Durham, North Carolina. The representatives are Johnny Watson, Betty Jackson, and Francina Moore. The conference in convening Nov. 6 and 7th.

As you know Quincy CORE is an interracial group organized to remove the color line. Quincy CORE'S doors are open to all people who have the desire to work for the new tomorrow.

* * * * * * * * *

C. I. G. NEWS

On Monday night vice - president Robinson presided over the meeting. Persons present engaged themselves in making final plans for Jubilee Day. The signs for the cars were inspected and funds for gas were turned in. The drivers in the car pool familiarized themselves with transportations rules.

The Chairman, Rev. Crutcher, wants to take this opportunity to thank all C. I. G. members, local citizens and white freinds who aided us on Jubilee Day with transportation, gas, money, food and words and prayers of encouragement. The group salutes all citizens who were responsible enough to exercise their right to vote on Nov. 3rd.

You are invited to our meeting on each Monday at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Moriah Dining Hall.

* * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH NEWS

Sunday School will begin at 9:45 a. m. with the superintendent taking charge of the devotional service. After the devotional period, the teachers and the students will engage in the study of 2 Timothy 1 6-14. The general subject to be discussed is "An Unashamed Witness" Morning worship will begin at 11:00 a.m. Music will be furnished by the Junior and Rosebud Choirs. The Junior ushers will also serve at both the morning and evening services. Visitors are always welcome to attend our services.

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPEN AGAIN MONDAY

Registration books will be open again this Monday. The office will be open 9-12 a.m. and 2-5 pm. on Monday at the Gadsden County Times Office at 15 S. Madison St., across from the Fire Station.

If you haven't registered yet, you should register Monday. In 1966 there will be serveral importan elections coming up, and you should be registered. Remember -- if you want to vote, you must register first.

* * * * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH WEEKLY ADTIVITIES

Sunday, Nov. 8th all ladies are urged to attend the general mission meeting which will meet at 3:00 p. m. at the church. The meeting will concern itself with the following major issure: (1) Thanksgiving Baskets, (2). Donation Day, of officers. The deaconess board will meet at 4:30 p. m. at the parsonage with Rev. & Mrs. J. T. Ctutcher. Sister Ethel Bryant, president is urging all deaconnes to be present and on time.

Tuesday, Nov. 10th: "Men ought always to pray." All children of the church and community are invited to attend the Youth Prayer hour at 5:00 p. m. A Bible Story will be presented by Rev. Crutcher during the Story Hour. The Adult Prayer Serivee will begin at 7:00 p.m.

WEdensday, Nov. 11th: The senior choir will practice at 7:30 p.m. at the church. The president, Sitster Carrie Gordon is askig all members to be present and on time.

Thursday, Nov. 12: All Sunday School teachers are to meet with Supt. Clary at 7:00 p. m. for Bible study.

Saturday, Nov. 14th: The Rosebud Choir will practice at 8:00 p. m. All parents are asked to have your children present for this activity Little Sister Debra Williams, president.

WEEKLY THOUGHT

"Thanksgive comes from a right attitude, not an abundance of things."

REGISTER

MONDAY, 9-12 & 2-5
GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES
OFFICE
15 S. MADISON, QUINCY

TO VOTE, YOU MUST REGISTER!

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 16 NOVEMBER 13, 1964

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

NFCEP PLANS HUGE PROGRAM FOR GADSDEN COUNTY

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project is planning a huge program for Gadsden County. Through this program we hope to make Gadsden the place we all hope and pray for, the place where all men have an equal opportunity to live a happy and fruitful life.

The program will begin with "Operation Dialogue", through which we hope to find what YOU would like to see done in Gadsden. CORE task force workers, members of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County, and members of Quincy CORE will be visiting you soon, to talk with you about your community. We will try to find the things that you want to see changed.

The project will try to accomplish, among other things, the following goals in the near future:

1. Paving of streets in Negro areas of town.
2. Getting a lunchroom for Stevens Elementary School and other schools in the county.
3. Setting up Freedom Schools to teach Negroes new skills, so that they may get better jobs with better pay.
4. Getting white businesses in Gadsden county to hire more Negroes as cashiers, clerks, salesmen, and supervisors.
5. Improving conditions at the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee.
6. Desegregation of all restaurants, motels, movie theatres, and of all schools in Gadsden County.
7. Getting all qualified Negro citizens registered to vote, so that in 1966 we can elect men who will represent all the people, not just the whites of Gadsden County.

To accomplish these goals, the North Florida Citizenship Education Project needs everyone's help. We can make Gadsden County a wonderful place to live for all citizens, black and white, rich and poor. Give us your support, and soon we will see a new day and a new Gadsden County.

FREEDOM NOW!

WE WANT TO KNOW WHY....

(a letter to the free press by an employee of the Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee. This man wished to have his name withheld, since printing his name might cause him to lose his job.)

We want to know why Negro Patients are forced to work 8 hours a day in a hot laundry, when they are supposed to be sick. We want to know why only a few whites work in the laundry, and why these whites are given all the easy tasks.

We want to know why Negro attendants receive much less that white attendants doing the same work or less work. We want to know why we are called "boy" and "girl" by our white bosses, when we are as old as they are.

We want to know why Negro patients are forced to walk outside, in the rain, wind, and cold to get to their lunchrooms, while white patients have lunchrooms in their buildings and can stay inside.

Yes, we want to know why we are treated like second-class citizens, and we are ready to find the answer It is time for us to join together and demand better conditions for us and the Negro patients, to demand fair and equal treatment. We will not ask why much longer -- we will join hands and fight against the evils of segregation and discrimination in the Florida State Hospital, and we will not give up until we win!

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS needs your help. If we are to continue to publish our paper, we need your contribution. Come by our office on Adams St. and give what you can to help u

---

REGISTER

MONDAYS -- 9 AM - 12 NOON
2 - 5 P.M.

GO TO GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES OFFICE
(ACROSS FROM CITY HALL)

REMEMBER ...
YOU MUST REGISTER BEFORE YOU CAN VOTE!

FREEDOM FOR GADSDEN COUNTY

What was the meaning of the election of 1964 in Gadsden County? What is the meaning of the relativly small margin that Goldwater carried the county by, and what is the meaning of Jewel Dixie's impressive showing in the county election? This year's election was like no other in the history of Gadsden county for the simple reason that this was the first election in which Negroes played such an important role. On November 3 thousands of Negroes went to the polls and made their displeasure for the racist policies of Goldwater known by voting almost unanimously for Johnson. Echoes of this reaction reverberated throughout the nation as the Negro vote contributed to Johnson's lopsided victory. In places other than the south, politicians aware of the importance of the Negro vote, planned their platforms stressing civil rights and opening of employment opportunities for black people.

In Gadsden County, politicians from this election on will have to campaign on a platform of civil rights also if they wish to get elected. The days of the second-class Negro citizen in the county are just about gone. With the vote comes power and with power comes respect. No longer will a man be arrested because he is a Negro. No longer will the sheriff be allowed to harass people on election day because they played a part in the large increase in Negro registration. No longer will industries coming into the county provide only whites with jobs. No longer will restaurants be permitted to refuse to serve Negroes. No longer will black children have to be content with second class segregated education. No longer will Negro police be allowed to arrest only Negroes; a cop is supposed to enforce the law for everybody. No longer will the farmers be able to exploit their workers with no fear of government action. In short, a new day will be dawning; a day when all citizens of the county share equally both the responsibilities and the benefits of life in Florida and the United States.

* * * * * * * *

NEW OFFICE

The Gadsden County Citizenship Project has moved its offices to Adams Street. The move was made necesary by the need for larger office space to accomodate the increase work load of the expanded project. Included in the office will be a small community center open to all citizens of Gadsden County. Everyone is invited to come up and have a look around. The office is located next to "Robinson's Pool Room".

HELLO FREEDOM LOVERS.....

This is the voice of a fellow Freedom Lover. I arrived in your little town on Sunday, and have already met a few of the wonderful people living here. I must extend high praise to the many persons who work so hard to organize such a successful Get Out To Vote Campaign. I might add that this campaign was the best organized in the South. This is the kind of cooop-eration we would like to always receive If each county would put as much push into it as you have we could quickly rid the United States of the evils of second class citizenship, and the other evils of segregation and discrimination. It is with this kind of co-operation we hope to help you organize in such a way that Mr. Charlie will respect in the following directions of prOgram:

I. One-hundred per cent Voter Registration.

II. The best organized political organization in the Couth.

III. The best School System in the United States via way of Freedom Schools.

IV. The highest usage of public Facilities in Florida.

V. The best organized community in the world.

VI. Freedom of our poor enslaved white brothers.

This program can only have success if you Freedom Lovers push until you can't push anymore and then you push some more. Then and only then will you rid this county. of this segregated way of life.

Yours for Freedom Now

Spiver W. Gordon
CORE Field Secretary

* * * * * * *

PROJECT EXPANSION

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project was beefed up by the arrival of two new CORE workers and a Field Secretary. The workers, Ed Doss and Arlene Bock have just completed a tour of duty in Mississippi. Miss Bock will begin a program of Community Center development. Mr. Doss has been assigned to aid Stuart Wechsler in the Chattahooshee area.

The new Field Secretary, Mr. Spiver Gordon, has come to Florida from Louisiana. Mr. Gordan in out lining his program stressed the importance of community organization. He will try to organize new CORE Chapters and strenghthen existing ones throughout the state.

Mary

Marvin

Please Return

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 19 DECEMBER 4, 1964

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

CHATTAHOOCHEE AND QUINCY COMMUNITY CENTERS NEED YOUR HELP!

Many things are needed desperately for the Community Center in Chattahoochee and Freedom Hall in Quincy. We desperately need chairs, lumber, paint, tables, bookshelves, books, magazines, pencils, paper, crayons, toys, nursery furniture, and, of course, MONEY. It is impossible to have a complete program without your help. If you have anything you can give us to help out, please call 627-8458 or come by Freedom Hall in Quincy, or come by the Community Center in Chattahoochee.

These centers are yours, and if they are to continue and grow, you must support them. Even a small contribution will help; whether it be a nickle or a dime, an old chair or table, a notebook you don't need any more, or last month's magazines. Support your community Centers with everything you can!

****

NEWS FLASH!!

Did you know that on last Friday representatives of the Civic Interest group were refused permission to make a tour of the county jail? Why was this so? Aren't we citizens of Gadsden county? Isn't it our right as taxpaying citizens to tour a public facility? We WILL NOT stop here with this refusal.

****

FREEDOM LIBRARY OPENS IN QUINCY

The Freedom Library, located in Freedom Hall on South Adams Street will formally open this Monday. Almost 1000 books on all subjects are in the library, and all citizens of Quincy are invited to come read, browse, or check out books. The library will be open every afternoon from 1 p.m. until 10 p.m., including Sundays.

Also in the library is an excellent record collection, including jazz, classical, folk, and popular music.

Come by and visit your library--we welcome all visitors, no matter your interests or age.

****

RADIO-TV CLASS TO CONTINUE

The Radio and TV service class sponsored by Freedom Hall will continue this Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams St. If you are interested in learning a new trade, come to this class Tuesday. For more information, call 627-8458.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

JOIN CORE

MEETINGS MONDAYS AT 7 P.M.
AT
FREEDOM HALL on S. ADAMS ST.

TALENT SHOW

Come one, come all. The first social event of the season will be held at Chattahoochee Community Center this Friday night. It will feature some of the most talented entertainers in Chattahoochee. Come out and see pig meat McCray, the famous comedian. Come out and see the fantastic dancing team of Walter and Sam. Hear the golden tones of Betty Martin, and many other famous Chattahoocheans. Don't forget, come to the big talent show Friday night.

****

FREEDOM HALL PLANS BIG PROGRAM

Plans far underway by the North Florida Citizenship Education Project and Quincy CORE for an extensive program for the Quincy area. Included in the plan is a Negro history class for elementary school children, an arts and crafts class for older children, and a nursery school for children of mothers who work in downtown Quincy.

It is planned that these projects will begin within two weeks, if enough money for supplies is available. Watch the Free Press for more information on these programs.

REGISTER!
TO
VOTE

MONDAYS 9-12 A.M.
2-3 P.M.
AT
GADSDEN COUNTY
TIMES OFFICE
(ACROSS FROM FIRE
STATION)

PROGRESSIVE CLUB FORMED

A meeting at the Chattahoochee Community Center this Wednesday was the scene of the formation of an adult group formed to aid the center in its activities. Mrs. Altomese Jackson was elect4d president of the organization; Janette Langston, Secretary; Mrs. Ruby Graham, Recording Secretary; and Mr. John Spieghts, Finance Secretary. The group, to be named the Progressive Club, has stated that its main function will be fund-raising to help maintain the Center program. It will also take part in planning the program and helping to carry it out. Some of the plans made for the Center are a sewing class and a recreation period for pre-school children.

Mrs. Jackson expressed the hope that many more citizens of Chattahoochee would become members of the club. She stated that unless the people of the community get behind the center and support it, it did not stand a chance of success. Meetings are to be held the first Wednesday of each month at the Center, and everyone is asked to attend the meeting.

****

HEATER PROJECT

by Betty Martin

Myers McCray and others are trying to raise $35.00 for the purpose of buying a gas heater for the Chattahoochee Community Center. Since it is a worthy cause, we feel that if you are called for a donation you should give freely to this cause.

Many activities will be held to raise money for the heater. The plans are as follows:

1. Talent Show
2. Square Dance
3. Hootenanny
4. Formal Dance

There will be an admission to all of these activiteis, so when the time comes, give freely.

It's your center, not ours, why not make the best of it?

****

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. The Press welcomes letters, articles, and criticisms of all sorts. We also welcome financial help, since this paper is published only with your help. Send all articles and contributions to: FLORIDA FREE PRESS, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday evening to appear in that Friday's publication.

REGISTER

C. I. G. NEWS

Calling all citizens of Gadsden. Calling all Freedom Loving citizens of Gadsden. This is C.I.G.'s call to you. Will you answer this call by joining this group on Monday night at 7:30 p.m? How can we operate as first class citizens for a better county without your cooperation? C.I.G. is striving to enroll 500 new members by Jan. 1. You may join as either an associate member or an active member. The associate member pays $1 to join and support the group, Whereas the active member pays $1 to join and $1 per month dues and works actively with the organizations projects. We call all people to join, rich and poor, black and white. CIG urges you to join today and participate in "Operation Citizenship", with its three point program of voter registration, citizenship education, and general county improvement.

****

QUINCY CORE NEWS

By Francina Moore

At its meeting Monday night, Quincy CORE decided that on this Saturday members of CORE would test public facilities in Chattahoochee. It was noted that in the past, Negroes had been refused service in all of Chattahoochee's restaurants.

Plans were made for a party, t be held on December 21. The part is to be held at the Royal Savo in Quincy, and a contribution wil be asked of everyone who attends.

Methods of raising money to support CORE's projects were discusse Linda Dixie reported on the progres of the stamp project. Miss Dixie reported that it is hoped that the group will soon be able to use the stamps th get office equipment of some sort.

It was pointed out that many items are still needed for Freedom Hall, especially chairs and tables. A request was made to all members to contribute at least one chair by next week.

Quincy CORE invites all Freedom-Loving people to join with us to bring equality to Quincy. Meetingss are held each Monday night at 7:00 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams Street. Come join us. Even if you are unable to directly participate in our projects, your ideas and financial support is welcomed.

****

OPERATION DIALOGUE CONTINUES

Initial results form "Operatio Dialogue", a program designed t find what the citizens of Quincy want, indicate that the three most important issues in the minds of Quincy residents are better schools paved streets, and better job opportunities.

The project will continue until all 500 houses in the area are done

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 20 N. F. C. E. P. December 11, 1964

CORE OFFICES BURNED

Six fires, set by an arsonist in the headquarters of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project did some damage to three rooms in the six room suite. According to police an anonymous tip was phoned in to the Department of Public Safety at about 3:30 a.m. Tuesday morning. On arrival firemen found six fires burning. The flames were extinguished within twenty minutes of the first alarm. The blazes, started with Kerosene soaked rubbish, did some damage to the floors and furnishings. In addition some reports and papers appeared to have been deliberately destroyed by the arsonist.

CORE workers were aroused out of their beds at 4:00 a.m. and were told of the fire. Mr. Spiver Gordon, on viewing the work of the arsonist, said, "Florida at one time had the reputation of being one of the better of the Southern States, but this proves that the haters in Florida have come out of the same rotten barrel as those in Mississippi and Alabama." He emphasised the fact that although the records were destroyed, duplicates of everything were available and that the arsonist had "wasted his time." He did not scare us and he did not inconvenience us.

Mr. Gordon commended the Department of Public Safety on the prompt and efficient way in which they handled the situation.

TERROR IN HAVANA

Four Gadsden Negroes Sunday attempted to eat at the Havana Terminal diner in Havana, and were refused service, then threatened with a shotgun.

Johnny Watson, Voncille Gibson, Charlie Hall, and Steve Hendley arrived at the diner at 3:30 p. m. A waitress barred their entrance to the diner, which is required by law to serve people of all races. Several minutes later the manager arrived, removed his shotgun from his car, and loaded it. Watson and Miss Gibson were held at gunpoint in a telephone booth while employees of the diner and a nearby filling station attacked a white CORE observer standing across the street. The observer, Miss Arlene Bock, was thrown to the pavement, and her camera was ripped from around her neck.

Watson and Miss Gibson were taken inside the filling station and were threatened with death. Finally, after being held for almost and hour, they were released, but were told by the manager, "If any nigger ever comes to my place, someone will go to hell. As long as I can pull a trigger, no nigger will ever use the front door of my place."

Miss Bock's camera was later returned to her, but the case was completely destroyed and the film had been removed.

White bystanders hurled insults at Miss Bock and the Negroes, and several times the cry "Kill them, kill them!" was heard.

The group left at approximately 5 p.m., and, after consulting with their lawyers, they attempted to have charges brought against the manager and employees of the diner. However, County Prosecutor Lines refused to issue warrants for their arrest. Thursday morning the group

Terror in Havana (continued)

went to Tallahassee to have the state prosecutor issue warrants. A lawsuit is being considered b the group against the county fo failure to uphold law and order.

A complaint was filed with th Federal Bureau of Investigation. and agents quickly investigated.

Monday afternoon Richard Williams, white CORE volunteer, was arrested in Havana while taking the group to Quincy for interrogation b the FBI. He was charged with "Improper Drivers License," though he had on his person a valid drivers' license at the time of his arrest.

Williams was held in the Gadsden county jail for two days, and while in jail Williams was beaten by whites who were released from their cells as Williams was taken to a cell.

Tuesday night a protest rally was held in Havana. The meeting demanded the immediate relaese of Williams, the arrest of the men at the diner, and the immediate desegregation of the diner. The people of Havana demanded that la and order must be upheld, and that illegal and discriminatory treatment of Negroes must stop in Gadsden county.

Wednesday a group of Havana residents met to determine what action to take to bring about the realization of the demands of Havana's citizens. The group decided upon several direct and indirect techniques to be used to end discrimination and segregation in Havana, and to bring justice to Gadsden county.

REGISTER!
MONDAYS . 9-12AM 12-5PM
CALL 627 8458 FOR
FREE TRANSPORTATION

GROUP CHARGED $7.11 FOR HAM SANDWICHES

Miss Linda Dixie and Mr. Herbert Knight, Jr., both of Quincy, Were charged $7.11 for a ham sandwich at B & B restaurant in Quincy this week. After demanding that the money be refunded, Quincy CORE began negotiations with the management, but to no avail. It was decided that direct action was needed, and an "eat-in" was instigated. Approximately 15 Negroes filed into the restaurant Saturday afternoon, and the restaurant decided to close rather than to serve them.

Tuesday a negotiation committee from Quincy CORE attempted to discuss the matter with the manager, but were again told that the management had nothing to discuss. The committee demanded that the $7.11 be refunded, that discriminatory treatment of Negroes end, and that Negro employees released as a result of the incident be immediately re-hired.

Wednesday a letter was received from a "representative" of the management. It stated that none of the demands of CORE would be met, and further stated, "The management would rather have a bunch of hogs eat there than you and your kind."

Quincy CORE reports that direct action will continue at the restaurant this week and until their demands are met.

****

GALLOWAYS REFUSES SERVICE

Three young Negro ladies were prevented from eating at Galloways restaurant in Chattahoochee last Saturday afternoon. The three, Mrs Annette Harriston, Mrs. Gloria Jones, and Mrs. Charity Marlowe, decided to get a hamburger while in uptown Chattahoochee. As they approached the restaurant a waitress rushed to the door and locked it. This is just the latest in a long series of incidents at this particular place. Galloways continues to flaunt the legality and morality of the Civil Rights Bill.

****

MANY THINGS STILL NEEDED FOR COMMUNITY CENTERS

Many items are still needed for the Community Center in Chattahoochee and Freedom Hall in Quincy. We still need chairs, tables, paper, pencils, art supplies, books, records, table and floor lamps, envelopes, stamps, and anything else that the community is able and willing to donate. We wish to thank those who have contributed, and we hope that they will continue to support the program in Gadsden county in the future.

Of course, we can always use financial help. If you have a quarter or fifty cents you could spare, give it to your community center. They are YOUR centers.

CLARKS REFUSES TO SERVE -- VISITORS THREATENED WITH KNIFE

Four visitors from Winter Haven Florida stopped at Clarks Motor Court in Quincy Saturday for lunch. A man who appeared to be the manager appeared and told the waitress to tell the visitors to leave. The man then picked up a chair and menacingly approached the group, and yelled "Get out!" Another white man pulled out a knife and approached the group, chasing them to their car. The group left without being served.

The incident was reported to the NFCEP office, and lawyers are presently planning legal action against the extablishment.

****

QUINCY CORE TO PRESENT "ANYTHING GOES" BARBEQUE

Quincy CORE is planning an "anything goes" barbeque over Christmas vacation. The party will be given December 21 at 7:30 p.m. at Joanne's Place in Quincy.

Quincy CORE welcomes everyone to this gala event. All proceeds will go toward financing the program of Quincy CORE, and donations will be accepted at the door.

Come out on December 21 and have a ball. You're all invited.

****

RADIO-TV CLASS TO CONTINUE

The Radio and TV service class sponsored by Freedom Hall will continue this Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams St. If you are interested in learning a new trade, come to this class Tuesday. For more information, call 627-8458.

****

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project; Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. The PRESS welcomes letters, articles, and criticisms of all sorts. We also welcome financial help, since this paper is published only with your help. Send all articles and contributions to: FLORIDA FREE PRESS, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday evening to appear in that Friday's publication.

****

OPERATION DIALOGUE CONTINUES

Members of Quincy CORE and the NFCEP task force continue work on "Operation Dialogue" this week.

If a CORE worker comes to your house this week, tell him what you want so see done in Quincy. We want to know what you think is important, since it is your city.

****

FIGHT FOR YOUR FREEDOM--JOIN CORE

If you can't join , help us in [illegible]RCOME

WE SHALL OVERCOME

We the staff workers of CORE have a message for the people of Gadsden County, both black and white, friend and enemy. There is a shadow over this county. A shadow that casts a pall over the lives of every man, woman and child that draws breath. It is the pall that is caused when hate rules the lives of the people. We do not say that the majority of whites are governed by hate, but we do say that for too long the hate of a few has remained unchecked like a canecrous growth just below the surface. The decent people, the ministers, the respectable businessmen, the Christian working people have too long reacted to the injustices done to the Negro people with a shrug of the shoulder or the cry of the helpless, "what can one man do?" They have turned their backs on the suffering of the black people. They have closed their eyes to the brutalities committed by the supposedly "respectable businessmen" of the county, A CORE worker was beaten and threatened with death on the farm of a "respectable businessman." This farmer has a long line of brutalities to his credit, but he is white and he is rich and so at one time he was elected to a county post by the white people of this county. Depency had nothing to do with this decision. On this man's farm and on others people work for low wages and under deplorable conditions But the respectable white people say that these things are necessary to keep the county wealthy and thus they excuse this inhuman behavior.

Restaurants in Chattahoochee and Havana have refused to comply with the Civil Rights Bill, when Negroes have come seeking service. Owners have threatened them with death, assaulted them and cursed them. Why don't the County officials demand that these men obey the law, a law which is both legally and morally right? What are the whites of this county waiting for? Are they waiting for someone to be killed for wanting something to eat?

In the past CORE workers have been beaten, jailed under false pretenses and harrassed continually. Whites have excused thes incidents, saying that we were outside agitators. But we were just trying to get people out to register. Our work was condoned and we were congratulated by the government of the United States. Yet we were beaten, arrasted and not one white man raised his voice in protest.

Now as the Season of the Savior comes upon us Gadsden County has been visited by a rise in tension. As the spirit of love descends upon the rest of the country, the spirit of hate has reared its ugly head into clear view in Quincy. The office burning, the beatings, and threats if left unchecked will lead only to one thing......deaths. The whites of this county should realize that if they do nothing to end this tension b correcting these conditions, that when the blood is spitt, it will be on their hands.

We Shall Overcome (Continued)

We would also like the people who have burnt our office, the one's who have beaten us on the farms and the ones who have threatened us with death, to know that we do not fear the flames, we do not shirk from the blows of hatred, and if death takes one of us, two more will take his place. We shall not only remain in Gadsden County, we will persevere, we shall not only continue our activities , but WE SHALL OVERCOME.

****

FREEDOM DAY IN LIBERTY COUNTY

For the first time since Reconstruction a drive is on in Liberty County to get all eligible Negroes registered to vote. Meetings have been held in St. Lukes Church near Bristol to acquaint the people with the importance and method of registration. On Saturday, December 12, 1964 history will be made when Liberty County has its first Freedom Day. Many Negroes from all over the county have expressed the wish to go down to the registration office and have their name out on the books. The FBI and Justice Department along with many newspapers have been notified of the coming Freedom Day.

****

DEPUTY THREATENS CORE FIELD SECREATRY

Tuesday night at approximately 10:30 Mr. Spiver Cordon, Field Secretary for CORE, went to the Gadsden County jail in Quincy to post bond for Richard Williams, CORE volunteer. Mr. Gordon politely asked to post bond, and Deputy Sheriff Robert Martins began accusing Mr. Gordon of "Threatening" him and "cursing " him. Mr. Gordon denied the charges, and Martins then picked up a club and approached Mr. Gordon with it menacingly. Martins stated "I ought to lay you out!" Mr. Gordon calmly folded his arms and said "go ahead". Martins again threatened Mr. Gordon, and then put down the club.

Mr. Gordon stated that he did not appreciate being treated in this way, since he had approached Martins in a gentlemanly manner.

C.I.G. NEWS

Members of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County are in the process of a gigantic memebeship drive and survey of needed community improvements as voiced by this county. Five hundred (500) questionnaires have been distributed within the next two weeks 1,000 more questionnaires will be distributed to ministers and local citizens throughout the county. This material will be tabulated and presented by the first of the year.

The group ws also working untiringly to reach the 500 members ship mark by January 1965. Seven new memberships were presented at the last meeting. A report was given by the president on the meeting with ex-gov. Collins.

C.I.G. is inviting all citizens who are interested in the improvement of this county to meet with them on each Monday at 7:30 p.m.

****

CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

by Linda Dixie

Friday, the Lions began taking their first semester examination.

The Glee Club and Band presented their annual Christmas Recital; "Behold The Star," Friday night.

The Lions received the first edition of the "lion's Echo"Tuesday, December 8.

Our first home basket ball game will be held Saturday night, December 11 in the school gymnasium. Come cheer the roaring Lions to victory.

****

MT. MORIAH CELEBRATES MEN'S DAY

The brotherhood of Mt. Moriah under the chairmanship of Deacon Lefall Clary is presenting its annual Men's Day Program on this Sunday. The entire church activities will be under the leadership of the men of the church and men of the community. Sunday School will begin at 9:45 a.m. Morning Worship will begin at 11:00 a.m. with the prayer period. Laymen speakers will be featured during morning services. The Reverend Mr. Carl Allen Thoman, world traveler, author, teacher, and Christian minister will be featured as the guest speaker at the afternoon service, which will be held at 5:00 p.m. The men of Mt. Moriah along with the general membership welcome visitors at each of these services.

****

JOIN HANDS FOR FREEDOM AND
EQUALITY NOW.......

JOIN CORE.
Meetings Mondays at 7, Freedom Hall

MT. MORIAH WEEKLY SCHEDULE

MONDAY: The Christmas Program Committee is asking all children of the church to practice at 5:30 p.m.

TUESDAY: Youth Proyer Hour is at 5:00 p.m. with Sister Irene Barkley serving as directress. All adults are invited to the adult Prayer Hour at 7:00 p.m.

THURSDAY: All Sunday school teachers are urged to attend Bible Study at 7:30 p.m. The senior choir will meet at 7:30 p.m. for their regular practice.

****

CALL FOR FREEDOM

If you believe in Justice and equality, that laws are made for all men, regardless of race, call the County Prosecutor, Mr. W. D. Lines, call the manager of the Truck Terminal Diner, Mr. Rannie Forehand. Use your freedom of speech to demand justice now Write to demand Forehands arrest. Let these men know where you stand now: Help bring freedom to Havana now.

****

GADSDEN COUNTY JAIL CONDITIONS

There are a few things that should be called to the attention of the public about conditions in the Gadsden County Jail.

Why do prisoners live in the stench of rotten food; in the dampness of wet floors, in the darkness of windowless cells? And why must they eat with their fingers when there is no soap to wash with?

Why do jailers let some prisoners beat others?

What kind of deputies do we have who are afraid to give their names, who threaten people with clubs if they come to bail anyone out of jail? Why do certain deputies dislike getting out of bed to do their duty if necessary? Why does the jailer find it necessary to carry a blackjack in his hip pocket? Why do the deputies swear so much?

Is Gadsden County Jail being run by competent officials? Perhaps someone who is a better judge of this than I can explain these things to me.

Charles R. Williams

****

REGISTER!!

TO
VOTE

CALL
627-8458

FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 28 N.F.C.E.P. JANUARY 23, 1965

Civil Rights Act of 1964

THE ACT

(This is the first in a series of articles concerning the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its effevt upon the people of North Florida)

There are eleven parts or Titles in the Civil Rights Act 1964. Each ones has a special purpose designed to assure all Americans, regardless of color, that their rights under the Constitution will not be violated.

Title II of the Civil Rights Act deals with publics accommodations such as hotels and motels, restaurants, lunch counters, movie houses, gasoline stations, theaters and stadiums....so long as the covered facilities either effect interstate commerce in there operation, or are supported in their discriminatory practices by State action."

The Title states that "Discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin is specifically forbidden in the types of establishments mentioned above, it also states that "..../no person may intimidate threaten or coerce anyone for the purpose of interfering with the rights created by this title."

Simply put the Title means that a person cannot be turned away from any public accommodation because he is a Negro.

If a restaurant owner violates the law he can be brought to court by a citizen or the Attorney General of the United States.

Throughout the South Restaurants are serving Negroes. In Gadsden County, particularly in Quincy, most of the cafes, restaurants and lunch counties are opening their doors to Negroes. One restaurant owner (who does not wish to have his name mentioned) stated that "The Bill is the best thing that could have happened to us. A lot of us wanted to desegregate a long time ago, but we were afraid. Now the Bill has given us the reason to open our doors to all people." Of course, there are still some restaurants owners in Florida who feel that they can moch both the morality of the Act and the Federal Government. CORE has been testing to determine which restaurants still discrimate.

When the time comes this information will be forewarded to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and appropriate action will be taken. The owners of these restaurants, such as Clarks Motors Court in Quincy, B. and B. Cafe in River Junction and the Havana Truckstop face fines of up to $200 per day if they continue to refuse service to Negroes.

The doors have been opened---use them. If any difficulties are encountered write a letter to the Justice Department of the United States, Washington 25, D.C. or contact CORE at Ma. 7-8458.

Remember it is your right to eat wherever you chose.

* * * * * * * *

CAPITAL CITY CRUELTY?

This week a CORE task Force worker visited the Tallahassee Welfare office. She was shocked and angered to find that the capital city of Florida does not have free medical care for some of its most needy families. In order to qualify for the very limited services offered by "Vocational Rehabiliatation" a citizen must first bring a statement from a physician. "But how does that help those who do not have the money to pay for the doctors examination? She asked Mrs. Miller, a supervisor in the Welfare office. Mrs. Miller answered "unfortunately it doesn's".

Are you the citizens of Tallahassee going to lie down and let the city officials deprive you of necessary medical services? Or are you going to stand up and protest? If you want to stand up and fight CORE will stand with you.

* * * * * * * *

BEHOLD! how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

-------- 133 Psalm
1st verse

* * * * * * * *

Register
TO VOTE

Gadsden Mon 9-12 2-5
Liberty Weds " "
Lafayette Mon Fri } 9-12 2-5

vote = Hope.

* * * * * * * *

FREEDOM NOW----LET'S FIGHT FOR---
FREEDOM

CORE LIBRARY

Lack of information? or perhaps you feel like reading? Well the Quincy CORE is glad to say they have the right place for you. It is equipped with books that have sold millions and millions of copies; books such as TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD, EXODUS, GONE WITH THE WIND and many more.

The most popular book of all is James Peck's FREEDOM RIDE. This vivid, deeply moving story tells for the first time in book form of the nonviolent direct action to end segregation that is penetrating the South today. Before its on the scene report of the 1961 Freedom Rides, it tells of the author's experience with Jim Crow Bibles used in Southern Courts, of segregated churches, shoeshine stands, buses, schools, prisons, restaurants, rest rooms and waiting rooms.

It tells of a swimming pool in New Jersey where whites could enter simply with the purchase of a ticket, but where Negroes had to apply for membership to the "Sun And Surf Club" and wait forever. It tells of the student jail-ins, where decent citizens preferred to submit themselves to imprisonment rather than give up their "fightless fight" for humanity. And finally it tells of the now historic first Freedom Ride.

The author, James Peck, is a man whose quite but passionate concern for human rights earned him fiftythree stitches in his head when, in Birmingham, Ala he and other Freedom Riders tried to show that Negroes and whites had the right to eat together in a bus terminal lunch room.

Quincy CORE invites you up to the library to have a look around. Everyone is welcome.

* * * * * * * * * * *

CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMUNITY CENTER

There will be a Valentine's Day Dance at the Center on Saturday night at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be $.35 a piece. Everyone is invited to come and have a good tome.

The people of Chattahoochee would like to thank Ronnie Jones for extending financial assistance to the Center.

* * * * * * * * * * *

POLICE POLITNESS

CORE workers Sadie Jones and Le Faucette would like to thank the two Tallahassee Police Officers for assistance above and beyond the call of duty in aiding them with a flat tire.

THEDIOUS WEST JR. WINS PRINCIPALSHIP FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT DAY

The students at Carter-Parramore High showed by popular vote last Friday that Thedious West Jr the son of Mr. Thedious West Sr. and Mrs. Ruby West, was the choice for principal on Student Government Day. Thedious is a member of the graduating class of '65. In the election Mr. West Jr. ran as the candidate on the Blue Party ticket.

Also on the Blue Party ticket was Eyvonne Wells who won the race for Assistant Principal. She is the first young lady to be elected to the position of Assistant Principal in the history of Carter- Parramore. There has been one girl elected to the position of Principal; in 1962 Miss Liza Armstead was electee to that post.

The victors had been opposed by White Party candidates Roscoe McNealy and Myers McCray. The Blue Party rolled up an impressive vote total against their opponents.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

TALLAHASSEE ELECTIONS

The elections coming up soon in Tallahassee should not be taken lightly. At stake are many, many important issues; better schools and roads, equal and fair police protection and a greater voice in the management of your city. These are only some of the things that will be decided when the people of Tallahassee go to the polls. Examine the issues carefully, dteremine who is the best candidate and then go to the polls and voice your choice by voting for that man. It is up to you to make Tallahassee a better place to live in. No one else is going to do it for you.

BILL'S SERVICE STATo
SOUTH ROBERTS STREET
for the
Finest Gasoline, oil and
automotive supplies.
Bill Robinson prop.

J and J
Body Shop S 10th
"We take the dents out of your car without putting one in your wallet.
E. R. Gainer

Florida Free Pres

Newsletter No. 44 July 24, 1965/

CONTINUING INJUSTICES KEEP GADSDEN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM INACTIVE

The poor and underprivileged people of Gadsden County, both Negro and white, are being deprived of all benefits of the Anti-Poverty Bill by the refusal of the Board of Directors of Gadsden Community, Inc. to comply with the law. The Anti-Poverty Bill specifically states that any community action program must be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of all areas or neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out and are members of groups to be served. These residents should include those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

Since this policy is not being followed by the Gadsden County Group, on March 17, 1965, Attorney John Due filed a petition with the Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C. He was representing Mrs. Altomese Jackson, Mr. Johnny Lee Watson (CORE), Rev. W. H. Forston (NAACP), Mrs. Thelma K. Robinson (Stevens Elementary PTA), Mr. Spiver Gordon (CORE), Negro Progressive Club of River Junction, and CORE, River Junction. This petition protested the wrong way in which the program is being carried out; it has sparked an investigation by the Office of Economic Opportunity, which did declare the present Board of Directors defective.

Now, the issue is, how to obtain the right representation. Col. Thompson, the Director of Gadsden Community Action, Inc., suggested that the six people who actually have an income less than $3,000 a year be added to the Board of Directors by choosing them from the Welfare rolls. However, these people could be controlled through their checks.

Therefore, the Civic Interest Group and CORE take the position that these six people should be chosen at a public meeting; we feel that the people who are to benefit from the programs are the best people to choose the men and women who will speak for them. We do not feel that Gadsden County has been well-served by the white power structure in the past, and we have no confidence in their changing in the future. We do not want people whom they can control to be on the Board of Directors. This is not the road to equal rights and justice for all.

NEXT WEEK: A history of Gadsden Community Action, Inc., including a discussion of the secret, private meetings.

********************** ************************

96 NEGROES REGISTER IN GADSDEN COUNTY

Gadsden County Negroes continued to prove they DO care about their rights as citizens this Monday. Ninety-six (96) of them lined u up at the Gadsden County Times Office to put their names on the books so that they can vote in the next election.

The Free-Press would like to congratualate these new first-class citizens. Keep up the fight!

SCOPE WORKER'S TRAIL CONTINUED

On the basis that Chuck Wean had not been properly served with a warrant for his arrest, the CORE lawyer was able to get his trial continued until a future date.

JAMES FARMER TO SPEAK IN MADISON COUNTY

(Con't in right hand coln. pg. 1)

(JAMES FARMER SPEAK con't)

James Farmer, National Direct of CORE, will speak at a rally Madison, Florida, at the Mt. Zion AME Church at 8:00 p.m. hi message will be one of support for the Negro candidate, Mr. Sumter James. Mr. James is running for city commissioner in the city election on Tuesday, July 27, 1965. He is the first Negro candidate in the city sinc Reconstruction.

While he is in Florida, Mr. Farmer will also meet with Governor Haydon Burns on Monday, joining Rev. A. O. Estelle, Mr. Spiver Gordon, Rev. James Crutcher, Rev. J.D. Daniels, Mrs. Vivian Kelly, and Mr. William Robinson in their discussion with the Governor concerning local civil rights matters.

Freedom Now

ONLY 91 NEGROES TO INTEGRATE GADSDEN SCHOOLS

According to Max Walker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, only 91 Negro students have registered to attend formerly all-white schools beginning the 1965-66 school term. Fifty-five of these pupils applied for Chattahoochee High School, which carries grades 1-12. Havana had 18; Munroe in Quincy, 10; Quincy Elementary, 2; Quincy High School, 4; and Greensboro, 2.

We suspect that many Negroes have not yet registered. The next date for registration is August 9-10. YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY SCHOOL YOU WISH IF YOU ARE REGISTERING DURING THAT TIME.

We would like to urge more Negro students to join those brave ones who have already chosen to take the best education which this county offers.

It has been reported to us that Mr. Jones, the principal of Munroe Elementary School visited the home of each Negro pupil who is coming to his school. He was ve nice to the parents, and we believe that he is in good faith in wanting to help each child receiv a good education.

The Free-Press is proud of the parents who have taken such an important step on the road to FREEDOM---NOW!!

****

NEGROES OF CALHOUN COUNTY CALL MEETING

Negro citizens of Calhoun who are interested in discussing ways of organizing their community for the benefit of all have announced a mass meeting to discuss a comm ity action and civic program. The meeting will be Wednesday evening August 4, at 8:00p.m. at St. Paul AME Church in Blountstown.

****

LIBERTY ON THE LEAP

The Liberty County Improvement Association is a group of Negroes INTERESTED IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION. Recently the members decided to incorporate in order to act as a group for receiving funds through the Office of Economic Opportunity, set up by the Anti-Poverty Bill. They planned a meeting for July 15 for this purpose.

Before the meeting, letters were sent to all the white officials of Liberty County. However, instead of coming to the meeting planned by Negroes, these people held a meeting of their own on July 14, at which they dicided they had to learn more about the bill before they could take any action.

Meanwhile, on July 15, all the citizens present at the meeting of the Improvement Association signed the charter as members of Liberty County Economic Opportunity, Inc. Temporary officers were elected: Mr. Charles Berrieum, President; Mr. Charles Brigham, Vice-President; Mr. J.C. Little, Treasurer; and Mrs. Alma Smtih, Secretary.

Then the Chamber of Commerce of Liberty County called a public meeting for Tuesday, July 21, advertising on the radio that it was for the purpose of discussing the Anti-Poverty Bill. Therefore, members of the Improvement Association with CORE workers canvassed the entire Negro population of Liberty County explaining the importance of the meeting.

On Tuesday night, 55 Negroes appeared at the Court House in Bristol and listened to an explanation of the types of Programs under the bill. Mr. Wilhart Eubanks, who conducted the meeting, appointed a study committee, which did not include anyone who has the confidence or trust of any of the Negroes present at the Court House. However, Mr. Eubanks refused to recognize any hands and hastily adjounned the meeting.

Attorney John Due spoke with him after the meeting, while the Negroes waited to see what the outcome of this conversation might be. When Attorney Due began to address the people, someone turned out the lights.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Eubanks is the owner of the Appalachee Restaurant in Bristol, and the man who put salt and pepper in Attorney Due's coke when he and several other Negroes attempted to eat in that restaurant in February.

Now comes the interesting twist. Two days later, On Thursday, five members of Liberty County Economic Opportunity, Inc. received a letter from the chairman of the study committee, inviting them to meet with the committee Tuesday night, July 27. Therefore, Mr Charles Brigham, Mrs. Dosia Jones, Mr. Rufus Solomon, Mr. Charles Berrieum and Mr. Ulysses Marlowe will have a chance to explain to the committee just what the Negroes of Liberty County need and want.

The Fre-Press congratulates these courageous people for their actions which have brought them such progress on the road to FREEDOM.

MIDWAY ON THE MOVE:
Citizens of Midway Band Together for Improvement
by Albert D. Estelle

The fired-up citizens of Midway Community are challenging the white power structure of Gadsden County. With scales falling viciously from their eyes, they are beginning to see that they CAN overcome. With love for all, and the blood cells of FREEDOM flowing warm in their veins, they are determined to build a fire under our local, state, and Federal government.

There is not a man nor an organization nor a power structure that can discourage them now.

For they have long lived in subjection; but now, they are casting aside the white man's bonds of ignorance and stupidity. They are engaging themselves in a political warfare. They shall beat their plowshares into swords of political action.

As a first step, they have formed a midway Improvement Association, which has met three thimes. The immediate goals that they have chosen to work toward are 1. To receive Anti-Poverty funds for home and farm improvement; 2. To erect a day-care center for pre-school children, and 3. To develop and maintain a recreation center for teenagers.

The Association plans to send a representative to the Gadsden County Civic Interest Group and also to serve on the Board of Directors of the Gadsden County Community Action Group.

Looking into the future, the citizens of Midway plan to be able to help elect a Negro from Midway on the Board of County Commissioners.

Temporary officers are Rev. Lofton, President; Deacon L. Batson, Vice-President; Mrs. Addie Holmes, Secretary; and Mr. Sherwin Williams Treasurer.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, July 27, at 8:00p.m. at Galilee Baptist Church in Midway. At this meeting, the charter will be presented and signed, and permanent officers will be elected. Members of the group are spending this week canvassing the entire area to talk to each individual personally about the Association.

****

QUINCY MINISTER SENDS EDITOR COPY OF LETTER TO REGISTRAR

Quincy, July 23. Rev. Albert Estelle fired off a letter to J. Love Hutchinson this week and gave us a copy. We doubt if you'll see this in the Gadsden Times, and so we are printing it here in full:

Dear Hutch:

Through research, I've found that our registrar has been somewhat disloyal to us, the Negroes of Gadsden County. You say your salary is $1800 a year; this is $7.00 an hour. But by what means do you give us this work?

It is our tax money that pays you. But it seems that we are being deprived of money we pay you. We aren't getting our money's worth. You act as if you hate to register us; you are making no effort to help us open the books on a convenient day. The least you could be is neurtral about the situation, but this you are not being.

Why is your paper segregated? This is wrong. Where is your heart for all humanity? You seem to think of the black race as being subhuman. You probably call yourself a Christian serving God wholeheartedly. You say we all are human beings, but where's your justification? If you were President, would you personally help my people?

I know you don't make the laws, but THE GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES is under your judgement. With your loyality to your paper and your

I know you don't make the laws, but THE GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES is under your judgement. With your loyalty to your paper and your county, you could remain neutral. Stop showing personal feelings. Contribute something to the benefit of all mankind. Don't let this be held against you in the Lord's judgment. Realize now that it is very important that you be just to all mankind. Cast away the old traditional feelings of the Southerners. Be a man of integrity and justice. I know this you can be.

Yours in Christ,
Rev. A.O. Estelle

****

SENSATIONAL SIX CONCERT TO HELP CORE

The group of spiritual singers known as the Sensational Six have offered to donate their talents in order to raise money for the CORE project in Florida. On Friday night, July 30, at 8:00 at Arnet Chapel, they will give a performance. It promises to be an enjoyable experience for all comers, and you know that the donations are for a good cause. CORE is in desparate need of money to continue its work here in North Florida.

ACTION IN JACKSON

An open community meeting to begin organization of a Community Action Program in Jackson County was held Thursday, July 22, at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Marianna. Attorney John Due explained the kinds of programs available under the Anti-Poverty Act and the steps which must be taken to acquire funds. Temporary officers were elected from the large audience, representing most religious and civic organizations of the County's Negro community, plus representatives from the County Welfare and Health Departments. The latter declined to be on the temporary steering committee, stating that they were already committed to working with a previously formed group. This group of city and county officials has apparently been holding closed discussions on the Community Action Program for several months, without publicizing them or inviting the Negro community.

Invitations to last Thursday night's meeting were extended to all civic groups and officials of the county, and further efforts will be made to broaden the steering committee's representation before the Articles of Incorporation are finally submitted for approval. It is hoped that there will be complete cooperation from all members of the community, so that the program will feflect the wishes and needs of those who are truly in need of aid.

At the meeting it was announced that a Freedom Rally on "What's Next in Jackson County" will be held Tuesday night, July 27, 7:30 p.m. in Mt. Olive Baptist Church. There will be several outstanding speakers, and local citizens will begin making specific plans for attacking the many areas of racial problems in Jackson County. Everyone should plan to attend!!!

****

NEGROES TURNED AWAY AT CHERRY LAKE IN MADISON

Madison, July 18.

David Dukes, the CORE worker assigned to Madison led 40 Negro Students to try to use the swimming facilities at Cherry Lake, in Madison, Florida. However, they did not get into the water at all because a large group of white hecklers chased them away with ballbats, coke bottles, and stones. No one was injure d seriously, although/ some were hurt.

Law enforcement officers were called to investigate. It was stated by them that they could not do anything.

Cherry lake is on land that was appropriated as a public recreational facility for all races. However, it is said, Cherry Lake, Inc. has leased this land from the Board of County Commissioners for use as a private club. Therefore, a complaint has been filed with the proper Federal agency.

CORE WORKER ARRESTED

Monticello, July 23.

On Thursday night, July 22, Bill Dalrymple, a CORE worker assigned to Monticello, was chased down Highway 99, at 90 miles an hour, by one carload of white people. He was followed to the residence of Mrs. Grace Hardy. The car parked in front of the house until Mr. Hardy came out and took the license number of the car. A complaint by telegram was filed July 23 with the Governor of Florida and with John Doar of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

The next day, July 23, Bill was driving with a Negro male resident of Monticello, within the city

(CORE WORKER ARRESTED con't)

He was followed for a while by State Trooper, who disappeared. As soom as he reached the outskirts of town, outside the cit limits, the State Trooper re-ap peared and stopped Bill. He arrested him on the charge of improper driver's license.

He was bonded out for $35. His trial is Monday morning, JU 26, at 9:00 a/m.

POOLS IN TALLAHASSSEE REMAIN CLOSED

On Friday, July 16, the hearing pertaining to the pools in Tallahassee was held. The District Court dismissed the case, with Judge Carwells presiding. This order was received Monday, July 19, by the office of Atty. John Due.

Therefore, Attorney Due, who is representing Rev. C. K. Steel on the behalf of his children, and Mrs. Sadie Gordon, CORE task force worker, is filing the case in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal in New Orleans, Louisiana.

BOY AND GIRL.....WINS PRIZE

Did you know that there is a Freedom King and Freedom Queen Contest with prizes?

Yes, you canwin! Prizes are $25, first place, both for the King and the Queen; $10 for four runner-ups will be awarded to the six boys and girls who register the highest number of people.

There are 7,000 Negroes who are eligible to register, but who are unregistered. FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND ALSO WIN PRIZES DONATED

NINETH CONGRESSIONAL WORK SHOP

May 8, 1965

Program

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

Prayer -- Father Brooks

Freedom Songs ------------------------------------ Audience

Why We're Here ----------------------------------- Spiver Gordon
Field Secretary - CORE

Work Shops

General Discussion ------------------------------- Led by Attorney Due

Remarks -- Spiver Gordon

Benediction -------------------------------------- Rev. Crutcher
C.I.G. Presiden

Work Shop Outline

Anti-Poverty ------------------------------------- Mr. E. Norwood
1. Community action
2. Head start
Mrs. W. H. Gavins

Civil Right Commission --------------------------- Mr. George Lewis II
Vice president of
State's Advisory to
Civil Rights Commis.

Community Organization --------------------------- Mr. Jerome Smith
Field Secretary La.

Legal Matters and Federal Program ---------------- Attorney John Due
SEDF Southern Councel

~~MAKE Hanging file~~ Florida ~~Project~~

Economic Development

The North Florida Project shall stand as a watch-dog on all Community Action Projects in the area to assure that Policy making Boards and their administrators are broadly representative of the Community, including people to be served by the program. This means that we demand that areas of the community be represented-rather than just the County Seat. This means that poor whites should also be solicited to participate, along with middle-class Negroes. We do not require our staff members to participate in the policy making or administration. But hey should not be arbitrarily excluded if they are a resident of the communiyt.

As a part of Community Action, we shall expand into the 15 counties, to conduct workshops about the meaning of the Economic Opportunity Program and other programs. We shall assist them to form local committees which may be chartered as a non-profit corporation or a business co-operative. The necessities of this program requires an effort by the National Office of CORE to seek a cooperative effort with the National Sharecroppers Fund which have available some expertise in the area of Farm and Rural Life. There should be no fear that this program will mitigate CORE's militancy. As we organize these people who are being exploited by poverty level wages.

Legal Program

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund , Florida Counsel is an experiment to implement the "Civilian Prespective": War on Poverty", by Tom Kahn. In using his assets of (1) advocation orientation, (2) case orientation, and (3) legal expertise, he is available to advise, assist and represent the Florida staff and local community groups. One area of concern shall be the traditional area of affirmative and defensive legal action in defining legal rights. The second area of concern is analysis and advise of comple administrative rules. Here the area of concern is the protest role of collateral attack of bad laws. The forth area of concern is to be present in order to make non-legal challenges - such as protests.

Action already is being initiated for study of the cases of police brutatlity, school desegregation, public facility desegregation, and advise as to Economic Opportunity plans.

We therefore need law students who can be assigned to these specific areas, in order to facilitate the implementation of this program.

Spiver Gordon
Field Secretary

APR 8 1966

March 31, 1966

540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Attn: Spiver W. Gordon, CORE
Rev. C.K. Steel, SCLC
Rev. D.B. Speed, NAACP
222-2317 & 224-6755

For Immediate Release

An attempt in the past few days to get to the bottom of the Florida A. & M. College of Law closing has resulted into nothing but failure on the part of those responsible to come forward and tell the public the truth - whether or not the College of Law will continue to exist.

Florida A. & M. College of Law is a 13 year old accredited institution with a faculty of six persons and an integrated student body of 15.

The President of Florida A. & M. has stated that no freshmen would be admitted to the College of Law.

We raise the following questions:-

1. Why did the Board of Regents choose to close a 13 year old accredited College of Law in favor of building a single school only two miles away with no present facilities and one that could not be accredited for some years to come?
   We contend that the Board of Regents hopes to perpetuate segregation and discrimination.
2. Why did the Dean of the proposed F.S.U. College of Law refuse to employ two of the A. & M. Law professors who applied for positions and had exceptional qualifications?

We hold that where teachers have contracts with the State of Florida to teach law, they should have preference of re-employment as teachers of law. We contend that the Dean feels that white law professors are only qualified to teach white law students.

3. Why were 25 white applicants to the A. & M. College of Law denied admission?

   We feel that there is a conspiracy on the part of the State Legislature and the Board of Regents to deny unlimited number of whites and Negroes to attend school together at any single institution and especially Florida A. & M.

4. Cannot quality legal education be achieved at Florida A. & M. College of Law.

   It is our contention that it can with an open enrollment, increased budget and additional personnel.

5. Where will the poor whites and Negroes who are intellectually competent but culturally deprived get a legal education?

   We contend that the Board of Regents must answer this question - these students must be given an opportunity to pursue a legal education.

6. Isn't the proposed closing of the A. & M. Law College in favor of the proposed F.S.U. College of Law a waste of tax payers' money?

   We call on and demand that the proper officials and the Gubernatorial candidates who are seeking our votes to speak out on this important issue.

N. F. C. E. P. - CORE
Route 3 Box428-F
Quincy, Florida 627-8458
ATTN: Spiver W. Gordon

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For the second time this month, Mr. J. Q. Kelly, a white businessmen in Quincy, Florida, was subjected to official harrassment and arrest because of his connection with CORE and Civil Rights activities. Mr. Kelly's arrest at the hands of Quincy Police came after his refusal to bow down before the arbitrary enforcement of city ordinances. He had been granted a state permit to make needed improvements on his property fronting a state road. Despite their permit Quincy refused to grant permission and arrested one of Mr. Kelly's employers when he began the work. Upon hearing of the arrest, Mr. Kelly stating that "one hundred years of the oppression of war is too long", and that he would do anything in his power to see that all people were treated justly" began working on the improvement in front of his store in a deliberate attempt to court arrest and highlight the need for a moral committment by the decent white southerns to the cause of Civil Rights. Mr. Kelly retained John Due, CORE lawyer and has institued appeal procedures after his speedy conviction for failure to obtain a building permit in Quincy's city court. Mr. Kelly has charged thattheir arrest and a previous one at the hand of the sheriff's department on a triumphed up charge of disorderly conduct are the result of his involvement with civil rights.

In addition Mr. Kelly's insurance has been cancelled by four succeeding companies and the town bank refused to do business with him. Also the Southern Regional Office of the V.A

Post Office had approved an option to build a branch on kelly's property. The city commissioners of Havana (10 miles north of Quincy) voted unanimously not to approve construction on that site.

He has given many donations to local civil rights groups. he hired and works Negro personnell in his stores and made possible a program to train Negroes for position in retail food stores.

EXPENSE

DATE	PAID TO
3/24/65	City of Quincy
3/25/65	National Car Rental
3/25/65	Bill Robinson Sev. Sta
3/25/65	Cash Spiver W. Gordon
3/26/65	Western Union
3/26/65	Western Auto
3/27/65	Mrs. A. K. Stevens
3/27/65	Stuart Wechsler
3/29/65	National Car Rental
3/31/65	Johnny Lee Watson
3/31/65	Baker's Pharmacy
3/31/65	A. B. Dick Product
3/31/65	Mrs. Sadie Gordon

Money taken in for the period of March 1

Churches	$100.00
Southern Office	815.13
Total taken in	915.13

XPENSE ACCOUNT

	AMOUNT	FOR
....	$30.01.........	Utility bill for house
....	400.00.........	Payment on car rental
....	111.00.........	Payment on gas bill
....	10.00.........	Expense Reimb.
....	8.94.........	Telegram
....	2.78.........	Paint Brush
....	100.00.........	2 Months rent
....	13.00.........	Exchange for cash
....	100.00.........	Payment on bill
....	12.00.........	Expense advance
....	2.45.........	Films
....	47.20.........	Mimeo paper
....	4.62.........	Stamps

March 15 - 31, 1965.

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

AUG 12 1964

1. Date of Incident ____________ 2. Time of Day ____________

3. Name of Business or official (registrar, police, etc.) The supervisor of Registration and the Gadsden County Commission

4. Address Quincy, Florida
(Street) (City) (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

It is my opinion, after a somewhat careful observation of circumstances surrounding voter registration pratise in Gadsden County, that there is discrimination against those wishing to register in this county, although this discrimination may include whites as well as Negroes. The situation is this: There are approximately 10,000 unregistered Negroes in the county, and about 1,000 unregistered whites. The books are open only 6 hours a week. The registrar can register only one person every 2 minutes, working at a reasonable rate and with his present limited staff. Therefore, considering the number of days left for registration, even if there were constant registration (which there has been this month), about 5,000 people simply could not register.

CORE is involved in a voter registration project in the county. Every registration day there have been from 50 to a hundred Negroes turned away from the registrar's office without being able to register. Because of this situation, people will be deprived of their right to vote in the general election. The county commission, after a formal request on our part, refuses to open the books for more hours, allot funds for additonal typists or deputy registrars. It appears that the registrar and the county commission are acting in concert to deprive people here of their right to vote, even though the letter of the Florida law is being followed.

Complainant's signature

Judy Benninger
(Name)

(North Florida Citizenship Education Project (Organization)

Route 3, Box 428-F
(Number, Street)

Quincy, Florida
(City, State, Zip)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident 1/26/64 2. Time of Day 12:30 A.M.

3. County Sheriff's Department (registrar, police, etc.) The Gadsden

4. Address Adams Street Quincy, Florida
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

On the evening of 1/25/64 I went with an interracial group to Club 40, a night club in Midway, Florida, to speak on voter registration. I was and am a member of the CORE task force. The son of the owner (Mr. Camary Muse) paid for all the tickets for our party. His mother, the owner (Mrs. Palmer) took the paid for tickets on our way in. We arrived around 11 P.M. (1/25/64) at the invitation of Mr. Muse. At about 12:30 A.M. a man who identified himself as being from the sheriff's department (although he had no uniform) entered the club with several other men and told me and another white girl "git". We asked if we were under arrest. He didn't answer. We asked for charges; he said "being in the wrong place". We were "escorted" to his car and held until the following Monday morning without being allowed to make a phone call and in a segregated jail. Monday morning we were charged with "trespass" (complaint signed by Mrs. Palmer).

Our attorney, John D. Due, had the case removed to federal court, and no disposition on it has been made. Neither the owner nor the manager asked us to leave the establishment, and neither was present when the arrest was made. There are no signs at the establishment prohibiting service to whites, and the establishment is licensed by the state.

Complainant's signature
Judy Benninger
(Name)
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(City, State, Zip)

North Florida Citizenship Education Project
(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.)

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident ~~[illegible]~~ Oct. 1, 1964 2. Time of Day 3:30 PM

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.) Deputy ~~Sherrif~~ Sheriff Martin

4. Address
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

I was taking five people who had just registered with me to check on something in Quincy before taking them ~~[illegible]~~ back to Havana. Deputy Martin stopped our car and checked my license and car lights etc. They then took the two male registrants out of my car and put them in their car and said that the two of them were under arrest for being drunk. I asked all five registrants whether or not they had drunk anything. They said that ~~that~~ they had not. I said that we would get ~~[illegible]~~ our lawyer on the case. Then the sheriff (deputy) let them go.

Complainant's signature

Walter S. McIlroy
(Name)

304 N.W. 25th St.
(Number, Street)

Gainesville, Fla.
(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

Florida

TASK FORCE REPORT

To: Spiver Gordon;
North Florida Field
Secretary - Core

National Office

Date: August 2-7, 1965

From: Emmitt Tribue

Subject: Field Accomplishments

On Monday, August 2, I canvassed down town Quincy to encourage non-registered citizens to register. Sixty-three persons willfully proceeded to the courthouse to register.

Tuesday, August 3, I participated in a march. This march was led by Rev. Crutcher and Spiver Gordon. Core And Scope workers also participated in the march. About sixty persons began the march from a local church to the courthouse. By the time the group reached it's destiny, about 100 others had joined us.

Wednesday, August 4, I canvassed areas within the city limits. Many people were persuaded to register on the following Monday.

Thusrday, August 5, I canvassed on local tobacco farms. During this time, these citizens and I discussed problems which kept them from registering. Many complained about having to work during the time booke are open.

Thursday Night, I attended a mass meeting in Jackson County at which Rev. Crutcher was speaker. Many people were present and the meeting was well conducted.

FROM: Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: **James T. McCain**
Director of Organization

TO: **Voter Registration Staff**

RE: **Additional reporting for Voter Education Project**

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Leon County—in this county the officials at the county registration office seem to be very cordial and helpful, and although the Tallahassee city registration office does not manifest the same degree of positive friendliness, it is efficient and in no way hostile.

Gadsden County—The county registrar in Gadsden County reacted to our first registrants in a manner which could only be described as [illegible]. Recently the registrar, Mr. Hutchinson, has been making public statements to the press indicating that our voter drive is not necessary as Negroes can register in Gadsden County.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

Leon County—two workers detained at police station for two hours for questioning as they left office. Weekly "inspection" by Sergeant Kelly of the office. Last time we asked for a search warrant which he claimed to have—the worker here on duty didn't press this, however, and he just glanced around and left.

Gadsden County—[illegible] car and Miss [illegible]'s car are followed constantly and without exception every time they enter the city limits of Quincy—this greatly hampers the program as people are afraid to talk to us when we are followed.

On the morning of January 25, an interracial group entered a Negro restaurant, the Fountainette, in Quincy. After a few minutes the (over)

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

Leon—a white furniture ////// store owner whose office is a block from our office attempted to run down two workers on Saturday, February 1st. This attempt was fortunately unsuccessful. (By run down, I mean that he headed for us at a fairly high speed in his furniture truck, and we had to jump out of the way in order to avoid being run over). We will try to see him and talk to him. Since his trade is mainly Negro, we feel that we can stop this sort of thing.

Gadsden— other than action from the police, we have received no overt action, although sources inform us that violence is in the offing from the white community.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

1. "too old to vote." 2. fear

Actually, we have not found too much resistence from people we try to register. However, we have not yet begun concentrated work in really depressed rural areas. Most people we approach are willing to register, and do.

mailed to Mr Val Coleman
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, NY

August 9, 1965

Dr. Sam Hand, Director
Division of Economic Opportunity
Office of the Governor
225 West Jefferson St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Hand,

We have strong objections to the conduct of Mr. Sam Flowers, program Consultant for the Division of Economic Opportunity in Tallahassee, at an informational meeting held in Marianna on August 4, 1965. In our opinion, he misled the public by his failure to emphasize the requirements that all minority groups be adequately represented and that the poor actively participate in policy-making in a Community Action Program. A member of the audience finally read aloud the section from the CAP guide which makes this point clear.

We feel that Mr. Flowers showed favoritism in encouraging those officials present to work on forming a group to receive a grant while ignoring the existence of a recently incorporated private nonprofit organization (Jackson County Improvement Association, Inc.) whose steering committee was also at the meeting. He dismissed the fact the the Improvement Association has held open meetings to which elected officioal and agency representatives were especially invited, but which they failed to attend. Mr.Flowers stressed the advantages of admintstering the program through the County Commissioners and influence the audience in what should be a policy decision made by the community itself.

Finally, Mr. Flowers made objectionable references to the work of Attorney John Due who has been advising the Jackson County Improvement Association. He identified Attorney Due as a Tallahassee lawyer "working for or with minority groups" and implied that the complaints he has filed against several Community Action Programs are without validity and irresponsibly made.

It is our wish to see a truly representative Community Action Program formed and operating in the in the immediate future in Jackson County. The need is great in this area, and we deplore Mr. Flowers' attitude which only serves to worsen existing misunderstandings and diminish chances for prompt action.

cc: Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

Sincerely,

CORE Task Force
Johnny Lee Watson

Julie Skurski

Sidney Daniels

TALLAHASSEE CORE

QUINCY CORE

BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

PRESENT

JAMES FARMER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR,
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

8 PM
Arnett Chapel AME
211 East Clark Street
Quincy, Florida

Rev. A. H. Hunter, Pastor

When we allow freedom to ring – when we let it ring from every city and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last, Free at last, Great God a-mighty, We are free at last."

(March on Washington)

WHAT IS CORE?

CORE is an inter-racial group. Membership involves no religious affiliation. It is open to anybody who opposes racial discrimination, who wants to fight it and who will adhere to CORE's rules.

Members of CORE must meet the evils of segregation and discrimination with non-violence. Non-violent direct action has proven to be the best method of eliminating segregation, and all persons engaged in a CORE project must agree to maintain non-violence in their actions toward others.

CORE seeks to eliminate segregation and discrimination through certain steps. A thorough investigation of the segregated or discriminating situation is made to be sure that these things actually exist there. Then the CORE group negotiates with persons responsible for the given situation. If it cannot be corrected through negotiation, a non-violent direct action program is planned to eliminate the problem. This program could include picketing, sitting-in, standing-in, etc., depending on the situation.

James Farmer is the National Director of CORE. As chief executive of the national organization, it is his responsibility to see that the 101 chapters of CORE function according to CORE standards. Mr. Farmer represents CORE in conferences with other civil rights leaders and such persons as the President of the United States. James Farmer is a charter member of the first CORE group organized in 1942 at the University of Chicago. Since that time he has been a strong force in the building up of a significant CORE organization throughout the United States. Mr. Farmer, as national director of CORE, is one of civil right's great men.

-PROGRAM-

Mr. Samual Hunter, Master of Ceremonies

Opening Selection	Quincy CORE Freedom Choir
Devotions	Rev. Thomas Crutcher
Selection	Quincy Freedom Choir
Greetings	Mr. Hillman Sorey, Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
	Rev. A. H. Hunter, Gadsden County Churches
	Father David Brooks, Tallahassee Ministerial Alliance
	Anthony Skiff; Liberal Forum, FSU
	Rev. Danial Speed, NAACP, Tallahassee
	Aliman Neal, Quincy CORE
Reading	Rev. Thomas Crutcher
Selection	Quincy Freedom Choir
Greetings	Dr. James Hudson, Non-Partisan Voters League, Tallahassee

- Program cont. -

Greetings _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Gadsden County Schools

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _John Truesdale,
Tallahassee CORE

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Gadsden County PTA

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Rev. T.S. Loften,
Midway CORE

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Rev. C.K. Steele, SCLC and
Intercivic Council

The Occasion_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Mrs. Gladys Neal

Introduction of Speaker_ _ _ _ Frank O'Neill, Pres.,
Tallahassee CORE

Address _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ James Farmer, National
Director, CORE

Selection _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Quincy Freedom Choir

Offering Appeal _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Mrs. Dorothy C. Jones

Remarks _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Mrs. Patricia Stephens Due

Report on Offering _ _ _ _ _ _ _Mrs. Dorothy C. Jones

Benediction _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _Rev. A. H. Hunter

FREEDOM NOW!!

Program courteay of:
Strong and Jones Funeral Home
Tallahassee, Florida

d

ue

Home

FORM VEP-2

VOTER EDUCAT

Congress of Racial Equality
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, New York 38,
STREET ADDRESS

Miami
CITY

Dade
COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies to Greater Miami + Opa Locka
Ward, Bea

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.*contacted by door-to-door canvass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
No.* refusing to participate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No.*instructed at clinics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No* instructed at other places (specify places)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No* successfully registered by this project	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No.* denied registration in this project	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

*Persons of voting age

OUR COPY

OCT 8 1962

ER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

eau

ING

Dade
COUNTY

Florida
STATE

Period covered by this Report:
From Sept. 15 ~~to October~~ 6
Sept. 29, 1962

Date Submitted: October 6, 1962

ocka — 9, 22, 65, 66, 67, 73, 74, 75, 76, 87, 91, 92, 93, 104, 118, 119, + 120
Ward, Beat, etc.
Precinct~~, election district, etc.~~

14	15	16 S	17	18	19	20	21	22	23 S	24	25	26	27	28	29	30 S	Totals
—	71	75	Rain	Rain	101	52	31	40	15	63	20	23	35	Rain		0	526
—	15 at Meeting					10	— meeting —					123	→ Union Meeting				148
—	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	25
—	0	0	0	No Clinics					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
—	0	0	0	No Need for instructions due to easy Process													0
—	0	0	2	4	25	6	2	0	0	5	12	10	4	22	0	0	92
—	0	0	2	4	25	6	2	0	0	5	12	10	4	22	0	0	92
—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continuation of Report from October 1 to October 6:

Note: During this week, there was no canvassing, no clinics, no instructions, and no persons of votin age denied registration. There was nothing but transportation for registrants and mass publicity executed. This is an account of the registration.

	Number of persons registered
Monday:	83
Tuesday	226
Wednesday	151
Thursday	297
Friday	261
Saturday	599
Approximate Total for week	1,617
Total for September	92
Grand Total	1,709

OCT 8 1962

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

MONTHLY REPORT

PART I

1. In Dade County, Florida, the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration is very conducive for registering. The attitude is definitely not overtly virulent and there are no accounts of anyone being discriminated against.

2. As a registration worker, I have not encountered any Harassment or intimidation on myself or registrants by public officials. Nor have I received any reports from anyone to that effect.

3. There has been no overt indication of resistance on the part of the white community in general, to Negro registration. However, if a drive or drives in predominately white communities can be termed as a form as resistance, then there has been some. Several white groups initiated drives during the last week the registration books were opened.

4. As far as reasons given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program, there are very few who give reasons. They will merely fail to be at home when they have an appointment, etc.

SPECIMEN INFORMATION SHEET

Date of Report October 6, 1962

City Miami County Dade State Florida

1. List the wards and precints in which you workedduring the 30-day period. Precints: 9, 22, 65, 66, 67, 73, 74, 75, 76, 87, 91, 92, 93, 104, 118, 119, 120.

2. How much V E P money did you spend on the above area? Approx. $205.00

3. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   Accommodations, Meals, Transportation, and Supplies.

4. Statistical Information:

a.	Sept. 1, 1962	October 1, 1962
Total VAP		
Negro VAP		
Total Registration		
Negro Registration		

b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period approximately 1,750

2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period. None to my knowledge.

3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period None, due to easy registration prodedure.

4. Total number of Negroes recceiving instruction who were denied registration during period. None

5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project Approx 25

6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above.

   1. Limited Canvassing (2) Passed out at least 65,000 articles of literature in community (3) written

appeals to clergymen, (4) Radio and newspaper announcements, (5) passing literature to students to take home to parents, (6) transporting persons to the registration office, (7) the acquisition of registration books by CRUSADE FOR VOTERS in a predominately Negro neighborhood.

22.40
1.00
23.40 *

Oct. 18, 1962

RESULTS OF REGISTRATION TO OCT.6

SEPTEMBER	92
October 1 TO 6	2,240
Total since assignment began	2,332

Week of October 1-6, a total of 10,099 persons were registered in Dade County, Florida. Of that number Project was responsible for 2,240 Negroes and approximately 100 whites.

2340	Florida
55?	S.C
79	LA.
2,474	

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

The attitude of the registrar's office towards Negro registration is a very cordial and pleasant one.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

There has been no harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

There has been no overt indication of any type resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

The reasons are as follows:
① "Don't have time, ② "What's the use of votin?", ③ afraid of more taxes, ④ "My vote don't count," and ⑤ "There's no need of votin, all them white men is the same."

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

The attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration in Dade County is very favorable.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

None.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

None.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

① "Too old to vote." (Persons over 65)
② Religion forbids participation in politics. (Jehovah Witness)
③ Fear of becoming involved in politics.
④ No time available "for that kind of stuff."

NOV 2 1962

FORM VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATI

Congress of Racial Equality
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row - New York 38
STREET ADDRESS

Miami,
CITY

Dade,
COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies Dade County with
Ward, Beat,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.*contacted by door-to-door canvass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	Leaflets, Radio Announcements, Meetin 10,000	2,000	250	10,000	100	3,400	20	50	10	5	4	40	10	100	250
No.* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.*instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify places)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	186	329	254	400	364	807	0	0	Books closed fo						
No* successfully registered by this project	186	329	254	400	364	807	0	0	Books Closed f						
No.* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Period covered by this report!
From Oct. 1, to Oct. 31

NG

e Florida
NTY STATE

Date Submitted: Oct. 31, 1962

with emphasis on city of Miami
rd, Beat, etc. Precinct, election destrict, etc.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	35	34	109
eetings, and other forms of Publicity																		
100	250	10	15	30	45	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	25	0	30	0	0	43,009
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ed for Nov. 6, General Election														0	0	0	0	2,340
sed for Nov. 6, General Election														0	0	0	0	2,340
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FORM VEP-2

~~VOTER EDUCAT~~

Congress of Racial Equality
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, New York 38
STREET ADDRESS

Miami
CITY

Dade
COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies Precinct 66
Ward, Beat

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.*contacted by door-to-door canvass	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	20	10	0	0	30	12	10	0
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings in Commu 0	30	10	0	0	20	20	0
No.* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.*instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify places)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	Books were closed to 8th 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
No.* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

ER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

Period covered by this Report!
From Nov. 6 to Nov. 30

ING

Dade Florida
UNTY STATE

Date Submitted: Nov. 30, 1962

0

ard, Beat, etc. Precinct, election destrict, etc.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Totals
10	0	0	0	0	0	35	20	15	20	10	0	42	30	26	28	20	341
mmunity 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	0	30	6	0	0	0	143
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	1	5	2	7	39
4	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	1	5	2	7	39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WELDON ROUGEAU

MIAMI,FLORIDA____ DADE COUNTY

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

There is no overt indication of hostility towards Negro registration.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

None

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

None

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

They are afraid of taxes being levied against them as a result of registration.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality
ORGANIZATION

Weldon Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y., 38
STREET ADDRESS

Miami, Dade, Florida
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass		—	32	40	23	43	11	-	-	20	16	35	44	10	63	-	83	1
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)		—	25	-	—	—	—	-	10	-	—	— C	— O	— M	— M	— U	— N	— I
No* refusing to participate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	-	2	-	-	-	1
No* instructed at clinics		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	O
No* instructed at other places (specify place		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	N	O
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		—	-	1	-	4	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	-	-	4
No* successfully registered by this project		—	—	1	—	4	2	-	—	1	2	—	1	2	-	-	-	4
No* denied registration in this project		—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	N	O

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Dec 1, to Dec. 31, 1962

Date Submitted: Jan. 1, 1963

6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
-	83	19	56	36	24	103	—	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	87	773
/	— N	— i	30 t	— y	—	— Meetings	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	88
-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
-	N	O	N	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
-	N	O	N	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
-	-	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	25
-	-	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	25
	N	O	N	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Miami
CITY

Dade
COUNTY

Florida
STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Dade County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	0	30	52	22	76	0	37	16	43	30	66	87	0	11	17	34	21
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	Public 0	0	0	Meeti 0	23
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
No* instructed at clinics	0		None														N
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0			NONE												Non	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	5	3	0	0	7	4	1	10	8	0	0	8	21	4	7
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	5	3	0	0	7	4	1	10	8	0	0	8	21	4	7
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Jan 1, to Jan 31, 1963

da Date Submitted: Feb 1, 1963

nty at Large

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
34	21	42	60	0	14	0	0	46	31	77	0	14	24	120	75	1,045
Meetings 0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public Meetings 0	0	130	0	0	183
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
	None															0
NONE																0
4	7	7	0	0	9	2	0	0	5	0	0	13	10	9	16	149
4	7	7	0	0	9	2	0	0	5	0	0	13	10	9	16	149
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

The attitude of the registrar's office is very conducive for registering in Dade County, Florida

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

None.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

There has been none.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

The major one is that their (Jehovah Witnesses) religion does not allow them to participate in politics.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality — ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, New York 38 — STREET ADDRESS

Miami, — CITY

Dade, — COUNTY

Florida — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dade County-

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	70	150	70	100	63	46	55	0	0	0	0					
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
No* refusing to participate	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5					
No* instructed at clinics	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
No* instructed at other places (specify place	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	70	33	0	47	20	10	2	34	50	0	167					
No* successfully registered by this project	70	33	0	47	20	10	2	34	50	0	167					
No* denied registration in this project	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				

Registration Du

*Persons of voting age

MAR 6 1963

RT

Period covered

eay From Feb 1, to Feb 11, 1963

rida Date Submitted: Feb. 28, 1963
TE

nty-at-Large

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	ToTals
																	504
																	0
																	7
																	0
																	0
																	433
																	433
																	0

ation Office Closed Feb 11. 1963
Du to Election

MAR 6 1963

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

The attitude of the registrar's office towards Negro registration is very conducive to registering.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

None

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

None

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

① They are working too late to register.

② The Church prohibits it members from registering to vote. (Jehovah Witness)

FINAL FIGURES ON VOTER REGISTRATION
IN
DADE COUNTY , FLORIDA

TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRANTS	411,214
TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED	32,826
TOTAL NUMBER OF WHITES REGISTERED	378,388
TOTAL REGISTERED DURING PROJECT	2,826
TOTAL REGISTERED DURING FEBRUARY (NEGRO)	433

2826
433
3359

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Big Bend Voter Ed. Campaign
ORGANIZATION

Patricia Stephens Due
PERSON REPORTING

403 North Macomb Tallahassee, Fla.
STREET ADDRESS

Gadsden + Leon Counties--F
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 9th Congressi

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass		216	8	57												
No.* contacted by other means ★ (specify means)		20	150	200	35	60	115	6	300	75	40	210	70	32	85	
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		↓	↓													
No* successfully registered by this project		L 231	G 300													
No* denied registration in this project		0														

*Persons of voting age

★★--approx.-- Could be much greater, but Those figures aren't available until 3/3/64

★ speaking engagements at Churches, clubs, street gatherings individually, etc. These will b by contact 1, 2, 3, . . . a clinic form, s

RT

Period covered

Due From Jan. 4 to Feb. 19, 1964

ies--FIA. Date Submitted: Feb. 20, 1964

ATE

gressional District

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
35																

therings,
vill be recorded not by date but simply
3,.... in sequence. Some of these talks are in
n, so the two catagories are herein combined.

August 8, 1963

Bettie Ann Wright
P.O. Box 403
Dunnellon, Florida

Dear Miss Wright:

In a recent letter from one of our Field Secretaries Zev Aelony that you have or about to form a CORE GROUP.

If yourshould need assistance from us please do not hesitate to contact us. Organizational material is available for groups that want to affiliate themselvies with the National Office.

Thank you for your interest and support. We hope that you will soon be reporting progress that you are making.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl

No. 1 July 27 1963

Received of National CORE

One-hundred 00/100 Dollars

For Bondsman Fee

$ 100.- Bettie G. Wright

Post Office Box 403
Dunnellon, Florida
August 4, Florida

AUG 6 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
National Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Haley:

Enclosed is the recipt which Mrs. Due advised me to send in to the National office. I also have a recipt Mr. Charles Cherry sent to me reconizing the receptance of the one hundred dollars ($100.00) for bonding fee.

The situation here in Dunnellon, at present is somewhat desolate, with the jailing of our six CORE members and the issuing of a warrant by one of the jailed juveniles' grandmother, for the arrest of a local citizen charging him with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The charges were based on the fact that the male citizen was supposed to have encouraged her grandson to pickett. So far the man whose name is Mr. Hearie Leslie has not asked any assistance from our local chapter. His hearing is also set for the 28th of August.

We have been attempting to keep the mass meetings going, but when the speaker is a local person the attendance is not too good. Tomorrow night we are having Attorney Francisco Rodriquez as our principle speaker. We will have other outstanding speakers from this locality.

We are still in contact with Zev Aelony and will continue to consult him for advise. I don't know if we would have the situation repeat itself if Zev would again return near the direct actions scene. However he will be at the Mass Meeting tomorrow night.

Yesterday the Klu Klux Klan were advertising for greater membership in this area. This I am sure had some effect on my people. Some are more frightened than ever and some are begining to appreciate the organizing of CORE more than ever.

This mr. Haley is a scope of the situation here. I have faith in the small group we do have and I, myself am determined. We would appreciate any suggestions, information and litreature you feel helpful to us. Yours for the betterment of the Negro Race, I'll remain:

Respectfully yours
Bettie Ann Wright
Bettie Ann Wright
Directress CORE ,
Dunnellon, Florida

2 copies

Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia
August 12, 1963

Dear Jim, Marcia, et.al.

Monday night I returned to Dunellon, Florida for their mass meeting. Rev. Pinckston, the advisor to the NAACP youth in Ocala, was arrested before the meeting on chargew of contributing to the delinquâncy of a minor. Apparrently the people still were too determined to be scared off by this: 150 came! Four were white, including myself, but thought the others were all native Floridians, none were from Dunnellon. The meeting was dynamic and determined. Even when the lights went out, we just kept on singing and people went up and made contributions to the new Dunnellon CORE, and the only result of the lights going out at a time when one might have feard panic, was that there was probably a larger collection than there otherwise might have been. There were deputies aroun but despite their fear people did not flee straight home as they did before but went across the street, had a soda or candy bar, and stood around talking over the meeting. You have Betty Ann Wright, Box 403, Dunnellon, the director of the group on all your lists, don't you?

Tuesday night I got up here. No real progress had been made, but a meeting was held that night here with some 40-odd people who selected a committee to arragne the constitution, etc., after hearing an official from RAD (Rural Areas Devdopement) describe all the government funds he could get for us OR ANY OTHER GROUP OF FARMERS IN THE SOUTHEAST TRYING TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR THEMSELVES WHERE THEY ARE RATHER THAN MOVING TO THE CITIES (Ruleville?). They also promise to study the area to determine the most promising potential industries, etc., and are specifically looking for oppressed groups. I hope to see Mr. Delton again this afternoon to get more details. SNCC had assigned a fellow named John Perdew to the project, but he is now in jail, reportedly beaten and under $43,000-bond, so they have given up as signing a specific person. Ralph Allen of SNCC who was supposed to be on the Constitution committee is in jail also under the same conditions. Let me describe that sequence of events.

Thurdday night we had a mass meeting in Americas. It started on time!!! Well before 8:00 many people were singing freedom songs. A dynamic crowd yelled approval of suggestion to continue their demonstrations and about a dozen decided to register to vote the following afternoon, including Billy Wittkamper, a white boy from Koinonia who'd just come of age. People continued to sing as they walke out of the church. Don Harris, the SNCC leader here, Ralph Allen, and John Perdew got them to walk two-by-two so as to avoid charges of blocking the sidewalks. As people began to disperse in an orderly manner, The two fellows I'd come with and I drove off, as did most of the SNCC people. Afterwe'd left, however, ~~the Sherriff~~ police attacked the three remaining leaders. They arrested them, nd when they went limp, policebegan beatting them. Under provacations by the police, fights then broke out between the police and the previously peaceful, but now leaderless crowd. Friday Billy, his brother Greg, and I were passing through Americus and stopped at the courthouse for Billy to register. As we entered, two fellows from the Sumter County movement warned us that only two could register at a time, but since only Billy was registerring, we all walked on. Almost as soon as we'd found the door of the ~~damn~~ registration office, we were accosted by the shefriff in a vulger and insulting manner, told that we were not residents of the county (without our having said anything at all), had no business there, and ordered out. When we insisted on Billy's right to register, he was allowed to remain, with the sherriff standing ofer him, but the other two of us were ordered outside where we waited by Greg's car. While we waited we learned that there would be abother meeting that night. We couldn't go, however, as we had to gote a meeting of the co-op's constitution committee.

At that meeting a list of requirements for the coop constitution was drawn up. I was delegated to try to find legal aid in finding where to incorporate and in getting papers of incorporation drawn up; and to try to determine if there is anyone currently available in Americus or Albany qualified to manage the whole operation. RAD is willing to providetraining, but that would make it impossible to get going this season. A subcommittee was delegated to inquire into the possibility of land purchases, because many of the farmers most in need are now afraid of joining us because they rent all their land and want to be able first to have something to fall back on.

Please, PLEASE ask Rachlin right away where we can immediately incorporate a cooperative corporation ~~mt~~ legally able to do the following:

1. provide place for dispossessed members
2. borrow from members to finance projects at a reasonable rate of interest, and borrow from other sources when needed.
3. operate industrial and agricultural projects to employ members who might otherwise be unemployed or underemployed, and to own land, buildings, and machinery to this end.
4. buy, sell, and provide services to or from members, or to employ members.
5. provide loans, banking and insurance services to members through a credit union.
6. make required transactions with non-members to effect the above.
7. Internal democracy: lman, 1 vote
8. Non-profit
9. carry on educational program and experimentation.

Rachlin probably won't know right off, but we'll need this info within ten days to act on it as we'd like to.

That meeting took place, byvthe way, in the home of a farmer in Lee county, on a little unpaved country road. It was just as bullet riddled as could be. Twenty-seven bullets were fired trhough it one day last fall within a minute! Miraculously, no one was hurt.

As for the events of Friday night in Americus, I'm enclosing a statement of an anonymous citizen of Americus which I just interrupted this report to take. Please make several copies and send me a couple. Thanks. I've gotten a couple of news reports out on the scene here, but only my Minneapolis friends seem to have given it any real play.

Listen, did you send any lawyer or law student or something down here? There's a rumor that a young lawyer or law student connected with CORE is among the seriously injured from either Friday night or last night. The fellow in question has a broken leg and a hell'uva bond! I'll try to find out in the mean time. There seem to have been at least four and perhaps six seriously injured from Friday. There were more demonstrations yesterday, and there was another mass meeting today, but I don't know of any demonstrations yet. I went in around 6:00 and the town was quiet. I'll see again when I have to pick up some people at the bus depot at 9:30. In the mean time I don't want to get arrested again if it can be conveniently avoided.

It would probably be very good if Farmer could speak in Tallahassee, Dunnellon, Ocalla, and perhaps several other towns -- oh, yes, and Gainesville -- Florida in early September. Possible? Oh, in case you should need it, the phone here is 924-7253, Area code 912.
Marcia, you should see this dung heap; it's just buried in roses!,

Americus, Georgia,
August 11, 1963

On Friday, August 9, at about 10:30 P.M., a group of about 175 Negroes, most of them teen-agers, left Allen Chappel to walk up to the police station where they intended to pray, to protest the arrest and brutal beating of 4 SNCC workers the night before. They left the church and walked about 4 blocks in columns of two's, but not occupying all of the sidewalk. They were protesting the system and policy of segregation in Americus which is aided by the police authority, and the brutality imposed by the city police, the State Patrol, and the "blue angels" (a special unit of the State Patrol, reputed to be very effective with billy clubs). The officers were armed with guns, 2-foot clubs, cattle prodders, (hot shocks), and billy clubs. Officers came down into the field where the group had walked. When they got there the City Marshall and the Police Chief of the city (Chambliss) asked them if they had a permit to parade, and told them to disperse, but before any response could be give the officers started bludgeoning groups of boys and girls with clubs, and electric cattle prodders (these prodders are battery operated and give a severe shock, also leave burn marks on the flesh; many of the arrestees bodies are covered with these burns

Those arrested in this group included:

John "Bunky" Barnum
Marvin L. Brown
William Bowens
Collins McGee, Jr.
Eugene Smith
Lonnie Wright
Jimmie Lee Carter
William Fuller
Alvin Tommie
Olden Smith, Jr.

Willie Clemons
Milton Wilkerson
Terrell Butts
Johnny Boynton
Edmond Thomas
John Jordan
John F. Moran
Edward Thomas
Thomas Douglas
Jesse Williams

Emanuel McClendon (age 67)

All of the above are teen-agers, except McClendon. Some definitely established as juveniles are:

Thomas Douglass; 16
Jessee Williams, 16
Johnny Boynton; 16
Willie Boynton, 15

David Bell, 15
Robert Barber, 14
Alvin Bowen, 15
Alex Brown, 14

James Brown, 16

The females arrested are:

Gwen Dudley, 20
Carol Bonner, 14
Annie Pless, 17
Sabina Smith, 17
Goldie Harris, 19

Lois Baker, 18
Thelma Young, 17
Geraldine Battle, 17
May Wilson, 18
Rosie Lee Rushin, 17

SPECIFICS

Milton Wilkerson (19) was beaten by city police officers MacAfee and Wayne Carden (or Collier) with large Clubs. Over 20 stitches were required to close the various wounds in his head.

Emanuel McClendon was beaten over the head -- 3 stitches. Mr. McClendon is 67 years old.

Thomas Douglass (16) had 6 stitches in his head; electric prodder burns on arms and shoulders.

Collin McGhee struck in nose and face with club, profuse bleeding.

Johnny Boynton (16) 4 stitches in head, hit with club by by Carden (Collier).

Jessie Williams (16) hit by city marshall.

Most of the kids were beaten with clubs and jabbed with the electric prodders as they were herded into the wagon. Tho at the end of the group were beaten the entire time.

The male juveniles are sleeping on the floor in a dirty old building that has been abandoned over a year. Used to house a newspaper, it has no toilet facilities working, no shower. Toilet upstairs was stuffed and overflowing; terrible odors. They are fed 4 hamburgers daily. Nothing else.

City Marshall arrested Rudolf Brown. After arrest he was struck with club. Not with group, but walking on main stre of town after most of the arrests.

Bobby Simms was sitting on the door step of his home, 520 N. Lee, when city police came up and arrested him -- he had not demonstrated.

Gene Mann was walking with James Williams on Lee St. after the arrests of the main group. State Patrol arrested them. James said "I didn't do nothing," troopers grabbed him ans started to beat him with clubs. Sheriff Fred Chappel and blue angels were allegedly in the group that beat him unmercifully and broke his leg. They were on their way to a cafe and had not demonstrated. Williams has two little children. He is now in the hospital.

Robert Barber, one of the juv.s, was in jail when a city patrolman came in to question him about another youth. When he denied knowing where the other youth was, the officer struck him in the head with a two-foot club.

The girls above listed are locked in a room with no windows, no ventilation. The odor is unbearable.

Juveniles Bell, Barber, and bowen were all jabbed with cattle prodders; Alex Brown, Simmons, Barber, and Bowen were also hit with big clubs. Alex Brown hit by blue angels; Barber by city cops, and Bowen by Fred Chappel.

Of the females, Miss Dudley was burned with the cattle proder on her back, also beaten with club on head and shoulders. Miss Baker was hit with clubs by city cops; Young hit by city police with clubs — her blouse was covered with her blood. Miss Flesa hit on head with club, Battle also hit on head with club and in back with prodder. Rosie Rushing was beaten in the stomach with a 2-foot club, repeatedly asked for a doctor, but one was never sent.

As we left the jail a group of 20-25 knelt in prayer in front of the police station. City is filled with state troopers and blue angels. Five minutes later we again passed the jail, but those outside had already been arrested.

Archie B. Porter, Jr., 18, a mentally retarded youth was walking down East Lester St. Sunday night, August 11, at approximately 10:30 P.M., was stopped and beaten by approximately seventeen (17) police officers and state troopers. He was then arrested. His mother, Mrs. Maybelle Porter heard of the incident, went down to inquire about her son and was arrested.

Monday, August 12

Arrested Thursday night: John Perdur, Don Harris, Thomas McDaniel, Ralph Allen, Sallie Mae Durhan.

Charges:

1. Assault and Battery -- all but Perdur
2. Unlawful assbly -- all
3. Unlawful rioting -- all
4. Attempt to incite insurrection -- Perdur, Allen, Harris
5. Obstrudtion of lawful arrest -- same as above

Sammy Joe Haynes (13) picked up off street. Had nothing to do with demonstrations. Was crying in jail. Had a broken leg. Was kicked and beaten. In county jail.

When Attorneys were in Sheriffs office there was an old man with a cane and the sheriff's young son (about 15). It is thought that the old man is a deputy. He kept hitting his hand with the stick but didn't get close to anyone. The sheriff's sone (who seemed to run the jail for his father, and is turnkey) told the attorneys to get out. When they said they were counsel, he said, "I don't care a damn if you're the president." The sheriff told Denis to get out, "We don't want any spies around here."

Fred Fechheimer --- walking in a Negro section after mass meeting. Near a syore run by a white man. This man was holding a shotgun. Several prowl cars in the area. One stopped and the officer asked Fred if he were lost. He said no. They asked where he was from. Said mass meeting. Asked what he was doing, he said observing. They told him to get into the car. He is on a city charge, in county prison, on disorderly conduct.

Ralph ---- cut on head --- 2 to 3 stitches.
Perdue ---- Hit with nightstick.
Harris --- Allegedly struck by McAfee.

POLICE BRUTALITY IN GEORGIA

Zev Aelony, of Minneapolis, was arrested on Aug. 17th in Americus, Georgia, because he was talking with participants in a demonstration against police brutality. The charge placed against Aelony was "Attempted Insurrection", a crime carrying the death penalty in Georgia.

The following is a letter to Zev's parents from a representative of Koinonia, a religious cooperative community near Americus, reporting on the events leading to Zev's arrest.

8/18/63

"Dear Friends:

A hasty note to tell you Zev was jailed here yesterday with about 40 other demonstrators. They were walking in orderly fashion from the Church where a Mass meeting was held at 4 P.M. to get a report on the morning's conference with the Mayor (which Zev and I had helped arrange). Altho little came out of it, at least the Mayor was willing to talk. He had the City Attorney and the "big wheel in business" in Americus, a Charles Wheatley. After the report, it was decided to demonstrate in protest of the attitude of the 3 (Mr. W became quite insulting, I was told privately). The group wanted to get to the City Hall to pray on the steps. But they only got about 3 blocks. The town was filled with State Patrolmen, the main street was blocked off and many Negroes were thus intimidated from even coming to the Mass meeting. I don't know if Zev sent you one of these letters but if so, please pass this on to some other group or someone who might be able to help us.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Swisshelm
Koinonia, Rt. 2, Americus, Ga.

The letter referred to is an appeal for financial help for the victims of arrest in Americus. In addition to costs of posting bond, attorney fees, doctor bills and court costs, a local ordinance requires that each person arrested must pay a fee of $23.50 plus $2.00 per day for each day they are forced to remain in jail. The appeal comes from the "Sumter County Movement, P.O. Box 91, Americus, Ga." The following are excerpts from a report of the arrests and brutality submitted by the Sumter County Movement (initials are used in place of full names).

"After the mass meeting on Thursday night, Aug. 8, 1963, a group of about 150 people, most of them teenagers, walked out of Friendship Baptist Church and up to the next corner on Cotton Avenue where they were singing freedom songs. The area in which they walked was in the Negro section of town. Carloads of police, troopers, and anyone else who was around to get deputized and carry a club arrived. D. H., field secretary for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was placed under arrest, beaten in the street, and dragged into a squad car. Miss S.D., a local girl, was also taken off with him - she was punched several times by law enforcement officers. They then arrested J.P. and R.W.H., two white SNCC field secretaries, and T.M., a local Negro youth. These three were also badly beaten, R.W.H. required 3 stitches to close a wound above his eye. The police then fired shots over the crowd and used firehoses and clubs to disperse them.

H., A. and P. were charged with attempting to incite insurrection, a capital felony, carrying the death penalty....They are also charged with inciting to riot, unlawful assembly, obstruction of lawful arrest, and assault and battery. Miss D. and T.M. are charged with inciting to riot, unlawful assembly and assault & battery.

On Friday, Aug. 9, at about 10:30 P.M. a group of about 175 Negroes left Allen Chappel A.M.E. Church to walk up to the police station where they intended to pray and protest the arrests and brutal beatings of last night. They left the church

25¢ flier

and walked about 4 blocks in orderly columns of two's, not blocking the sidewalk. They were protesting the system and policy of segregation in Americus which is aided by the police authority, and the brutality imposed by the city police, the Sheriff's office, firemen, deputized citizens, the State Patrol and the "Blue Angels" (a special unit of the State Patrol reputed to be very effective with billy clubs). The officers were armed with guns, two foot clubs, cattle prodders (hot sticks) and black-jacks. Officers came down into a field where the group had walked. When they got there the city marshall and Police Chief Chambliss asked them if they had a permit to parade, and told them to disperse, but before any response could be given the officers started bludgeoning groups of boys and girls with clubs and electric cattle prodders (these prodders are battery operated and give a severe shock, also leave burn marks on the flesh; many of the arrestees bodies are covered with these burns.

Many people who had not taken part in the demonstration were rounded up by the police, mistreated, and jailed. R.B. who was walking along a main street after the demonstrations was arrested and clubbed. B.S. was sitting on a doorstep of his home at 520 N. Lee, when the police came up and arrested him - he had not demonstrated. G. M. and J.W. were walking on Lee St. after the arrests of the main group, when they were grabbed by the State Patrol. W. protested that he had not done anything and the troopers started to beat him with clubs. W., the father of two little children, is now in the hospital with a broken leg. One of the juveniles was in jail when a city patrolman came in to question him about another youth. When he denied knowing where the other youth was, the officer struck him in the head with a club....Of the females, Miss D. was burned with the cattle prodder on her back, also beaten on the head and shoulders with clubs. Miss B was hit with clubs, along with Miss Y. whose blouse was covered with blood. Miss P. and B. were also hit on the head and back with clubs, and burned with the electric prodders. Miss R. was beaten in the stomach with a two foot club, repeatedly asked for a doctor, but this was denied her.

The conditions in what serves for a jail are unbelievable. The male juveniles are sleeping on the floor in a dirty old building that has been abandoned for over a year, it formerly housed a newspaper; there are no working toilet facilities or showers. The toilet upstairs was stuffed and overflowing onto the floor. The children have been receiving 4 hamburgers daily, nothing else. The girls are locked in a room with no windows and no ventilation; the odor is unbearable.

On Sunday a group of about 25 people knelt in prayer in front of the police station and were promptly arrested. The city is filled with the State Patrol and "Blue Angels". A.B.P (18) a mentally retarded youth who was walking along E. Lester St. on his way home Sunday night was shot at, stopped and beaten by about 17 police officers. He was then arrested. When his mother, Mrs. M.P., heard of his arrest, she went down to the police station to inquire about his condition and she was also arrested. At night the police went to a local drive-in and harrassed Negro citizens there. The crowd got very disturbed and the police began shooting into the crowd, narrowly missing many people. Fortunately no one was reported to have been hit. On Monday the police arrested S.J.H. on the street. He is 13 but looks much younger. They kicked and beat him unmercifully as he had been in prior demonstrations. He is now being held in the County Jail for the juvenile authorities.

When Attorneys C. B. King of Albany and D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta came into the Sheriff's office of the County Jail to see their clients there was an old man with a cane and the sheriff's young boy. The old man, who is reported to be a deputy, kept making menacing gestures toward Hollowell and the boy told Hollowell to get out of the office. When he said he was co-counsel for Harris and the others who were being held he was told, "I don't give a damn if you're the president, get out". The sheriff then came out and told Dennis Roberts, King's law clerk, to get out, "We don't want any spies around here". Trials that had been scheduled for Monday in Recorders Ct. for the 19 people who were arrested for loitering on 7-19, were cancelled. The Judge refused to hold court claiming the demonstrations were intimidating his court, although no demonstrations were in progress at that time. Trials are scheduled for Sept. 3 as the Judge is going on vacation - so these children must sit in jail for 46 days before trial.

JAN 17 1964

File
Zev

536 East Jefferson
Americus, Georgia
January 10, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

I am the member of the SNCC staff in Americus taking charge of our two cars here--one being a 1953 Desoto station wagon registered in New York, owned by CORE and containing papers signed by you. Cars must be registered in Georgia within 30 days after they are first used here. The deadline for this car is the 15th of this month.

I am enclosing an application for license plates in Sumter County (Americus), which I hope you'll sign and return as soon as possible. If you wish to let New York insurance on the car lapse in favor of a Georgia policy, the car could be "sold" to me or another SNCC staff member for one dollar with the understanding that it is still CORE's property. This would save some money on the insurance.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Perdew

John Perdew

(letter arrived 1-17-64)

May 1 is the last day to register and be able to vote in the September primary and November election, this is an important week - though we'll probably just get 15-20 people registered anyway, because we've registered most of the 20% of qualified people who were champing at the bit just waiting for someone to show them how and now we've got to work with people who've really scared bad. Unfortunately, there still seems to be reason to be scared.

You probably know of the recent shooting of a voter registration worker, Mrs. Daniels, in neighboring Terrell County and subsequest bombings of her home. There's also been trouble in Albany; more brutal and subtle, about which nothing can probably be done. Saturday S.B. King, our attorney, held two rallies in his campaign for second ~~distri~~ district congressman. This can be very important. Not that there's much chance of his winning the seat at this time, but because the SNCC boys as a result are able to take over one-hundred persons per week! to register to vote and because it will give him a chance to seek white votes as his brother slater did in the majority election by emphasizing issues attractive also to poor whites and white liberals. Saturday also, the sixth recent shooting by police of a Negro during a supposed criminal investigation took place. Five of the victims, including Saturdays, were youths. All were unarmed. Two, including Saturdays, were shot to death. According to reports at Albany Movement kids who were up here yesterday, police pulled up to a group of kids standing in front of a stone. They say they had reports the kids were attempting to break in; and that the kids ran when the police drew up, so they fired and the boy was killed running away. But the kids say the bullet hole is in his chest! The SNCC fellows are looking into it, but the implications of violence returned indirectly for registration or "demonstrating" are enough to scare a lot of people off. Don Harris's report shows that about 90% of those eligible by local standards in Sumter County voted in the county officials primary despite bunches of drunk and disorderly white men hanging around the polling places and other incidents. There were separate ballot boxes for Negroes and whites and there are rumors the Negro votes weren't counted, but of course there's no way of checking that. Also Don Harris was roughed up by some of the candidates who shouldn't even have been hanging around there, and people who had applied for registration some time ago but weren't given the test until within six months of the election were turned away. Also, Sheriff Chappell who was not an election official and was a candidate turned away at least one Negro woman who had passed the test seven months ago, and if it's worth it we could probably find others treated similarly and get statements from them. The six month qualification cut the Negro vote down to around three hundred, but we hope to have 1,200 by November.

Teams are being expanded to cover the entire second district in addition to Sumter and Lee counties in the third with expansion in the third to come later. There are supply problems, the most crucial of which is being about F cars short of having enough to supply each team with a car and one for Don to get around in. So if y'all know where we can get some cars from please let me know.

We're starting a newspaper. The ideashas been floating around for a long time and to my pleasant surprise it took only a small nudge to get a group of kids really moving on it on a pilot scale. Friday is the deadline for articles for the first issue and we'll have more than enough already. May 1 the first issue will come out and Marv, of course, will be on the mailing list. Since we've no capital except my pay check the first issue will be mimeographed on SNCC's machine with me kicking in paper and stencils. We hope to sell 1,000 to 1,500 copies here of the first issue, and if we do we'll have no trouble getting ads for the second issue to make it pay its own way and raise money towards getting out a weekly printed paper. These kids badly need training in reporting, editing, etc., Though. There's a page on the movement around the country.

A day camp was set up Saturday out here. Result forty-five happy kids and lots of good will for the movement. SNCC is supposed to get us a projector, screen etc., to set up a theatre as our boycott has resulted in no local films for Negroes and allies. A quilting coop has started in Terrell, making quilts for sale at $12, but needs a market. Can an arrangement be made with Dave Dennis, who, last I heard, had more orders than quilts? Do any of y'll need quilts? Probably not. We'll relax any ideas you've got.

We;re also raising grapes to raise money. Market for that is assured by an agreement to buy all we produce with Pine Mountain.

Gotta go canvass now. Love to all and please reply. I'll send more latter.

Sholom,

Zev

DESPARATELY NEEDED: PRAYERS, FUNDS, PROTEST!!!!!

1. **Prayers needed:** for all the people in and involved in the situation in Americus, Georgia.

2. **Funds needed:** to pay for doctor's fees, lawyers, and jail costs for those taken prisoner in Americus.

3. **Protests needed:** please write to the following people protes the conditions which will be described bel in detail:
   - a. Gov. Carl Sanders/Atlanta, Ge
   - b. Mayor Griffin Walker/Americus
   - c. your Congressman/Washington 2
   - d. Your national religious offic
   - e. the Attorney General's Office

Dear Friend,

The situation which exists in Americus, Georgia, is a situation which can only be tolerated by people who have no concept of HUMAN INTE LIGENCE. The situation is so rotten that it stinks from Canada to Cuba from California to Cambridge and from Maine to Mexico. Negro and white integrationists have been mistreated to the point that they no longer have anything to live for if the situation is not vanished. The citize of Sumter County who have marched to protest this evil system of segregation have been brutalized by the police force.

The problem has been outlined to us by Miss Dorothy Swisshelm of Koinonia, a nearby farming area of Americus; this is her report:

> "Those of us who have marched to protest this evil system of segregation have been brutalized by the police, our bodies have be beaten and burned, fire hoses have been used on us, and guns fired at us. We have gone to jail with our children, and many of us remain in jail because we want our freedom.
>
> "As a result of these arrests and brutalities we are in dire need of funds to aid in posting bonds, paying attorney fees, doctor bil and court costs. An ordinance has just been passed requiring each person arrested to pay a fee of $23.50 plus $2.00 for each day tha they are forced to remain in jail.
>
> "Any contributions that may be forthcoming would be greatly appreciated. All checks should be made payable to the Sumter Coun Movement and addressed to P.O. Box 91, Americus, Goergia.
>
> "On Friday, August 9, a group of about 175 Negroes walked to the police station to pray for the jailed citizens, but were met by th police and treated as if they were cattle being herded off to market. The officers were armed with guns, two foot clubs, cattle prodders (hot sticks) and black-jacks. These cattle prodders are battery operated and give a severe shock, also leave burn marks on the flesh; many of the arrestees' bodies are covered with burns.
>
> "Many people who have had nothing to do with the demonstrations were rounded up by the police and jailed. People were arrested while sitting on their porches, or walking the street, or mainly for being a Negro. Archie B. Porter, Jr., (18) a mentally retarde youth who was walking home was shot at, stopped and beaten by abou 17 police officers. He was arrested, and when his mother came to inquire about him, she too was jailed.

The situation in Americus is the outgrowth of the desperate and legal attempts of impovrished citizens of that area to form a corporati in order to become self-supporting and productive. Mr. Aelony, a white CORE worker, (now being held without bond on charges of insurrection--a death penalty offense in Georgia) had pledged one year of his life to working with these people in forming the co-op. Mr. Aelony began his work in Koinonia in 1959--Koinonia is a small farming area just outside Americus. These efforts were stopped short in 1959 when opposition and subsequent racial violence practically destroyed the community devoted to this self-improvement. By August of 1963 the community had somewhat re-established itself, and Mr. Aelony returned to lend his aid and experience. Segregation practices were making reorganization in Americus impossible (threats, intimidation, police supervision of all meetings, etc.) and the Sumter County Movement was started to protest these evil segregation practices. Demonstrations by Negroes in the area began, but only after demonstrators had received extensive training in non-violent methods of protest. Mr. Aelony was not involved in the demonstrations, but he was arrested while walking some feet behind a group of protestors on their way to the county courthouse. Since that time 189 Negro and white protesters have been arrested, either for direct protest, for attempting to visit prisoners, for sitting on porche walking on a public street, or being a Negro. Dorothy Swisshelm continu her description of the situation as follows:

> "A 67 year old man, Mr. Emanuel McClendon was also beaten over the head with clubs, leaving wounds requiring three stitches. Callin McGee, an adult, was struck in the nose and face with clubs causing profuse bleeding. Johnny Boynton, age 16, was clubbed in the head by city police and required four stitches for his wounds.

Conditions in the jail are incredible. The children and adults wh were arrested beginning on July 19 will have to remain in jail until September 3, the time of thier trial. The judge has refused to hold court until then and will be on vacation until that date. Some aspects of the conditions in the jail itself are listed by Miss Swisshelm as below:

> "The conditions in what serves for a jail are unbelievable. The male juveniles are sleeping on the floor in a dirty old building that has been abandoned for over a year--it formerly housed a newspaper; there are no working toilet facilities or showers. The toilet upstairs was stuffed and overflowing onto the floor. The children have been receiving four hamburgers daily, nothing else. The girls are locked in a room with no windows and no ventilation; the odor is unbearable.

Other indignities have followed these arrests and jailings:

> "At night the police went to a local drive-in and harrassed Negro citizens there. The crowd got very disturbed and the police began shooting into the crowd, narrowly missing many people. (a later report indicates that one man, shot twice in the head, was killed)

> "On Monday the police arrested Sammie Joe Haynes on the street. H is 13 but looks much younger. They kicked and beat him unmercifull as he had been in prior demonstrations. He is now being held in th county jail for the juvenile authorities.

> "When Attorneys C.B. King of Albany and D.L. Hollowell of Atlanta came into the Sheriff's office of the county jail to see their clients there was an old man with a cane and the sheriff's young boy. The old man kept making menacing gestures toward the lawyers and the boy told them to "get out." When the Attorneys explained that they were the defense for the prisoners and would like to see their clients, they were told "I don't give a damn if you're the president, get out." "We don't want any spies around here."

Miss Swisshelm, 57, white, formerly a psychiatric social worker, came to Americus to practice her belief in Christianity. We are forwarding these excerpts from her appeal to you, whom we believe to be concerned persons with the capacity to respond to her appeal in behalf of these people. We ask you to pray, to protest, and to ask your church group or club to take up a special collection to aid with medical, legal and "jail" costs. If a part of a regular meeting were devoted to explai the situation in Americus and to passing a plate for personal donations, perhaps through a joint effort some relief could be afforded these now held without bond in Americus. Miss Swisshelm is asking for financial aid simply to sustain the lives of these people until their trials and throughout the long time to which they will undoubtedly be sentenced. As strong believers in human dignity and the brotherhood of all men, we beg your aid for these persons. America's great missionary movement lie within the confines of her borders.

Yours sincerely,

Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Student, Univ. of Fla.

Betty Wright
Betty Wright
Student Florida A & M Univ.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Stevenson Partner To Defend Man Jailed On Death Penalty Charge

Americus, Ga., Sept. 25: Morris Abrams, a member of Adlai Stevenson's former law firm, will defend Zev Aelony, CORE field secretary who has been imprisoned here since August 17 on a charge of "attempted insurrection."

Since this is a crime carrying the death penalty under state law, no bail has been set. Jailed on similar charges since August 8 are Donald Harris, SNCC field secretary, Ralph Allen and John Perdew.

These three were arrested during a peaceful protest march broken-up by club-swinging state and local police. Aelony was arrested on the street during a protest march nine days later -- in which he was not even participating. He had been working with the Sumter County Movement, sponsor of the local actions. However, his main task in Americus was to help the Koinonia cooperative establish a system of coordination with similar-type cooperatives in Ruleville, Mississippi and Brownsville, Tennessee.

The district attorney has intimated that if Aelony would plead guilty to more minor charges, the "attempted insurrection" charge would be dropped. Aelony has rejected any such deal.

Announcement that Aelony would have Abrams as his defense counsel was made by CORE Chief Counsel Carl Rachlin. In making the announcement, he said, "we will attack the validity of the Goergia insurrection statute as well as the inhuman manner in which the defendants are being held."

####

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COurtlandt 7-6270

Zev

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: MARVIN RICH AND JAMES PECK

CORE FILES SUIT IN AMERICUS

Americus, Ga., Oct. 9: A Federal District court was asked to halt a "conspiracy" of state and local officials against a desegregation campaign in Americus.

A suit files with Judge J. Robert Elliot accused the officials of discouraging participation in the campaign by misusing the law in "a willful, unlawful, and openly avowed scheme, plan and conspiracy."

CORE leaders believe that if the action succeeds, it would establish a legal precedent that would be used throughout the South against repression by officials of civil rights activity.

The suit seeks the release of Zev Aelony, a CORE field worker.

He and three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee are being held in the Sumter County Jail at Americus on charges of inciting an insurrection. The charge carries a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

The defendants named in the suit include Col. Lowell Connor, chief of the state highway patrol; Stephen Pace Jr., the Circuit Court Prosecutor; Sheriff Fred D. Chappell; Mayor T. Griffin Walker and members of the city council, and Chief of Police Ross Chambliss.

Judge Elliott, a Kennedy appointee was asked to convene a three-judge constitutional panel to consider the case. Any appeal from its findings would go directly to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Aelony was arrested last Aug. 17 by the police and charged with inciting an insurrection and unlawful assembly. At a closed hearing before Justice of the Peace M. Cooper Bradley, he was bound over without bail to the Superior Court grand jury.

MORE - MORE - MORE

It does not convene until November 25.

The suit contended that the statutes under which he was charged had been applied unconstitutionally. It said the action had violated his rights of freedom of speech and assembly, exposed him to criminal prosecution without providing sufficiently ascertainable standards of guilt, threatened him with cruel and unusual punishment and denied him the right to bail.

The suit was brought on behalf of CORE by Morris B. Abram Jr., a former Atlanta lawyer now associated with the New York firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. He led the legal attack that overturned Georgia's county unit election system.

####

Zev

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Americus Four Still Jailed On Death Penalty Charge

Americus, Ga., Oct. 24 -- One CORE member and three SNCC members imprisoned since August on a capital charge, remained in jail as the State Supreme Court in Atlanta rejected their appeal for release on bond and a Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee in Washington rejected their plea for an investigation.

"Inciting to insurrection," the charge under which the four are being held, is a crime carrying the death penalty under state law and therefore, no bail has been set. Arguing before the State Supreme Court, attorneys for the four contended that the denial of bail is a denial of constitutional rights.

The Senate subcommittee investigation had been requested by CORE National Director James Farmer. The subcommittee's chairman, Senator Sam Ervin, Jr. of North Carolina said the investigation request had been rejected because the "inciting to insurrection" law is presently being challenged in federal court.

The reference was to a suit filed October 8 in federal district court against Americus officials by Attorney Morris Abram, Jr., attorney for CORE man Zev Aelony. The Americus four are Zev Aelony, and Donald Harris, Ralph Allen and John Perdew of SNCC.

Addressing an emergency mass meeting here on October 17, James Peck, CORElator editor, pledged that "CORE and SNCC will publicize this outrageous miscarriage of justice from coast to coast, with the aim of arousing the conscience of America, as they did in the 1961 Baton Rouge 'criminal anarchy' case." In that case, nationwide protest helped bring about dropping of the "criminal anarchy" charges against the five CORE and SNCC members who were involved.

NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1963

Death Penalty Faces 4 Who Led Ga. Rights Rally

By GENE GROVE
Post Staff Correspondent

Americus, Ga., Sept. 26—The State of Georgia is holding four young men in jail here under threat of the electric chair for the crime of leading anti-segregation demonstrations last August.

The Solicitor General, Stephen Pace Jr., isn't sure he will ask the jury for the death penalty. "They are, after all," he says, "young men who were doing what they thought was right."

The four men have been charged and are awaiting grand jury action in November on charges of "attempting to incite an insurrection." Under the Georgia code, the crime is punishable by death unless the jury recommends mercy. Then a conviction can bring 5 to 20 years in prison.

The lone Negro in the group is Donald Harris, a New Yorker whose family lives at 2225 Fifth Av. and who is a field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The others are SNCC workers Ralph Allen and John Perdew and CORE worker Zev Aelony.

The four were arrested between Aug. 8 and Aug. 17 during civil rights demonstrations in this town of 14,000 in southwest Georgia's Black Belt, but little of the story has reached the outside world.

More than 200 Negroes have been arrested in half a dozen demonstrations here since midsummer and at least 30 still are being held. No one knows the number still in jail, not SNCC or CORE or the prisoners' attorney, although the total certainly is higher than Police Chief R. M. Chambliss' estimate of "six or seven."

The four charged with a capital crime are held without bond. A habeas corpus application was filed for them yesterday by their attorney and a hearing is expected to be held next week.

All four were arrested under Solicitor Pace's theory that organizers of civil rights demonstrations fulfill the Georgia code's definition of persons attempting to incite an insurrection. "Any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state" is insurrection, the code says, "when the same is manifested or intended to be manifested in violence."

There was violence during at least two of the demonstrations, but by whose intent is a moot question. SNCC has more than a dozen sworn statements from Negroes beaten and jailed that charge that the police stormed a peaceful demonstration with baseball bats, electric cattle prods, nightsticks and guns. The police say the demonstrators threw rocks at them.

★ ★ ★

Complaints of police brutality were filed with the FBI and, as best the Negro community can determine, one FBI agent appeared in Americus for one day to investigate the complaints. He confiscated bloody clothes and received sworn statements and within less than a week the Justice Dept. issued a statement saying that the FBI investigation revealed no basis for the complaints.

The Justice Dept. told The New York Post today that the Aug. 13 episode was all a horrible mistake made in some undefined way by some unidentified underling. The investigation, the department said, is continuing.

★ ★ ★

The death penalty, if asked in this case, would be the most severe yet asked in the South for civil rights leaders.

Americus may be the only city in the U. S. where a prisoner is charged for board and room while in jail. The ordinance was passed Aug. 9, the day after the demonstration at which Harris was arrested, and is capriciously applied so that no whites and not all Negroes have been forced to pay. The Solicitor, in fact, denies that the ordinance exists.

Yet the ordinance sets a schedule of fees, including $5 for being arrested and $2 for each witness called, which calls for payment of $21.50 plus $2 a day for board and room before a prisoner can obtain his release.

Thus, many of the Negro demonstrators who were held more than 40 days were asked to pay more than $100 for the privilege of leaving jail after their sentences were completed.

---

4 Jailed in G

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A Georgia prosecutor said yesterday that he has changed his mind and will prosecute four civil rights demonstrators being held in the Americus, Ga., jail on charges of "inciting an insurrection."

The charge carries a maximum death penalty upon conviction.

The prosecutor, Solicitor General Stephen Pace Jr., of Sumter County, thus set the stage for a showdown in a case that has caught the attention of Congressmen, the Kennedy Administration and the civil rights movement as a whole.

The four demo
John Perdew, 21,
University studen
ver, Zev Aelony,
worker for CO
Minneapolis; Ralp
Trinity University
from Melrose, Ma
Harris, 24, a f
from New York
dent Nonviolent
Committee — we
during antisegrega
strations in Ameri
8 and 9. Perdew a
white.

In an exhausti
the case, the Oct.
the Denver Post
Prosecutor Pac
through the law b

Zev - Wash Post 10-22-63

n Georgia to Face 'Insurrection Trial

four demonstrators —
Perdew, 21, a Harvard
rsity student from Den-
Zev Aelony, 25, a field
r for CORE from
eapolis; Ralph Allen, 22,
y University student
Melrose, Mass., and Don
, 24, a field worker
New York for the Stu-
Nonviolent Coordinating
ittee — were arrested
antisegregation demon-
ons in Americus last Aug.
9. Perdew and Allen are

an exhaustive story of
se, the Oct. 13 issue of
enver Post stated that
cutor Pace poured
gh the law books to find
a strong law to keep the young men out of circulation.

Pace came up with the insurrection law enacted in 1871. It permits no bond. Pace said he was unaware that it carried the death penalty until after he had decided on the charge.

Last month, three members of the Colorado congressional delegation — Republican Senators Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick and Democratic Rep. Byron G. Rogers—urged the Justice Department to use its power to get the jailed men released until their trials.

The case spurred demands for inclusion of Title III in the proposed civil rights bill—giving the Justice Department specific power to bring legal action in such cases.

Morris B. Abram, Atlanta attorney now with a New York law ifrm, investigated the case for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a top-drawer legal group that has the blessing of President Kennedy.

Abram was retained by Aelony's parents. He promptly filed a suit in Federal court challenging the consitutionality of the insurrection statute and asking for an injunction to stop Americus officials from using it.

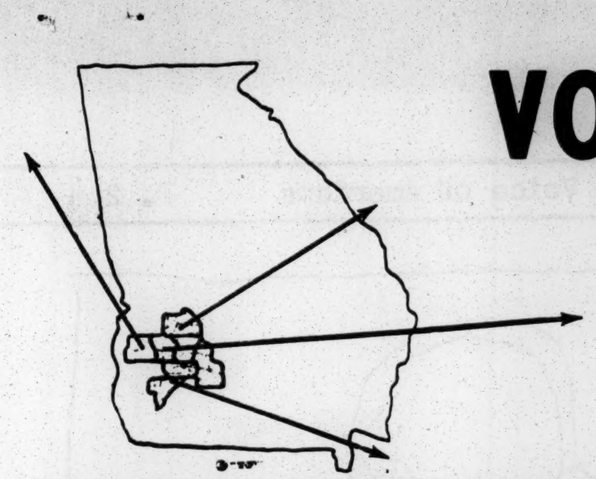
Jack Greenberg, chief counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, filed similar suits for the other three men.

But ten days ago, Pace taped a radio interview for an Atlanta station in which he said he had serious doubts that he would ever call the insurrection cases up for trial.

"The basic reason for bringing these charges was to deny the defendants bond," Face said in the interview, which was broadcast on Sunday. "We were in hopes that by holding these men we would be able to talk to their lawyers and talk to their people and convince them that this type of activity is not the right way to go about it."

But yesterday Pace changed his mind. He said he probably would go ahead with the prosecution on the insurrection charges and indicated he had been unable to negotiate a settlement with lawyers for the men.

A three-judge Federal court will hear arguments challenging the legality of the law in Americus on Oct. 31.



VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

OCT 5 1964

VOL. 1 NO. 7 SEPTEMBER 26, 1964 FIVE CENTS

ELECTION DAY IN DISTRICT TWO

Election day, Wednesday, September 9, began at 7:00 A.M. Cars left to provide transportation to the polls in eighteen towns in the twenty counties in District Two. About fifteen SNCC workers helped in this; in addition about ten people worked at various Albany churches to direct people in voting procedure and to arrange transportation for them.

During the day, numerous incidents were reported at the polls. In Cordele, segregated voting facilities at the Court House were reported to the FBI. A woman was abused while she stood in the all-white voting line.

In Moultrie, separate lines were set up to receive ballots.

Some SNCC workers in Quitman that were watching the polls were asked to leave a store and told it was closing. This polling place was changed because the store owner said he was afraid of trouble.

In Camilla, separate ballot boxes were reported. A number of individuals during the day were told they could not vote.

At the Dougherty County Court House, Negroes were asked, "Did you vote in the last election?" "Who did you vote for?" If they could not answer, they were turned away. Also, in the late afternoon, 35 Negroes were turned away from the polls in 45 minutes because their names could not be found on the list. The court house had apparently misspelled their names so the people could not vote, a witness found.

LOCAL CORE WORKER JAILED

Zev Aelony, CORE field worker in Americus, who lives at Koinonia Farm, was arrested Monday. He had gone to get tags for his car at the State Patrol post and was arrested by Trooper Gay, allegedly for improper license plates, although Aelony was not driving the vehicle at the moment. After his release on bond Tuesday morning, he went to Atlanta for treatment of injuries and illness incurred while enjoying the Sheriff's "Southern hospitality."

ANOTHER ALBANY KILLING

Thursday, September 3, 12 year old Ike Homer was shot by a junk yard owner who claimed the youngster was trying to steal an old battery. His slayer is only being held on $1000 bond and charged with manslaughter.

AMERICUS HIGH SCHOOL INTEGRATED

by Jewel Wise

The first Negroes ever to attend Americus High School entered Monday, August 31, with only minor incidents. Tuesday, a riot, witnessed by local city officials, broke out. As we entered the campus, bricks were thrown at our car. I was almost struck by one of the bricks. All day long, the four of us were hit and had things thrown at us. I was harrassed by a parent. We were called all kinds of names, all of which we ignored.

People have been nicer to us since then. We have no intention of leaving Americus High School until we have finished the twelfth grade, because our main purpose, to receive a better education is being fulfilled.

The text books are more advanced than those of other schools we have attended. We are sure that we will now be better qualified and prepared for college and the future. (See other school stories on page two.)

KOINONIA BOYCOTT FALLS

from the Koinonia Newsletter # 29

The boycott which was imposed in 1956 and came very near to wrecking us financially has gradually been eroded away over the past few years, and the last remnant of it fell a few weeks ago when some strucks spread some agricultural lime on our land. It was the culmination of long efforts on the part of many people. Just before her death, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt laid our plight before the Secretary of Agriculture, who issued directivs which, if obeyed, would have brought delivery of the lime two years ago. This was not done, and when all other efforts failed, we turned once more to our faithful ally, the American Civil Liberties Union. They took the matter up again with the Secretary of Agriculture.

This time an agent from the Inspector-General's office was immediattely dispatched to the scene here. When he had completed his investigation, the local lime dealers had agreed to honor any government purchase order issued to Koinonia Farm. Shortly thereafter we got delivery from the first dealer we approached. While we are happy to get the lime, we are ashamed that it had to come from the promptings of government instead of God. Sadly we confess that at present the laws of men are more potent than the grace of God in ordering human affairs. May it cease to be so.

- -

VOTE FOR WHO? SEE PAGE TWO!

THE TOM AND CHARLIE SHOW

by L. Scott McNeil

In last week's primary campaign, the Negro people of this county had an opportunity to hear a representative of one of the six white, segregationist candidates for Third District U.S. Congressman. As is usual in Southern campaigns, the white candidate sent a Negro to do his talking. A white politician never asks a Negro for his vote directly. In other words, Mr. Charlie sends good old Uncle Tom over to get those votes.

When this writer asked Mr. Charlie's Man his boss's stand on Civil Rights, the Medicare bill, foreign policy, and other issues, Tom said that he wasn't free to say; we would just have to take Tom's word that Mr. Charlie was not as radical a rascist as the other five candidates.

This show is part of the traditional way in which the white Southerner refuses to face the Negro and askshim for a vote since he might have to give something in return. Instead, the white man uses a "tame nigger," who is paid for by token favors.

The Negro will not receive any attention or benefit from either the Republicans or Democrats until he organizes in a new party, such as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. If and when MFDP evolves into a national group and is strengthened by the support of the poor whites of America, then true democracy will be assured and "the home of the brave will be the land of the free."

TO THE CITIZENS OF AMERICUS

The four Negro students at Americus High School need your help. To avoid incidents, they need transportation to and from school during the year.

If you can drive them any day, please call one of these numbers:

924 5370 - Wise
924 - 7889-Freeman
924-5147 - Bell
924-5356 - Wiggins

Your kindness in helping them will be appreciated greatly.

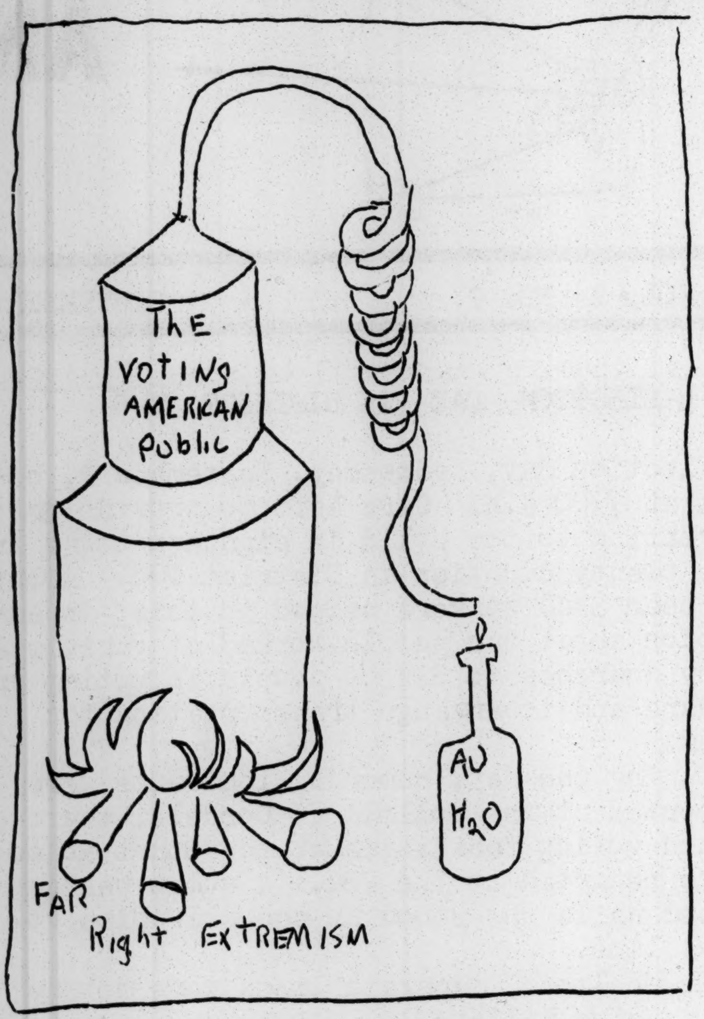
THE VOICE OF AMERICUS

Elizabeth Henry	Acting Editor
Collins McGee	Circulation Mgr.
Jim Jordan	Publisher
Bill Wittkamper	Cartoonist

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS

Graham Wiggins, Alabama; Yvonne Wilson, Florida; Jan Jordan, Northern States; Zev Aelony, CORE; D.D. Gorton, SNCC; Scott McNeil, Mississippi and other foreign countries. Minnie Wise and John Moran, local.

Address: The Voice of Americus
% Collins McGee
Rt. # 2
Americus, Ga. 31709



THE CAMPAIGN FOR C.B. KING

The campaign for C B. King, candidate for Congress in the second district was long and well organized. King is often considered to be the most liberal Democrat to run in the South.

Campaigning began with a Saturday rally in April. Talks and barbeques were held through the Spring. In June, the active campaigning was begun, with the distribution of leaflets and posters. Excellent radio announcements and several TV spots were also important.

The week before the election, a number of people from Mississippi came to help, and several Mississippi cars were used for the campaign. The cars, together with some rented from Atlanta were used on September 8 to distribute leaflets around District Two. The leaflets were given out to inform people about voting, and getting transportation to the polls.

At 2:30 that afternoon, the police arrested several girls for distributing the leaflets. "The police," said one of the girls, "were trying to intimidate us." They were released at 3:30, and told that they could continue handing out the leaflets.

About 4:30 the police drove up beside the head campaign car, covered with "King for Congress" posters, just as it pulled up to the campaign office. Rev. Wells, who had been sitting with three others on top of the back seat of the convertible, was charged with "Riding in other than designated places," that is, the seats of the car. They were told to come back Thursday, after the police had a conference to see if it was legal.

AMERICUS YOUTH CENTER LIBRARIES OPEN

The two new libraries in the Sumter County Youth Center are almost finished. One room has text books and good reading in science, history, government, math, languages, and other subjects.

A second library has children's teenage, young adult and adult pleasure reading. A special opening night will be scheduled soon for the new libraries.

A third room with more books will be added as a lounge and recreation room.

The tentative schedule for the new library is:

Monday through Friday	3:00 PM-8:00 PM
Saturday	10:00 AM-5:00 PM

Some study space is available during these hours for those using books for research or who have limited study space in their homes.

Books are checked out only through library assistants, by signing one's name, address, and phone number.

High school students and adults are needed as volunteers to assist in the checking out and return of books. Volunteers are asked to sign up for one or more hours at a time, by calling 924-5370.

YOUTH CENTER CLASSES

Plans are underway for some Saturday classes for children. Anyone who has talents in any of the arts and would like to help teach, please call 924-5370.

Saturday 11:00-12:00	Art class for 9 to 12 year olds.
Saturday 1:30-2:15	Creative Dramatics for 7 to 10 year olds.
Saturday 2:30-3:15	Creative Dramatics for 11 to 13 year olds.

Hopefully classes will be set up in other subjects, such as dancing.

YOUTH CENTER RECREATION SCHEDULE

The Sumter County Youth Center will have the following schedule this fall:

I. Outside activities: 4:30-6:30 P.M. daily
  a. Volley Ball
  b. Touch Football
  c. Basketball
  d. Badminton
II. Indoor activities 6:30-8:00 P.M. daily
  a. Checkers
  b. Table Tennis
  c. Cards
  d. Chinese Checkers
  e. Exercises and Weight Lifting
  f. Horseshoes

COLORADO VISITORS

Thirteen visitors from Colorado stayed at Koinonia Farm from September 5 to 9th. The group was composed of a minister, a married couple, and ten high school and college students. They had just come from a project of the United Church in Biloxi, Miss. They enjoyed meeting people active in the Sumter Co. movement.

SUMTER TIGERS PLAY

By Virginia Davis and Bobby Kegler

The first Sumter High School game of the '64 season was very promising with the Tigers ahead 25-6 in the game with Montezuma. It was thrilling the way Ward Willis got the Tigers on the move.

In the second game the Tigers played Monroe High School in Albany, and lost 27-0. The game was played in windy weather. The Monroe team jumped to a 27 point lead in the first half. The second half was a different story, defensively. Ward Willis intercepted a pass and raced to the twenty - yard line. The Tigers fought every inch, and kept the Tornadoes from crossing the fifty yeard line.

The next game will be played here against Cordele on September 25. The members of the Sumter student body extend an invitation for you to join us in all forthcoming games, for a small admission charge.

AROUND TOWN

We'll soon be having a new cowboy in town: Collins McGee left for Graham Cattle School in Garnett Kansas on Saturday, and will be gone for a week.

Gloria Wise just left for her junior year at Spelman in Atlanta. She spent the summer on the Mississippi COFO project in Greenwood, Bob Mants is going back to Morehouse College, also in Atlanta.

Graham Wiggins and Leon Bryant will be attending a SNCC training school this year in Alabama on scholarships.

Minnie Wise had her birthday last Saturday and her sister Gloria worked until 4:00 in the morning preparing a tasty dinner party.

LITERARY

CORNER. . . . .

I STILL DON'T UNDERSTAND

"I don' wantya ta think," he sighed,
"That we're uncivilized
Because the eight of us -- each alone
Battered every muscle and bone
Of your body
Against the walls and bars
Of this cell.

"Y'know, we didn't
Enjoy this any more than you did
But we had to do it.
I don't want my sister
To marry no nigger!"

CORE INCREASES VOTER REGISTRATION IN CALIFORNIA

The most intensive voter registration campaign ever undertaken by CORE in the North, is now taking place in California. The task force and volunteers will concentrate their action in minority communities in Alemeda Los Angeles, and San Francisco in cooperation with CORE'S national drive to register and educate voters to CORE's position of demanding the defeat of segregationist candidates of both political parties. The focus of the California attack will be aimed at Proposition 14, also known as the Rumford Act, which would repeal California's present open - occupancy law which prohibits discrimination in the rental and sale of housing.

CORE GROUPS ACT ON SCHOOLS

In Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 27, six CORE members started a marathon sit-in in the school administration building. The action came just a month after a sit-in in the Superintendent of Schools' office which ended with the arrest of the three participants. During the month, de facto segregated school buildings in the Negro neighborhoods have been picketed. Pickets are seeking to hald construction on these schools""to use new construction for promoting integration rather than segregation," as Donald Bundles, CORE vice-chairman told the school board.

MY FIRST DAY AT AMERICUS HIGH

by Dobbs Wiggins

During my first four classes everything was "OK," except for a few nasty remarks from several students. Later in the day, I was hit in the back by two bottles that had been thrown. I reported it to my home room teacher, but he told me he couldn't do anything about it.

When I left school and crossed Oak Street, going over to Hampton Street, a car with four boys tried to run me down, but I was able to get across in time. They threw rocks at me afterwards, but missed.

The next day, as we approached the school parking lot, rocks were thrown at our car. The Sheriff walked over to the car, opened the door, and harshly said, "Get out!" I asked him to close the door, and he did. After another rock was thrown, which I know Mr. Mundy saw, I had a talk with him, and he said he had control over the students, and was doing the best he could.

Later in the day, a boy called me a "black S. O. B." and he turned and hit me in the back with a book. I followed him into his room and told his teacher, but she said she couldn't do anything about it. Later a boy hit me with an object that looked like a piece of iron with rubber around it.

Since that day, however, the students at Americus High have not been mean to us.

A number of Americus and Sumter County ladies are putting old skills in an old art to work for them. They and many others have long been making beautiful quilts in their spare time. Now, through the beginnings of a quilt co-op they are selling quilts to add to their family incomes.

Several quilts have already been sold for prices ranging from $15 to $25. Several other quilts have been sent to New York for sale, and the quiltmakers expect them to be sold quickly. Friends in New York have asked for 20 more quilts to be sent on consignment, as soon as these are sold. All money received, other than shipping and laundering costs, (which averages $2.00) goes to the lady who made the quilt. Attorneys are studying legal organization of the future cooperative, should its success warrant this.

Quilts to be sold in New York must be made of good, new materials, and of attractive design. All seams should be tightly sewn. Ladies interested in making quilts for sale in this way should contact Zev Aelony, 924-7253.

APPLY AT MANHATTAN

By Virginia Wiggins

I would like very much for any ladies interested in obtaining jobs at the Manhattan Shirt factory to go down to the State Employment office and apply. I have been hired and I feel everyone has an equal chance.

Friday, September 11, I took the test to receive the job. At first I was very nervous at the impression I would make and if I would be treated fairly. After the test was underway I was completely at ease. Everyone was so nice that I forgot about my own fears.

Why doesn't everyone of you who are interested put aside your fears and at least try taking the test.

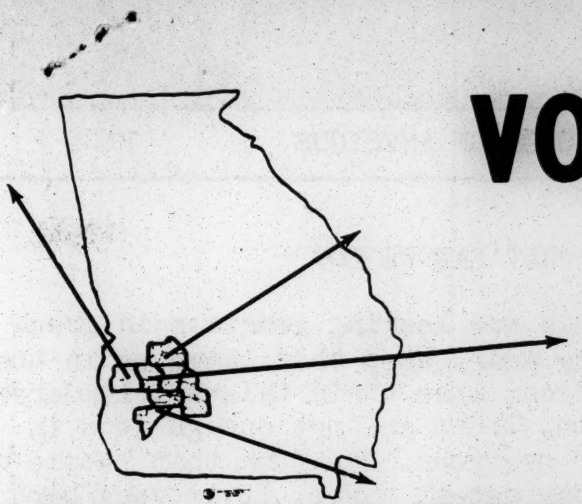
MY FIRST DAY AT AMERICUS HIGH

By David S. Bell, Jr.

My first incident occurred when I was leaving my first period class. I was struck by one of the students as I walked out of the door of the Youth Center, which is one of the classroom buildings. I walked a short distance further when I was struck again by the same student. I recognized and reported this student to a member of the faculty.

ALBANY SCHOOLS INTEGRATED

Tuesday, September 8, grades one, two and twelve of the Albany public schools were integrated. Thirty-eight pupils were enrolled, six of them in the twelfth grade. Policemen with guns were on hand, as well as a TV reporter. No incidents of intimidation have been reported. Next year grades three, four, and elven will be integrated.



VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

VOLUME I, NUMBER 9 NOVEMBER 1, 1964 SIX PAGES! FIVE CENTS

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB PROGRESSES

The New Democratic Voters' Club is rapidly progressing in attendence and action. Temporary officers have been elected. They are: President, John L. Barnum; Vice-president, Samuel Weston; Secretary, Mrs. Pascal; Assistant Secretary, Mrs.Fuse; Treasurer, Hope Merritt; and chaplain, Mrs. Banks.

The club has met three times. Some one hundred persons at the last meeting discussed the importance of voting, and what they expect of their representatives at various levels. Mr. Samuel Weston was dorsed to run for alderman, and money was raised to present his platform to the voters by newspapper ads and handbills.

con't on p. 3

Clasped hands of two mothers symbolize the new South they hope to see born.

MC NEIL ANNOUNCES IN SURPRISE MOVE

In a surprise move that threw the already unprecedented and unpredictable 3rd District Congressional race into further doubt, Scott Mc Neil has announced that with only a few days to go he is asking voters to write in his name. Mc Neil, of rural Sumter County, is not expected to attract many votes, but in a race that is expected to be extremely close even a hundred votes could be decisive.

Though write-ins have been permitted in almost all American elections the only case of a candidate winning major office by this means was when Strom Thurmond won the South Carolina senatorial election. Asked what prompted his last-minute decision against such great odds, Mc Neil told this paper that he has been watching the two candidates now on the ballot, waiting for them to take a stand in favor of things which he considers important to the citizens of this district, but they both seem to have forgotten all the real issues in favor of trying to prove who is more against the Civil Rights Bill— a matter which both presidential candidates have pointed out it is mathematically impossible for them to change in the

cont. on p.3

AMERICUS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS HONORED

Five students from Americus High School were honored at the state-wide meeting of the Georgia Council of Human Relations at Jekyll Island Sunday, October 25.The five were David Bell, Robertina Freeman, Dobbs Wiggins, and Minnie Jewel Wise all of Americus, and Greg Wittkamper of Koinonia. They were presented with certificates for their service to all Georgians in their conduct in the desegregated school. David Bell then addressed the group.

Bell described both the progress and the problems the students have seen. He told of harrassments from some other students, and of his desire to talk meet and talk with them without the atmosphere of fear and tension that seems to divide him from them. He also stated that he and his companions intended to continue going to Americus High because they felt their main purpose -- getting a better education -- was being accomplished. This is the reason that other Negro students intend to transfer next fall from Sumter, which is badly overcrowded. Some of these have already begun preparations to insure that they will be able to go to Plains and Union high schools next fall. Bell felt that this is to the advantage of everyone in Sumter County. "After all," he said, "if I am better educated and can get a better job, it helps me and my family to live better, it helps the businessmen we buy from, and it helps the city and county because we will pay more taxes."

AMERICUS' HISTORY-MAKING ELECTION

The Americus Democratic primary of October 27 -- generally the main election for city offices in Americus -- occured without incident, and history was quietly made. For the first time this century a Negro, businessman Samuel Weston, ran for public office in the city of Americus. It was more than his color that was unusual, however. Breaking a nother tradition, he centered his campaign around the publication of a platform listing the speci- programs he felt needed the city councilmen's attention.

Mr. Weston emphasized that he was running to represent all the people of Americus, and indeed the traditional 'race issue' was missing from the campaign, though

cont. on p. 3

BACKLASH

Oct. 25, I received a letter enclosing the following articles:

"Negroes and Whites Fight in Street"
"Negro Stabs Girl in Subway"
"Negro Admits Ten Burglaries in Americus"
"Slay Suspect Held Sane"

The last article has a note that a Negro did the slaying, though I don't know why.

I'm glad to know that aperson in Americus with a viewpoint different from ours is keeping us informed of the news, and hope this anonymous friend will continue to write us, but I am curious as to his selection of news. He did not write us that a Negro minister in Brunswick just won the Democratic nomination for city commissioner or that Martin Luther King, Jr. just won the Nobel Peace Prize; nor did he write of the young 'Negroes and Whites' here in Americus who remained non-violent in their civil rights activities despite provocations. I hope, anonymous friend, that you will write again and satisfy my curiosity, teach me something — perhaps over a cup of coffee if you'd like to come for a visit.

TIFTON Under the Manpower Development Act the federal government is paying some unemployed people to go to school. This school in Tifton teaches two classes in farm machinery repair. There are a total of eleven Negroes among the students in the two classes. The classes run for thirty-four weeks and pay $36-a-week to each student.

ABOUT THE VOICE OF AMERICUS

The VOICE of AMERICUS and SOUTHWEST GEORGIA is an independent community newspaper, published tri-weekly.

All views put forth are the responsibilities of the individual writers and opposing viewpoints are welcomed.

Letters to the editor will be printed as space permits and names will be kept in strictest confidence if so requested, but letters must be signed.

Please send all local news directly to the editor, for this is the heart of your paper.

Subscription rates are $1.25 for six months or $2.00 per year. First class, plain unmarked envelope mailing, $.50 extra.

Editor.................Collins McGee
Publisher..................Jim Jordan
Staff Artist..........Bill Wittkamper
Staff: CORE, Zev Aelony: Local, Elizabeth Henry, John Moran; Alabama, Graham Wiggins; Land of Goshen, Jan Jordan; Mississippi and other foreign countries, Scott McNeil.

Address: The Voice of Americus
c/o Collins McGee
Rt. # 2
Americus, Georgia 31709

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Young people are leaving Americus in great numbers every year. When they leave we in the city of Americus lose their talents, leadership, and education. There are not enough jobs in Americus for everyone. The jobs that people do get do not pay decent wages. It is very hard a negro to advance in the few positions he can receive. Also, negroes are frequently abused and insulted at work. The increased use of cotton pickers, tractors, and fertilizers have cut down on the number of men used on the farms.

The government of the city, county, and state, is not concerned about the real needs of the people. We must vote so that these governments will pay attention to our needs.

VOTE ON NOV. THIRD

On November the third the registered voters of this country will elect our government. Many important issues are at stake; issues that concern every American citizen. One of the most important decisions we will have to make is the choice between Lyndon B. Johnson and Barry M. Goldwater for president.

We can not afford to stay home on election day since we may wake up the next day with a man we do not want as our president. If you have registered it is your duty to vote. Remember, important decisions have been made by one vote.

CARS ARE NEEDED FOR ELECTION

At least twenty more cars are needed on the 3rd to help transport voters to and from the polls. There are 1500 registered negro voters in this area who need transportation. If you have a car and can help, please call 924-5370 or 924-5524. Thank you.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS ATTEND GRAND JURY HEARING

On Wednesday, Oct. 7, Jacquelyn Franklin, Adie Jones, Wanda Gallon, Lula Pride, and Mike Geison, met with the Madison County (Fla.), Grand Jury in an attempt to get an indictment against Tommie Edwards, owner of the White Top Restaurant in Madison County, The group hoped to get an indictment because Edwards charged them $1.50 for a 'Coke' and recently threatened to kill Geison when the group attempted to eat at his restaurant. At this time it is not known if the jury returned an indictment against Mr. Edwards.

from the FLORIDA FREE PRESS

Quincy, Florida

ALBANY, GA. Six Negro policemen were hired recently and will start work after November, 3.

SWEDISH VISITORS

Mr. Sven Oste and Mr. Martin Lamm, of the the staff of the Stockholm, Sweden, Dagens Nyherter (Daily News) visited Americus on Wednesday, October 21, through Friday the 23rd. Mr. Oste is a reporter who spent a week here last December with his lovely wife who is an artist and sketches scenes for the paper.

Mr. Oste is reporting on the differences and the issues in the Johnson-Goldwater campaigns, as well as comparing conditions in Americus this fall to those he found a year ago. He stated that while he felt that this city has a long way to go, he was amazed at the progress that has been made here in the past year.

Mr. Lamm visited the GOP and Democratic headquarters, interviewed people on the street and talked with a number of civil rights workers. In the Goldwater campaign he observed that the differences between the Northern and Southern approaches were not as great as he had expected. In the Goldwater headquarters he found three extremist books which have been written about Johnson; "A Texan Looks at Lyndon" "A Choice, Not an Echo", and "None Dare Call it Treason." After looking over the latter, Oste commented, "The title should be 'None Dare Call it Reason," then laughingly added, "I used to be an editorial Writer; I'm not used to journalistic neutrality." Lamm said he was told that sixteen million copies of these books have been sold in the U.S., including 3,000 in Americus. 1,000 of these were asked for by interested persons at the campaign headquarters on Jackson Street.

MC NEIL

con't from p. 1

next congress. McNeil says the real issues are those he supports in his platform. Most important, he says, are a program for provision of adequate housing for all our people, adequate medical care, and full-time employment. He points to the English and Scandinavian 'satelite towns' as a possible model for providing homes with proper sanitary facilities and conveniences, as well as adequate space for those who now live in slums which spread degredation and disease among both their inhabitants and those around them. McNeil, known as 'Scotty' among his friends, advocates a medicare program of complete medical care for all who need it, such as the program recently installed in Saskatchewan and those which have long existed in many European countries. He says that such a program would be of advantage to both physicians and patients. In new towns, he believes, private capital would be attracted by the economic activity of construction and would provide jobs at adequate pay in most cases for all those who are trained. He believes that federal training programs must be expanded, however, in order to prepare ready to handle these new jobs.
Where private capital is not available, he advocates federal aid to start locally-owned cooperative enterprises on the order of the REA electric coops.

The major candidates have yet to comment on this surprise developement as we go to press.

ORVILLE FREEMAN TALKS

Mr. Orville Freeman, the Secretary of Agriculture, spoke to a medium-sized crowd in the ball park Friday, October 23. A dynamic speaker, he campaigned for the Johnson farm program and other pertinent planks of the Johnson-Democratic platform. He spoke in such a way, though, that the crowd, which included many farmers who were Goldwater supporters, did not become verbally angry.

Freeman stated that Goldwater is against farm subsidy programs, and we need a president who will renew three of these programs which end this year. A new administration that would drop the farm program would mean a 50% cut in farm dollars.

Referring to Goldwater's TV program the night before, Freeman quoted the GOP candidate as saying that all children are not entitled to a public education; that some children don't even need an education.

On the issue of war and peace, Freeman said Goldwater has stated to Germany that he would go to the brink of war just as Germany did so successfully in WWII. Freeman expressed how deeply shocked he felt by this statement.

Goldwater, he said, has broken sharply with the mainstream of American political life by voting against every important program that has come up in Congress.

He strongly urged a vote for Johnson for President on Nov. 3rd.

A group of students paraded into the stadium with a huge Goldwater sign just before the Secretary spoke, but they were not noisy. People from the Goldwater headquarters passed out a number of leaflets, and the Democratic headquarters also passed out one.

NEW DEMOS

con't. from p. 1

Spokesmen for the club hope it will continue to be active, and develope more political leadership for future elections. It will meet again at 8:00 the evening of Monday, November 2nd, at Bethesda Baptist Church to discuss getting out as many voters as possible for the election Nov. 3rd. Mr. Weston states that He believes the group's activities were largely responsible for the turn out of over half the eligible voters in last week's city primary, and hopes to see new records for the number of voters in Sumter county broken next Tuesday.

ELECTION

con't. from p. 1

many persons undoubtedly still voted for or against him because of his color. Perhaps more significant in the long run, many persons voted who would otherwise have stayed home. Some 2,200 persons voted, out of about 4,000 eligible.

"Although Mr. Weston lost the election, a moral battle was won. This election made the people realize the vote is a very important factor in our everyday life. It prompted many people to go down to register. It made people realize that they are not first class citizens until they claim their franchise to vote," said one campaign worker.

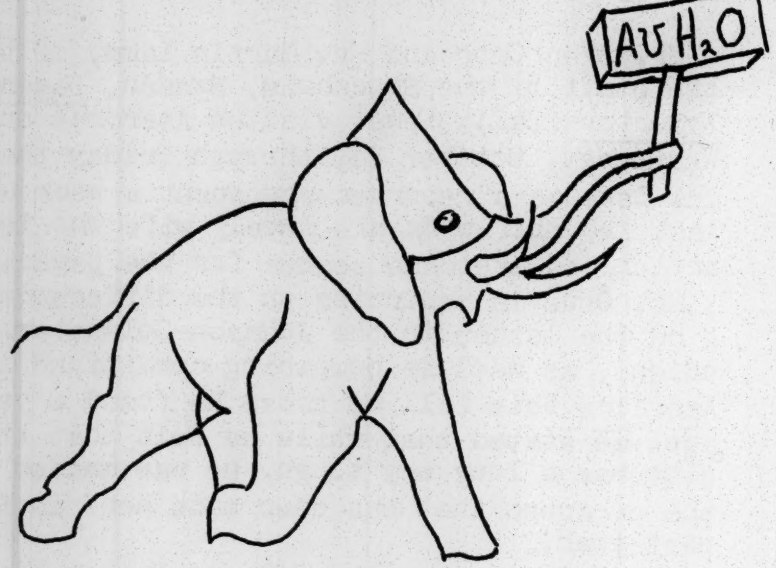
LITERARY CORNER

"A Few Still Remember"

There once was a time,
when
Uncle Charley
could
confidently speak
of
taking up
the
white man's
burden
for
our
little brown brothers
across
the seas.

He conveniently forgot
or
didn't want to be reminded
that
charity
(if such it be)
should begin
at
home.

Now,
two wars--
one depression--
several inflations--
and
god
only
knows
how many recessions
the
wheel
has indeed turned.



In
a
culture
petrified and
solidified
in a
mad heedless
rush
after
'kicks'
only
a few
still remember
1776.

In this group
lies the nation's return
to
those
so-called
ideals of our forefathers
wherein
lie
our
only
hope.

Yes,
some
still
dream
of
the best of all possible worlds.

Let us pray
that
they
may overcome.

'St. Just'

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN SPEAKS ON THE SOUTH

by Jan Jordan

Goshen College, October 22, 1964. Mr. John Howard Griffin, a native of Georgia and the author of BLACK LIKE ME, spoke today, sponsored by the cultural committee of Goshen College.

Mr. Griffin had disguised himself as a Negro and traveled through the South to see if racial prejudice in the South was as bad as everyone said. He found that it really was and felt that the world needed to know about his experiences caused by the temporary pigmentation of his skin. After his book was published, he found himself in the national spotlight. He did not stop with the book. He has been actively working in civil rights ever since (I should think he would find it impossible to get uninvolved after so physical an involvement as he had).

He said that Southern whites talk "to" or "at" Negroes, but never "with" Negroes. "The Southern white" is sure he knows "the Negro", yet he never really does. This illusion of knowledge is the hardest of illusions to cure. If a Negro were to speak "with" a white, he would be branded as "uppity" or "arrogant"

Mr. Griffin compared the things that are happening now to Nazi Germany. He said that in the South, and indeed the North, too, we are still hearing references to the "Negro problem" and the "Race problem." This is not a Negro Problem, but a problem of racism, just as the talk of the Jewish problem in Germany was really a problem of racism.

con't. on p. 5

YESTERDAY'S LESSON: LEST WE FORGET IT!

Only arouse a sense of outrage.
Those who keep silent are accessories to
murder,
and they imperil their immortal souls.

The above lines are not from a play about the South today, about todays America. They are from a play* written about yesterday's Germany, but the advice is so true here today that it emphasizes the importance of studying yesterday's lessons before making tomorrow's decisions. For this play about the Nazis' murders of millions of Jews, Gypsies, Slavs and others whom they considered 'racially inferior' -- while Europe's moral leaders stood by, for the most part, silently -- brings both the agony and the moral crisis that faces every reader of this review into clearer focus because the play concerns something that took place twenty years ago and five thousand miles away.

THE DEPUTY does this in the course of following the road of a young priest, close to Pope Pius XII, who voluntarily goes to his death at Auschwitz with the Jews, because he cannot silently watch what is happening. The incidents in the play aren't historical, but are modeled on incidents involving Father Maximillian Kolbe and Provost Lichtenberg, to whom the book is dedicated.

When Rolf Hochhuth's play was first produced in his native Germany, where he was a teen-ager at the time the play takes place, it was followed everywere by a storm of angry debate. Many took it as a personal attack on Pope Pius, whose refusal to publicly condemn the mass murders because he felt it would jeopardize the Church's position of neutrality is central to the plot of the play. Indeed, in his notes, Hochhuth does point out that Pius was willing to violate this neutrality to condemn aggression by a predominently Eastern Orthodox country, even such extremes of mass murder of civilians were not involved in that case.

The main force of the play, however, is not to criticize the Pope or others personally. The point is that good men, trying to do right, kept silent in the face of an overwhelming evil through fear of speaking out, and because they thought they could do more good by not jeopardizing their own positions; and that history has shown that by and large they made a tragic error which should never be repeated!

This book is available in inexpensive pocket edition at most magazine racks, and will soon be available at the Youth Center library.

Zev Aelony

*THE DEPUTY by Rolf Hochhuth, Grove Press, New York, 1964. Price: 95¢, paperback.

JOHN PERDEW IS BACK

Last week John Perdew got back to Albany after recuperating from illness at his parents' home in Denver, Colorado. While there he made about fifteen talks to churches and civic organizations.

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN

con't. from p. 4

Mr. Griffin says that he often speaks to large crowds, and from each crowd someone will say that these things may happen in the South but here in the North it is different. This is not true. There is job and housing discrimination all over the nation.

It is becoming more embarrassing for Mr. Griffin to appear in public because he is saying that in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" it is not really so free and people are not so brave.

Mr. Griffin discussed the public reaction to demonstrations. He said when a large number of whites had a demonstration everyone thought how fine the American freedom to protest was, but if a large group of Negroes with a few whites demonstrated, they were investigated for subversion.

He closed by saying that the most dangerous thing we can be is pro-Negro or pro-white. We all need to be pro-human!

NEW BOOKS FOR YOUTH CENTER LIBRARY

Six cases of new books from the CORE Southern Education Project in New York have been turned over to the Youth Center library.

The CORE SEP is a group of New York CORE office workers headed by Ben Brown who havebeen giving similar aid to community centers in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Through August they had sent over 50,000 books and some $10,000 in office supplies to the centers.

The collection sent to the youth center includes stories, poems, and books on Africa; history, especially of the South and of Negroes; sociology; anthropology, and politics. All will be available at the library as soon as they are catalogued.

Everyone interested is invited to look them over during library hours.

A number of the books will be reviewed in coming issues of the VOICE of AMERICUS, in what we hope will become a regular feature. We hope to have reviews of Chief Luthuli's "LET MY PEOPLE GO" and James Baldwin's "Notes of a NATIVE SON" for our next issue.

Some of the books will also serve as texts for the freedom school to be established here by SNCC. Others will be used in Albany and four other libraries that will soon be set up in South West Georgia.

Liz Henry, Americus' Youth Center librarian, reports that the library is now completed except for final cataloging and check-out cards, and that more and more people are using it. Most of the users, she reports, are in the age group of 10 to 18 years old, though the library has books for all ages. New books will continue to arrive, and Miss Henry feels this will soon be the best collection in town.

SCLC IN VOTE CAMPAIGN

The Southern Christian Leadership conference has begun a massive campaign to get Negroes to vote in South Carolina and Georgia.

Over 40 staffers are working on the project with about half in each state.

James Brown and Nelson Ray, two young men from Mississippi, are working in Thomasville, Tifton, Greensville, and Moultrie to get people organized to vote Nov. 3rd. They work through local leaders and offer advice and materials, distribute handbills and show special movies. Brown said that in a matter of two hours a town can begin to become organized for a 'Get Out the Vote' campaign. They usually show the movie "Knock on Every Door" or "The Savannah Story". Then students are asked to volunteer for committees such as car Pools, phone calls, and passing out notices. The following day the SCLC workers check back to see how organization is progressing.

They say that the mass meetings, which have been well attended, are very effective because they have helped to organize many communities for the first time. They create a political awareness. There, Brown demonstrates how to vote by using a sample ballot.

SCLC is passing out a sermon to ministers to be read on Nov. 1st, entitled "The Bible and the Ballot." It compares the work Jesus was trying to do to what the movement is trying to do now.

One problem they have encountered, said Brown, is that parents keep their teenagers from going to the meetings. Brown feels that instead the parents should come with their children.

In Moultrie, the youths are very active in getting organized to vote. They have made files of all registered voters, and will call each person the night before the election. Poll watchers will be stationed to check off the name of each person who votes. Cars will be provided to give people rides to the courthouse to vote.

YOUTH CENTER CARNIVAL

Saturday night, November 21, there will be a carnival for children of Americus at the Youth center. There will be booths with special eats, and exciting games for prizes. Fortune tellers and a fish pond will be two of the featured booths. "Save up some money, and come and have a good time!" says Liz Henry.

NEWS FROM SUMTER HIGH

The most important event this week at Sumter High School was the ending of the school rally which began the first of the school term. This rally brought to the public the three contestants who will compete in a Contest Tuesday to choose Miss Sumter High for the year 1964-5.

The contestants are:
Lanica Gail Hart, Senior,
Willie Ann Rutherford, Junior, and
Emmarine Kaigler, Sophomore.

The student body awaits the decision among the finalists.

The "Mighty Tigers" are preparing for Asburn whom the meet on the gridiron Friday, November 6, for the homecoming game. This season the linesmen have made it possible for the backs to score beautifully, to make this one of the best seasons in the history of Sumter.

Friday all therteachers went to a meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Education Association in Butler, so there was no school.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND: a light blue sweater with embroidery was left in the Democratic headquarters office. To claim it, call 5370 or stop at 249 Hudson.

****

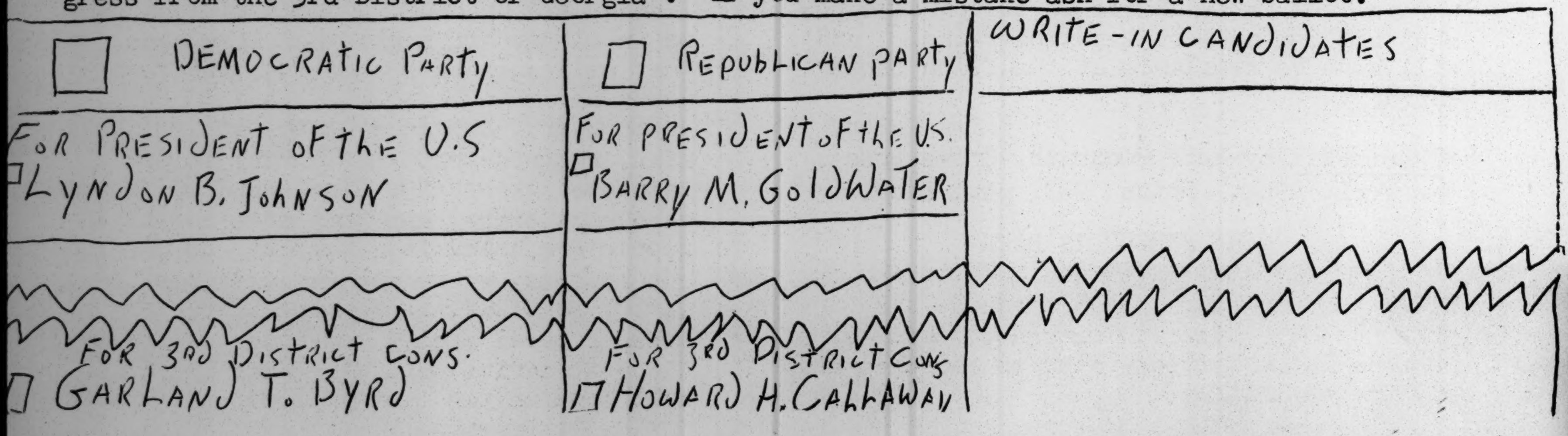
Last Wednesday, Oct. 28, there were over 200 people at each mass meeting in three S.W. Georgia towns. In Albany and Moultrie Mass rallies will be held the night of Nov. 2nd.

HOW TO CAST YOUR VOTE

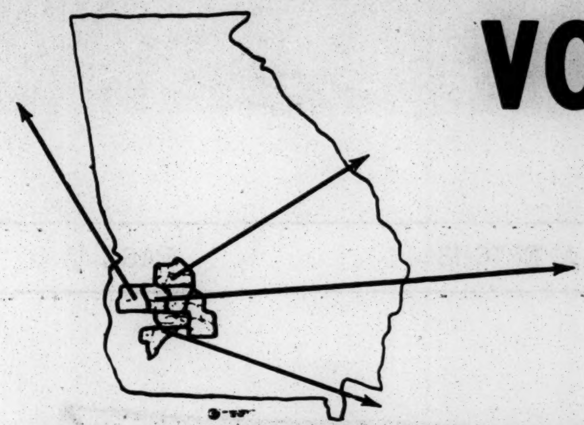
When you go to vote, certain things you may do may invalidate your ballot. There are complete instructions on the ballot for its use. Here are a few simple rules and a sheet to practice on.

If you want to vote for all the candidates of one party, put an 'X"in the box next to the name of that party and make no other marks by the names of candidates. If you do this you can not write in a name.

If you want to vote for someone whose name is not on the ballot, write in his name and the office involved in the "Write-in" column: e.g."John Doe for U.S. Representative in 89th Congress from the 3rd District of Georgia". If you make a mistake ask for a new ballot.



☐ DEMOCRATIC PARTY	☐ REPUBLICAN PARTY	WRITE-IN CANDIDATES
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U.S ☐ LYNDON B. JOHNSON	FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. ☐ BARRY M. GOLDWATER	
FOR 3RD DISTRICT CONS. ☐ GARLAND T. BYRD	FOR 3RD DISTRICT CONG ☐ HOWARD H. CALLAWAY	



VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

Zev. Aelony

VOLUME TWO, NO.TWO FEBRUARY 20, 1965 AMERICUS, GEORGIA PRICE FIVE CENTS

MOULTRIE BOYCOTT CONTINUES

The Moultrie school boycott from the Negro Wm. Bryant H.S. continues depite the fact that the school superintendent said he would enforce a law which says that parents and students can be jailed if students, under the age of 16, refuse to attend school.

Several times parents and students marched down to the superintendent's office to ask for applications to the only accredited school in Moultrie, a white school. The principal refused to give them applications, but said he would send them over to their high school.

Starting Tuesday, freedom school was held in place of the regular classes, the students refusing to attend the unsafe school. This school will be open every day that the high school is boycotted. The Freedom School teaches government, Civics, Citizenship, History, English, and Music. The teachers are SNCC staff, retired teachers, and other qualified members of the community.

Wednesday, eight parents received warnings from the superintendent of education, that if their kids were not enrolled in a public or private school by Thur., they would be prosecuted. These students, with their parents, tried to get admitted to Moultrie H.S. on Thursday, but could not. The students were not arrested for staying out of school, because they had attempted to get admitted to the white school.

Friday, February 12, a committee of parents presented a petition that stated they would not send their kids back to school until some positive indication was forthcoming from the schoolboard that the school was going to be improved, or a new one built.

NO NEGROES AT MAGNOLIA MANOR

Magnolia Manor, the Americus nursing home for the elderly, has no Negro patients at this time, and none have applied as yet.

The home is to be open to everyone, because it was financed by a federal community service loan, given with the understanding it would be integrated.

Negroes can apply if they wish, and should not fear being refused. The desirability of living in this home stems from the fact that it is the closest home to Americus, and residents are close to friends and relatives.

If anyone finds a pair of black-rim women's glasses, please telephone Minnie Wise at 4-5370.

BIASED RED CROSS

In January, Miss Carol Sneed applied in Americus for the basic and advanced first aid course offered by the local American Red Cross. She went down to the Sumter County Court House, and was refused application by Sheriff Fred Chappell. Chappell said Negroes could not take the course in the vicinity of the court house, and no effort was made to move the location of the course.

Monday, Feb. 8, seven instructors of physical education and biology from Negro schools in Americus and other nearby towns, some holding masters degrees, applied at Magnolia Manor, a local nursing home, for an instructor's course in first aid.

When the teachers applied, Mrs. Selma Intrican, head of the local Red Cross, said the Negroes could not take the course without the basic and advanced course, which they had given in 1957.

There had been plans to set up a first aid course for Negroes at Staley Jr. High, by the local Red Cross, but the Southern Regional Headquarters in Atlanta would not allow this. The instructor from Atlanta has left, and no course is being taught in Americus.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB WELL ATTENDED

The February 15th meeting of the New Democratic Club, held at Big Bethel, had a large attendance. The club is setting up committees to go before the city for certain demands of the community. Rev. Freeman was appointed chairman of a committee of six to set up by-laws.

Plans are being formulated on how a voter registration drive will be organized. One member suggested block captains as an effective means. Several spoke to the fact that "Negroes must overcome their fear of reprisals, and stand up and vote, if they want their demands to be met."

Slater King of Albany was the featured speaker. He stated that he heard some say Georgia will be one of the last states to completely integrate because Negroes will be satisfied with "token integration," and will not make full demands on the system, like Mississippi Negroes.

In regard to segregated schools, King stated "As long as they can keep our kids segregated, our kids will not be able to compete equally with the whites for jobs." He said Negro schools are teaching things that are obsolete for our modern day, in addition to other weaknesses.

MOULTRIE BOYCOTT SIGNIFICANT EVENT

Editorial--by Elizabeth Henry

The effect of the Moultrie school boycott on S.W. Georgia and the rest of the South will hopefully be profound. It is now eleven years since the 1954 Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools, and eight months since the Civil Rights Bill was passed, and there are still school boards who have not submitted plans for desegregation. By March 3, 1965 the law requires that all segregated school systems must submit plans to desegregate, if they wish to receive federal funds.

The Moultrie school boycott has been well timed, to hit this school district when they have to make a decision about federal funds. At this point it appears the school board is weakening on their decision to arrest all those not in school, while students from the Negro high school are standing firm in their position of demanding a better school. This demand, of course, means not only do they want more desks and books, but they want all around better facilities--teachers, and school buildings. The most immediate way in which they can obtain their goal is to go to Moultrie High, which is now for whites only.

If the boycott obtains its goal, and does not have to compromise by settling just for more books, paved roads, etc., then a major advance will have been made in the effectiveness of the nonviolent protest. We will be one step ahead in showing that the courts are not the only answer to obtaining justice in public facilities. The peoples' voice is just as effective.

KENNEDY MEMORIAL

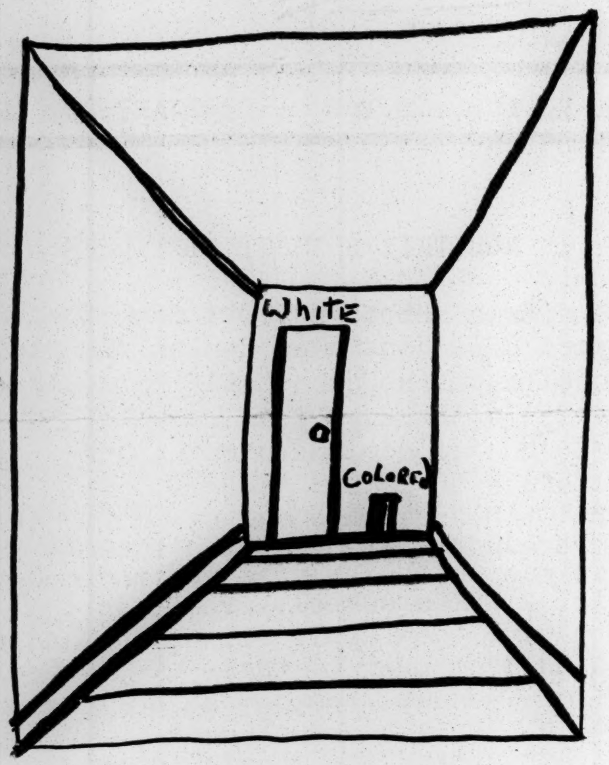
Will you help St. Martin de Porres Chapel erect a memorial to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy? 25¢ will make anyone a sponsor; $1 makes him a patron. Every sponsor receives a memorial card of JFK in black and white; every patron, one in color. Every sponsor and patron has a chance to win a wall picture of the late president, a long-playing record of his speeches to Negroes, or a record of his best speeches.

An altar will be built locally by Negro hands, and it is to be completed by his anniversary, November, 1965. We plan to invite everyone who has made a contribution to the Dedication Service, including the Bishop of Savannah and Mrs. Kennedy.

If you are interested in helping, please call members of the Chapel or 924-3495. The plan for the altar as well as the prizes are on display at the Chapel.

There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act V, Sc. 2



DOORWAYS TO OPPORTUNITY

About THE VOICE OF AMERICUS

THE VOICE OF AMERICUS AND SOUTHWEST GEORGIA is an independent community newspaper, published tri-weekly. All views expressed are the responsibility of the individual writers and opposing viewpoints are welcomed.

Letters to the editor will be printed as space permits. All such letters must be signed; names withheld on request.

Please send all local news directly to the editor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

$1.25	Six months
2.00	One year

First class unmarked mailing, 50¢ extra.

EDITOR	Elizabeth Henry
BUSINESS MANAGER	Collins McGee
PUBLISHER	**Jim Jordan**

STAFF: Sammy Mahone, SNCC; Zev Aelony, CORE; Graham Wiggins, Alabama; Jan Jordan, Northern States; Minnie Wise, Leu Eddie Baldwin, Local News. Artist: Bill Wittkamper.

ADDRESS:
c/o Elizabeth Henry
Rt. 2
Americus, Georgia 31709

LITERACY CLASSES STILL OPEN

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., two literacy classes of thirty persons each are taught at Staley Jr. High. The classes are to enable adults to improve their reading, writing, and arithmetic. Local secondary teachers are the instructors.

Mr. DeLoach, Staley's principal, in reflecting upon the important points of the class, stated, "Our main goal now is to enable people to get and hold a job through these classes." He said many people can obtain a job otherwise unavailable if they can improve their literacy level.

Many people who attend are in their late twentys and early thirtys, and average about the third grade level. The class has people from eighteen, the minimum age, to 65. Books are provided for the students free of charge.

New persons are urged to enroll and take advantage of this fine opportunity. New teachers will be added when there are enough new students. If enough interested people enroll in the near future, high school diplomas will be offered.

Mr. DeLoach explained that interest is now not high enough to improve the program, but he encourages more people to enroll in order that the program may be expanded.

SERVICES AVAILABLE IN HEALTH DEPT.

The County Health Department on 130 W. Dodson in Americus has several free services available to any individual who applies. Persons who wish to learn about them are encouraged to visit and ask questions.

The department provides health education for all people, from housewives and school children to factory employees. Speakers are available for groups, and they will distribute literature.

Nutrition advisory services are provided for public places such as schools and restaurants.

Social service advice is given regarding such problems as child health and the care needed by persons who are recovering from illness.

Free immunizations are provided in the department, and records are kept to enable the recipient to know when his next shot is due.

The department is responsible for keeping water clean, under state health standards, and maintaining sewage facilities.

A very important service offered is prenatal care to expectant mothers. Free examinations are given once a month until the baby is born. Training courses are given to midwives.

Another service is free medical care for pre-schoolage children.

Contact the Health Department for more information.

** ** **

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

—Arabian Proverb

THE GLOW OF AMERICA

By Elma Broner

America is blessed by having a beautiful, bright light of freedom. But, because I am a young Negro woman, the light of freedom in America does not glow as brightly for me as it does for a young white woman my age. The light of life is the glow of freedom, and freedom is the light that shines in America.

Great countries are based upon two firm foundations, strength and determination. It is essential that love and unity complete the building.

Hatred is the backbone of destruction. If America could free itself of prejudices and hatred, its light of freedom would glow brightly all over the world. America already possesses a light, and it glows, but the glow is so dim only one country and one race of people can see it.

In order to set an example for the rest of the world, our light must shine brightly so that every country and all races will be able to see it.

"If the lamp of freedom
goes out in darkness,
how great is that darkness."

ART CLASS AND LIBRARY AT CENTER EXPAND

The Youth Center art class, taught on Saturday mornings at 11:30 by Liz Henry, will resume this weekend. The class has not been held since December because she has been in the state of Washington.

New projects will soon be underway, such as paper mache, puppets, masks, and making of simple jewelry. There are many possibilities for low cost art projects, when scrap materials are used.

New children are encouraged to come to the classes and develop their creative talents. This spring an art show will be held, displaying childrens' work done since last fall.

** ** **

The Youth Center library, run by Liz Henry and high school assistants, is now expanding with new additions of books, and a few games. Half of the library had been located in the front of the Center; now it is all in the last room, near the back door.

There will now be many more children's books and books on science and civil rights. The Library owns six different James Baldwin novels, and two by Martin Luther King.

This library is the only one in Americus that has such a large number of books on civil rights and books by Negro authors.

... ...

The true University of these days is a collection of Books.

—Carlyle

......AROUND THE TOWN

The Voice of Americus is sorry to hear that Mrs. Mabel Barnum has been in the hospital for the past weeks due to an operation. We hope she will make a fast recovery.

Mr. Adolphus Church is the new recreation director in the Youth Center. His programs look very exciting, and offer a much wider variety than ever before.

SUMTER COUNTY IS HOST TO DISTRICT TOURNAMENT

By Leu Eddie Baldwin

Sumter County was the host to an East Class A and B tournament February 4-6 at Staley Jr. High gymnasium. A large crowd witnessed the occasion.

Thursday night Sumter High girls were defeated by two points in a thriller with Cuthbert girls. Friday night Sumter High boys suffered a loss to Blakely to put them out of the competition.

Winners in the A class and going to Douglas include Dawson boys and girls. In the class B, winners were Speight High girls and boys of Ft. Gaines.

SUMTER HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

By Leu Eddie Baldwin

The Sumter High family is celebrating Negro History Week. Many of the classes have illustrated various facts about the Negro on bulletin boards and in other ways. The English classes of Mr. William Andrews did three-minute speeches centered around the Negro and biographies of great people.

The chorus is now preparing for the fine arts festival to be held later in March.

Many of the students entered the American Legion Oratorical Contest held Feb. 18th. (This paper went to press too early to learn the results.)

The Science Department contributed to the local Science Fair which was held Friday, Feb. 19th at the Youth Center.

The seniors are looking forward to that grand marching day. They are in the midst of ordering invitations and memory books.

The Physical Education Department is sponsoring a teacher in golf. He is doing an outstanding job. This department is also sponsoring a junior course in first aid.

RECREATION AT THE YOUTH CENTER

Sumter County has a new director for its youth center. Mr. Adolphus Church has been chosen to carry out the task of planning and conducting recreational activities.

For your enjoyment, many things have been planned to cultivate the interest of the community. Among these are: teen clubs, classes in art, judo, outdoor sports, indoor sports, and many others.

Bingo will be played once a week and prizes will be given. A free throw tournament has been planned

Other plans include a track and field team, golf, and at least one social activity each week.

For excellence in these activities, trophies and certificates will be given in competition. Included also, is a trip to Columbus for competition.

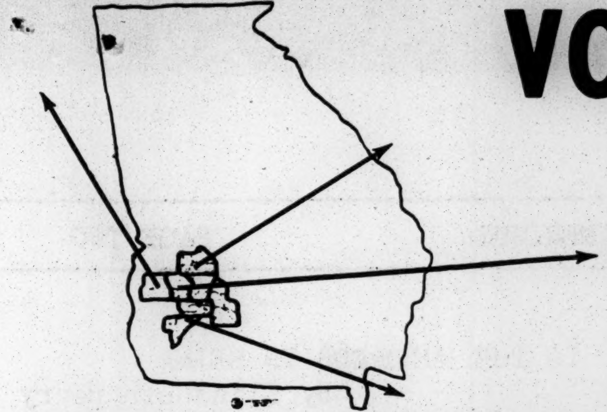
THE VOICE OF AMERICUS
c/o Elizabeth Henry
Rt. 2
Americus, Ga. 31709

AMERICUS GA. FEB 24 '65
U.S. POSTAGE 04
P.B. METER 361866

N E W S P A P E R

RETURN REQUESTED

arv Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.



VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

VOLUME TWO, NO. THREE MARCH 20, 1965 AMERICUS, GEORGIA PRICE FIVE CENTS

SELMA DEMONSTRATIONS

The past eight weeks in Selma, Alabama were climaxed last week by efforts to march to the Alabama capitol in Montgomery, Sunday, March 7.

Dr. Martin Luther King's group of 450, determined to show Gov. Wallace and all the U.S. that their desire to vote should be granted, clashed in a bloody show with state police. The police used tear gas and brutally beat the advancing marchers, forcing them to turn around. About 40 were injured and hospitalized.

Tuesday, March 9, the president said, "The Federal District Court in Alabama has before it a request to enjoin state officials from interfering with the right of Alabama citizens to walk from Selma to Montgomery in order to secure the right to register and vote."

The world was shocked by the most brutal killing since President Kennedy, when Rev. James Reeb, from Boston, and two other white ministers were brutally beaten by racists Tuesday night. The country held its breath, but he did 48 hours later.

Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta Constitution, said of the killing of Rev. Reeb, "Must any American citizen in 1965 be called upon to die or be slugged to unconsciousness to establish a right to register....Must a defenseless, inoffensive minister be murderously assaulted to establish the basic rights of citizenship?"

Simultaneous demonstrations were held across the country, to dramatize to Johnson their feeling of urgency in solving the Selma situation. Marches were staged from California to Canada, and in New York and Washington D.C. Nearly 1,000 marched for 2 hours in front of the white house. 10,000 joined Michigan Gov. George Romney and Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh in downtown Detroit. Even in Albany, Georgia, 15 marched in front of the Post Office. 75 ministers, present in Albany for a statewide meeting to obtain equal employment opportunities for Negroes, marched to downtown Albany to protest Selma wrongs. 700 white persons, cursed by other white Christians, marched to the leadership of a Lutheran minister in Selma.

Saturday, March 13, Gov. Wallace met in Washington to discuss solutions to the Selma situation. Gov. Wallace said he has always believed that "all eligible people are entitled to vote."

The largest demonstration in Selma was held Monday, March 15, when Dr. King lead nearly 4,000 to a memorial service for Rev. Reeb at the Dallas County Courthouse. Many clergymen from across the country were present. A federal judge ordered police to permit the march.

PRESIDENTS' BILL RESPONDS TO SELMA

Monday night, March 15, President Johnson delivered a 50 minute message to Congress and the Union, televised over TV.

His dramatic speech was broken frequently by loud and long applause.

The occasion was to state his form of action in the Congress to resolve the Selma situation. "Every device has been used to keep Negroe citizens from voting," he exclaimed. He stated to Congress that Wednesday he would present a bill to eliminate all barriers to voting, "in federal, state, and local elections." The most important part of the bill is that federal registration officials will be sent in if local officials refuse to register persons without regard to religion, race, or national origon.

He said, "The command of the constitution is here, and this is no constitutional issue; there is no moral issue; it is wrong, deadly wrong to dany the right of an individual to vote. It is right in the eyes of every man and God that this justice should come."

TWO CHURCHES BURNED IN WORTH COUNTY

Two Negro churches were burned Saturday night between 12:30 A.M. and 1:00 A.M., March 6th. The churches, Oak Grove Baptist and New Beulah Grove, are less than a mile apart, 18 miles north of Moultrie on Highway 33. Oak Grove Baptist was burned to the ground.

The cause of the burnings has not been determined, but an arson is suspected.

Neither of the churches have been involved in civil rights activity, but SNCC staff believe that some white people were trying to intimidate the Negro community and there might be some connection with the recent Moultrie demonstrations.

Oak Grove Baptist Church is pastored by Rev. Sparks, and New Beulah Grove by Rev. Ely Harring.

WOMEN POLICE PATROL HIRED

Two local women were hired by the Police Department March 1st. They are patrol women during the morning and afternoon when children are going to and from school, at Eastview.

Mrs. Annie Smith of 208 Ashby St. works the corner of Lee and Ashby St, Mrs. Rosa Chapman of 55 B B renson Drive, works opposite Eastview School.

con't on p. 3

NEED FOR NEW NEGRO BUSINESSES

Editorial, by Elizabeth Henry

The city of Americus is greatly in need of some Negro businesses, that we find in larger towns such as Albany and Atlanta.

There is not a single Negro insurance agency or attorney here, who could be of great service in aiding and understanding the needs of the Negro community, compared to their white counterparts. These men could employ women who have had business training in trade school, but cannot get a job in Americus because they are discriminated against in white businesses.

Mr. Slater King, of Albany, an insurance man himself, stresses the need for more Negroes to patronize businesses owned by their own people.

It is even feasible for Negroes to buy the homes that white men now own in the Negro community. Who could be more interested in the upkeep of the houses and in charging fair rent than someone in our own community?

We have Negro gas stations, cleaners, and grocery stores, so why should we let our money infiltrate into the hands of those who will never further our cause with the profits from our pockets?

The most urgent need for a Negro business we have at present is for a bus service. Why should we wait until a white man chooses to start a bus service and treat us as he sees fit? Many women have difficulties getting taxis to their jobs because of the high demand and lack of time for taxis to get back and forth during rush hours. Busses would also greatly cut down the cost of transportation for the passengers.

If some man would like to start a bus service, he would have a very secure and profitable job, and be doing a great service to the Negro community.

If interested, call 924-6828.

PREACHING WOMAN ARRESTED

An Americus Negro woman was arrested Sunday, March 7, and jailed when she tried to enter the 1st Methodist Church, a white church. When prevented from entering, she began singing and shouting, and was thereupon arrested for causing a disturbance.

Some observers say she had gone to various parts of the Negro community earlier, preaching from the Bible to those who would listen. She also tried to walk along the Andersonville Highway to preach in a neighboring town, because she dreamed God asked this of her.

She was hospitalized for medical treatments upon the advice of her doctor.

TO THE HUNDREDS IN SELMA

By Elizabeth Henry

To the hundreds in Selma, bounded together
with a common cause,
May the world shake your hand.

To the hundreds in Selma, tromped on and
beaten,
May the world give a cry.

To the hundreds in Selma, tense and discouraged,
May the world give a prayer.

To the Congress of our land, whom we ask
impatiently to meet these peoples' pleas,
We lift our hearts, in hopes of speedy and
deliberate solution.

To the dedicated Rev. Reeb, who died for our
cause, may he forever be a symbol,
Of the fight to end injustice in America.

To the slayers of Rev. Reeb, may you know
your deplorable act is cursed by the world.

MRS. KING TO GIVE FREEDOM CONCERT

Mrs. Martin Luther King will give a Freedom Concert Sunday, March 28, at 6 P.M. at the Albany Third Kiokee Baptist Church.

The concert is billed as "an unusual type of concert, presented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Soprano, will give a moving sensitive story of the freedom struggle told in song and narration."

Tickets cost $1.00, and patrons cost $2.00. Write to Albany Movement, Box 1641, Albany. Proceeds will go to aid the new Albany Community Center.

About the VOICE OF AMERICUS

EDITOR..........................Elizabeth Henry
BUSINESS MANAGER................Collins McGee
PUBLISHER.........................Jim Jordan

STAFF: Sammy Mahone, SNCC; Zev Aelony, CORE; Graham Wiggins, Alabama; Jan Jordan, Northern States; Minnie Wise, Lue Eddie Baldwin, Local News; Bill Wittkamper, Artist.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
$1.25.............Six months
2.00..............One year
First class unmarked
mailing, 50¢ extra.

ADDRESS:
c/o Elizabeth Henry
Rt. 2
Americus, Georgia 31709

MOULTRIE H. S. TO DESEGRATE

by Herman Kitchens, Moultrie SNCC

February 22 the students went back to their high school, Wm. Bryant, but if their school isn't reaccredited by April, they're ready to march again.

345 people went to jail during the school boycott for not complying with the Georgia truency law, and disorderly conduct, but all charges have been dropped by local authorities. Members of SNCC are out of jail on bond, for contributing to the delinquency of minors. Their trials are scheduled for April.

Thomasville Federal Judge Elliot refused to make a ruling on the complaint brought by eight parents on the case that the Moultrie school board has refused to cease segregation. The parents also seek to prevent the board from enforcing the Georgia compulsory school attendence law against plaintiffs and members of their class under present conditions. When the Supreme Court makes a ruling on a similar case in Tennessee, Judge Elliot will make a ruling.

The Moultrie school board has agreed to desegrate grades 9 through 12 next fall, in compliance with the federal order to submit plans by March 3rd, and in response to the school boycott. Two additional grades a year will be desegrated.

NAACP BRANCH FORMS

Monday, March 15, at the Democratic Voters Club, two guests were presented from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Hully, Director of the Southeast region of the NAACP, spoke on how important the club could be to Americus, and how the organization could be formed. She emphasized that a national organization like this will give greater strenth to the community in trying to make accomplishments in the area of civil rights.

Mr. Joe Lewis Tucker was introduced as the new Georgia field director of the organization.

55 adult memberships were obtained by Tuesday, at a $2.00 fee each. Only 50 members are needed for the club to obtain its charter. 25 young people, paying $.50 each, will form the Youth Council.

Interested persons may pay their membership fee to Mr. Sam Weston or Mr. John L. Barnum.

(con't from p. 1)

Both women halt traffic for the children to cross the street, and have two boys each to assist them.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Smith both agree that their employment is quite an advancement for Americus, and indicates progress is being made.

ADVICE TO OUR RACE

by Virginia Davis

To our people called the Black Race,
Let us stop and look and think
What harm we're doing to each other,
As we journey along life's way.

We know we're God's chosen people,
For he loves us one and all,
And it grieves him over and over
When he sees his children fall.

Now our mistakes sisters and brothers,
All we read but don't understand,
For if we did my friends and love ones,
We will gladly fold hand-in-hand.

We would bear our brothers' burdens,
We would feel our sisters' care,
We would not sit content,
Saying our friends get nowhere.

When we see some girl straying
From the teachings she should know,
Why not put your arms a round her
And show her the right way to go.

Oh; no, we'd rather stand off and gossip
Talking about the things she does.
But have you ever stopped to think how you
Would feel it it were your child or you?

So, let us stop finding fault of the other
  fellow
Let us start all over anew.
For if we look ourselves over closely,
We'll find that we have some faults, too.

"To everything there is a season, and
This is the time for truth."

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA YOUTHS ORGANIZE

by Jewel Wise

On Saturday, March 13, seven students from Americus went to Moultrie and met with students from Moultrie and Cuthbert to confer and discuss problems that are confronting S. W. Georgia, the South, and particularly problems with which Negroes are faced.

Our discussion composed such subjects as: Voting, schools, employment, and the federal government. We voiced our opinions as to how we felt about these problems and what we could do to combat them.

We have not stipulated the date or place of our next meeting, but we are contemplating further discussion on the above topics.

Our purpose for meeting was to start a union for S.W. Georgia and then divide ourselves into groups according to areas. Each hometown will then try to solve problems of their own area.

NEW SNCC STAFF

The 1965 Southwest Georgia SNCC Projects Director is Roy Shields. Before coming to the Albany office, he was working in Mississippi, but was previously in Southwest Georgia, and at one time in Americus.

Jim Perry, from New Jersey, is now in charge of the Projects office in Albany.

Fred Anerson is the new staff person in Cordele, and came from Hattisburg, Mississippi.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH INTEGRATED

Several young women, including some Negro students, a teacher, and some white young women, have enjoyed attending services at the Calvery Episcopal Church the past month. They were warmly welcomed by the visiting Bishop in February, and also by the Rev. Pritchard. Some members of the congregation extended greetings to them.

The group has enjoyed courteous service several times at Georges' restaurant on Lamar St.

NEWS FROM SUMTER

by Lue Eddie Baldwin

The Sumter High School faculty and student body bid farewell to the cadet teachers of Fort Valley State College. Leaving after eight weeks in Americus includes Haymond Simmons of Macon, Dorothy Walker of Atlanta, and Betty Walls of Ellaville, and William E. Andrews of Bainbridge.

Thursday, March 11, Dr. Brown from Albany State College spoke to the seniors concerning coming to Albany after graduation.

The Juniors are making plans for a play they will present in May, near the closing of school.

INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE IN "BLUES"

by Teresa Mansfield

Blues For Mr. Charlie is very realistic. It is a story dealing with contemporary discriminations and prejudices directed toward Negroes. The author, James Baldwin has written several other best selling books on the race issue. The Fire Next Time is the most challenging and passionate work of his career. Blues For Mr. Charlie is a high ranking work but it is considered drama. It is Baldwin's first excursion into the area of drama.

Baldwin is one the country's finest writers. Being a Negro himself, he knows the frustrations and hardships that a Negro must go through. This story symbolizes the Negroes' fight for justice, non-violence, and equality and, in the end is left only hope.

There are some very important lessons pointed out by this drama. One of the most important lessons is seen in the dilemma of the big town boy Richard, who becomes a victim of prejudices of the white structure of a back woods town in Mississisip. The story is based upon the famous Emmett Till case. My thought for today is that every town or city, whether urban or suburban, is not alike; and one must make the necessary adjustments according to his own environment.

Whites as well as Negroes should read this work with passion for it is a monument to a great writer and divine cause.

This book is available in the Youth Center Library.

ALBANY WHITE CABS DESEGRATE

The one white-only cab in Albany is now going to haul passengers without regard to race. There has been pressure from Turner Air Force Base, because cabs refused Negro soldiers.

THE VOICE OF AMERICUS
c/o Elizabeth Henry
Rt. 2
Americus, Ga. 31709

NEWSPAPER

RETURN REQUESTED

ary Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

FIELD REPORT

Ascension Parish

September 1, 1964 - October 3, 1964

VEP: For the first time we have encountered the parish of Ascension. With the help of the local youths, we were able to make some tremendous gains in the field of voter registration.

The number of people contactd through canvassing, clinics, and churches numbered 265. Of the 265 contacted, 73 attempted to register, with 8 failing and 65 passing. Upon the advice and request of the Rev. Ronnie Moore, complaints were not filed for the 8 people failing.

Incidently, the registrar in this parish is somewhat of a liberal. She usually passes about 95% of the Negroes applying for registration, and there have been times when she has even assisted the Negro applicants.

DIRECT ACTION: There has been no type of direct aftionin the parish of Ascension, with the exception of the desegregation of a local park in Danaldsonville, due to the fact that all of out time and efforts were placed on voter registration. Plans have been made for more direct action in the near future, more than likely after the November elections.

This parish has great potential. In some wards, not only does the Negro population outnumber the white, but also the Negro registration is greater.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: In this parish, a CORE chapter has been organized. This chapter consists of mostly high school graduates and college students. May I aso note that there is a public school teacher who holds office in this chapter.

It has been the chapter that has carried on the voter registration program, with only me assisting them. It is my belief that the chapter is ready for affiliation.

HARRASSMENTS: There has been only a small amount of harrassment in this parish.

Submitted by:

Kenny Johnson
CORE Task Force

Baton Rouge

Thursday,May 10,1962

Baton Rouge Committee on voter Registration
P.O.Box 4926
Louise Street Station - Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Fredricka:

We got started yesterday afternoon on our door-to-door campaign. There were 9 persons during the work. I walked so much yesterday until my shoes felt as if they were several sizes to small. We were able to reach 134 person for the period of time we spent on the field. Transportation is being provided for those who need it. After many contacts in the community, we finally found some persons who would help us get persons down to the registration office.

After walking with the young people who are during the door-to-door work, I think I will be happy to get back in the office.(smile) There are still 8 persons here,including Dave, that we are responsible for, in terms of board and lodging. The students are cooking for themselves at a cost of about $ 7.00 per day for all of them. This give you an idea of what Dave needs per week for food. I understand from Dave that the hotel bill is being paid by the National Office once the bill is submitted. I am enclosing Weldon's Withholding statement to be given to Jan Jennings. Weldon want all his mail sent to the address attach address on the slip enclosed.

The area in which we are working, is one of the largest and toughest in Baton Rouge.You must be prepared to leave a home at any time. Some persons we have visited will not cooperate in any form. You feel like giving up at times, but when you realize that our people are like they are because of the system under which we have live, you take heart and start all over again. Its going to take a good while and a continued prosess of education in political education on the why's of registration before substantial number of Negroes seek the ballot and vote.

A report will be sent to you from this office once a week on how registration is progressing in the area where we are operating. I think the students here with Dave,Ronnie and Weldon will do a pretty good job. I am sure they will try. My warmest regards to everyone in the offce. Don't attemptto write to me. I will be operating between here and New Orleans. If things go according to plans, I expect to leave Louisiana the last of next week for South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Jim
James T. McCain

May 11, 1962
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To: Organization

From: James T. McCain

Re: Baton Rouge Voter Registration Project

One week has passed since my arrival in Baton Rouge to help make plan with the Baton Rouge CORE group in setting up it machinery to attempt to do an efficient job in voter registration in the Baton Rouge area. Several things had to done in order that maximum efficiency would come from our efforts. First, we had to get the registration office in presentable order so that it could as our headquarters. Second, training those who would work on the field and in the office. Thrid, getting posters up and announcements out that we were in business to help get persons registered and to give any other information as it relates to voter education. T here were many other little thing to get straighten out before we could get rolling. After all these things were done, our schedule was drawn up and and duties assigned.

Thomas Peete was assigned as field director. His job would be to assigned the workers to the area in which they would canvass, giving direction as to street and precincts.

Willie Bradford Jr. has charge of transportation. At the end of each day's reporting, a list would be complied of those needing transportation and the hour of the day it was needed. This information is turned over to Bradford and he in return se that they are picked up and carried to the registration office.

Charles Siler, is our poster maker for a sign that we are using in connection with the registration campaign. He really does a jam up job.

Java Mae T hompson is the office secretary. She complies all lists that are brought in by the workers each evening, recording all who are registered, those who are not, those who need more help, those who will go down themselves, those who will need transportation (turning same over to Bradford). A complete olist of work to be done the next day is posted for the workers. She also telephones those the workers report on their blanks who are not registered, but stated that they would go down on their own, to remind them of their commitment, and anything else that the office needs to do.

Our work day begins in the morning, making and completing any assignment that was not completed the day before. As making a second trip to a person's home to help them with what ever information they will need in filling out the application blank, if this was neglected the day before. Getting new assignments from the field director and discussing what was done wrong and how we were received in the homes of the persons contacted and clearing up any questions that any of the field workers may have. During this morning period whatever has to be done is completed before the workers go back on the field. In the afternoon around three, not later than four, the workers are out knocking on doors and making contacts in the areas that have been assigned to them. In the evenings from seven until eight our workers will be coming back to the office, sotthat their reports can be complied and gone over by the secretary. Whatever duties any worker has to follow up with the next day, he or she knows it before one leaves the office in the evening. This procedure is followed to the letter each day. To date, kept up, I am positive that they will do a excellent job. Each worker is asked to find a block worker in his or her area.

For the record, I think it should be stated here, that this is a community where apathy and complacency rate very high as it relates to Negroes being interested in being registered to vote. The system has done so much to these individuals that it is pitiful to listen to the kinds of answers one gets when one talks with some of these person. You are sometimes asked t to leavesthe homes of your contacts. Then again, it is very difficult after you have helped someone and carried him or her down to the registration office to know if the person has passed. After filling out the application form, you are told by the registor, that your registration card will be mailed to you, thus it is very difficult to know exactly how well you have done. If those we carry down, don't receive their registration c certificates in a reasonable time, plan to carry them back again. After two or three days of canvassing for help with transportation, we finally are getting the kind of help you would expect from the community. Our greatest source of help with transportation comes from a gentleman who owns a barber shop a few doors down the street from our office, Mr. Fred R. Levy 1545 East Boulevard - Baton Rouge; others are, Mrs. Dora K. Brooks 2023 Alabama Avenue, Mr. Fred Williams- Lincoln Theater; Attorney Murphy Bell 13th Street and Wade Mackie , American Friends Service Committee. I am positive, other will come forward when we really get moving. Each person who get registered is asked to be responsible to get 2 additional person registered.

The persons working with the program here are: David Dennis, Director of the program, Thomas Peete, Weldon J. Rougeau, Shirley Brown, Roger Lee Banks, Willie Bradford, Jr., Joe Louis Smith, Jimmy Lee Bennett, Florence Johnson, Java Mae Thompson, Charles Siler and Ronnie Moore.

I am instruction the secretary to send into the office at the end of each week certain information that will keep the office inform of how the voter education project is progressing in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

James T. McCain

BR

*VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 9-18

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	**NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
758	311
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
436	295
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACTUALLY REGISTERED
2	17
NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS TURN DOWN FROM REGISTRAR OFFICE
23	6

*NO field work was done on the 17th, because of weather

**These people were already registered voters

Voter's Registration For May 11, 1962

Number of Persons Contacted	*Number of Persons Registered
122	44

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
75	49

66

---

*Note: THESE PERSONS WERE ALREADY REGISTERED VOTERS

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 14, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
67	32
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
35	33

* These persons were already registered voters.

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 15, 1962

Number of Persons Contacted	*Number Of Persons registered
72	32

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
40	26

*Note: These persons were already registered voters.

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 16, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
72	31
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
41	20

---

*These persons were already registered voters

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 18, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
48	18

NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
30	19

---

* These persons were already registered voters

MAY 24 1962

BR

May 19, 1962

To: Mr. Marvin Rich, Community Relation Director
From: Java Thompson, Committee on Registration Education
Re: Report for May 9-18

Dear Marvin:

This is an explanation as to why the six persons were refused right to register. All persons failed to fill out the application blank correctly, with the exception of one lady. She had had an illegitimate child, she will be able to register after the five (5) year period has expired, which is required. All other persons will be able to re-registered in ten (10) days.

Respectively yours,

Java Thompson

Java Thompson, Secretary

MAY 29 1962

Post Office Box 4926
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
May 26, 1962

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear James,

This is the weekly report for the Committee on Registration Education. We complete precinct 45, on May 23, and have begun re-concentration work in that precinct. Monday, May 28, we will start working in precinct 51.

Three persons were refused registration this week, two (2) of these persons did not fill out their application forms correctly. The third young lady, who is a junior attending Southern University, was refused registrationbut no explanation was given, although she is positive she filled out her application correctly. We are getting a sign statement from this young lady concerning this occurence in the registrar's office.

It is our hope that our work in precinct 51 will prove itself more fruitful. We are very patient and optimistic.

Respectively yours,

Java Mae Thompson

Java Mae Thompson, Secretary

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 21, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
64	24

NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
40	29

---

*These persons were already registered voters.

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May ~~2[illegible]~~ 22, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
43	13
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
29	12

---

*These persons were already registered voters.

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR May 23, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
9	0

NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
9	9

May 29, 1962

Tom Peake
Baton Rouge CORE
PO Box 4926
Louise St. PO
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Tom:

This is in response to your letter of May 19th. First I want to congratulate you and Jeva on the wonderful reporting that you have been doing. Keep up the good work. It certainly helps to know (that is, as much as can be said in a letter) what is going on.

I got the impression that you were intentionally covering a great deal of territory, none of it thoroughly because this is what you felt Jim McCain had asked you to do. I discussed the matter with Jim and he agrees with you. He wanted me to be sure and tell you that he felt there had been some misunderstanding. He feels like you, that the object is to get as many voters registered as possible and you should use your best judgement. Use the methods that you think will get results. If it means covering a smaller territory but more thoroughly you are free to go ahead and do so.

Again, keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm
cc: Jim McCain

May 19, 1962

To: Mr. James McCain, Field Director
From: Thomas Peete, Committee on Registration Education
Re: Report for May 9-18.

Dear Jim,

This letter accompanies the comprehensive report for May 9th thru 18th. As you can see the ratio of persons contacted to persons registered and those we were able to register is most disheartening.

I think that this only substantiates what Dave Dennis and I were trying to tell you about the need for covering a small section of territory THOROUGHLY... True, enough, it would look good to be able to say that we covered all of Baton Rouge and talked to all 29,000 persons who are not registered, but we are working to get people registered, not just to sit down and talk to them.

In the meantime we will continue work in the manner that has been prescribed for us, but we do hope that you will analyze our situation and then advise us as to what you think best.

Yours for freedom,

Thomas H Peete

Thomas H. Peete

misunderstanding
Cover as much as you can
use whatever methods you think best
Concentrate

May 19, 1962

To: James McCain, Field Director
From: Java Thompson, Committee on Registration Education
Re: Report for May 9-18

Dear Jim:

This is an explanation as to why the six persons were refused
t
the right to register. All persons failed to fill out the application blank correctly, with the exception of one lady. She had had an illegitimate child, she will be able to register after the five (5) year period has expired, which is required. All other persons will be able to re-registered in ten (10) days.

Respectively yours,
Java Thompson
Java Thompson, Secretary

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

BR

(May 9,1962 - May 31, 1962)

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED WHO WERE ALREADY REGISTERED
964	396
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WILL REGISTER
561	357
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITING OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACTUALLY REGISTERED WITH OUR HELP
10	25
NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE	NUMBER OF PERSONS REFUSED REGISTRATION
32	12

NOTE: The week or day from May 24 through May 31 included the Memorial Holiday and several days of rainy weather.

Baton Rouge

June 4, 1962 Totals

Number of persons contacted--------------------36 ---------148
Number already registered----------------------11 --------- 52
Number not registered--------------------------25 --------- 96
Number of Volunteers working------------------- 3 --------- 13
Number of persons visited office---------- ------- 1 --------- 14
Number of persons receiving registration--------- 4 --------- 18
Number of persons refused registration----------- 4 --------- 10

June 5, 1962
Number of persons contacted--------------------42
Number already registered----------------------18
Number not registered--------------------------24
Number of Volunteers working------------------- 3
Number of persons visited office---------------- 3
Number of persons receiving registration--------- 2
Number of persons refused registration----------- 2

June6, 1962
Number of persons contacted-------------------- 0(bad weather)
Number of persons visited office---------------- 1
Number of persons receiving registration--------- 3
Number of persons refused registration----------- 0

June 7, 1962
Number of persons contacted--------------------32
Number already registered----------------------10
Number not registered--------------------------22
Number of Volunteers working------------------- 3
Number of persons visited office---------------- 3
Number of persons receiving registration--------- 4
Number of persons refused registration----------- 3
June 8, 1962
Number of persons contacted------------- --------30
Number already registered---------------------- 9
Number not registered-------------- -------------21
Number of volunteers working------------------- 4
Number of persons visited office---------------- 4
Number of persons receiving registration--------- 5
Number of persons refused registration----------- 1

June 9, 1962
Number of persons contacted--------------------10
Number already registered---------------------- 4
Number not registered-------------------------- 6
Number visited office------------- ---------------- 1
Number of Volunteers working------------------- 0

CORE SAYS "REGISTER AND VOTE TODAY"

Schedule of Voters' Education Clinics

July 23 - 28, 1962

Objective: To develop the Negro's voting potential in Baton Rouge by training non-registered to register, by pointing out Louisiana's un-American legal tactics to prevent Negro voters' registration, by training future instructors on voters' education, and by training canvassers and other interested parties in voters' registration procedures.

Participants: Attys. Johnnie Jones, Murphy Bell, Kenneth Johnson, Mr. Wade Mackey, Miss Bernice Robinson of the Highlanders' Group, and CORE field secretaries, Ronnie Malcolm Moore, and Weldon Joseph Rougeau.

Sponsor: The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

SCHEDULE

Date	Place	Time
Monday, July 23,1962	(1)St. Marks Meth. Church Cor. N. 14th St. and Convention Street	12:00 - 5:00 P. M.
	(2)	6:00 - 10:00
Tuesday, July 24, 1962	(1) St. Marks Methodist Church	12:00 - 5:00 P. M.
	(2) Bethel A. M. E. Church S. 14th St. So. Boulevard	6:00 - 10:00 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 1962	(1) St. Marks Meth. Church	12:00 - 5:00 P. M.
	(2) Bethel A. M. E. Church	6:00 - 10:00 P. M.
Thursday, July 26, 1962	Elm Grove B. C. 860 No. 38th. Street	12:00 - 10:00 P. M.
Friday, July 27, 1962	(1)St. Marks Meth. Church	12:00- 5:00 P. M.
	(2) St. Luke B. C. 240 Van Buren Street	6:00 - 10:00 P. M.
Saturday, July 28, 1962	CORE'S OFFICE Butler Building - Room # 204 1501½ E. Boulevard Baton Rouge, Louisiana	10:00 A. M. - 6:00 P. M.

If you would like to have a voters' education clinic at your church, please call CORE's office at 344-4000 file - So. Office

Copy to Jim Farmer

COPY

June 22, 1965

Judith Fleiss
Education Consultant
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Judith:

Thank you for your letter. We are glad to be able to send you 2000 copies of the Montgomery Story by Martin Luther King. We will also send some TRAINING IN NONVIOLENCE by our Field Secretary Glenn Smiley and HOW TO PRACTICE NONVIOLENCE, both will be a help in your freedom schools. I am enclosing a sample of each in this letter.

Our shipping clerk just told me that we are going to send the 2000 copies by truck - which will be the cheapest way. We are going to give them to you without any charge, but we would appreciate if you could pay the truck charges.

May God bless you in your very important work!

Sincerely,

Ruth Hengstenberg
Office Manager

encl.

FOR

MARCH 1 to APRil 30 Baton Rouge

Voter's Registration

Ward I precinct 4

Number of Persons Contacted	Number Cooperative
600	345 Would Register

Number who Registered

10

Ward I Precinct 50

Number of Persons Contacted	Number Cooperative
89	40 Would Register

Number who registered

4

Baton Rouge, La.

Voter's Registration for May 9-11

Number of Persons Contacted	*Number of Persons Registered
384	153

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
223	146

*Note: These persons were already registered voters.

File

BATON ROUGE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION EDUCATION

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY FROM MAY 9 TO MAY 31

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED******************************964

NUMBER OF PERSONS ALREADY REGISTERED********************387

NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED************************577

NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED OFFICE************************41

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS WORKING**************************** 64

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVED REGISTRATION**************** 26

NUMBER OF PERSONS REFUSED REGISTRATION***************** 9

ACCUMULATIVE REPORT ON BATON ROUGE VOTER REGISTRATION

SINCE PROJECT BEGAN ON MAY99 TO JUNE 24

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	1510
NUMBER OF PERSONS ALREADY REGISTERED	589
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	921
NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS WORKING	107
NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITING OFFICE	90
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVED REGISTRATION	71
	26 35
NUMBER OF PERSONS REFUSED REGISTRATION	31

BATON ROUGE VOTER REGISTRATION REPORT ****JULY30- AUG. Lst.

JULY 30, 1962:

		Totals
Number of Persons contacted	26	56
Number " " already registered	11	28
" " " not registered	15	28
" " volunteers working	4	7
" " persons visiting office	8	43
" " " recieving registration	9	23
" " " refused registration	0	5
" " " Transported	5	15

July 31, 1962:

Number of Persons contacted	20
" " " already registered	13
" " " not registered	7
" " volunteers working	2
" " persons visiting office	15
" " " receiving registration	5
" " " refused registration	0
" " " transported	4

August 1, 1962:

Number of persons contacted	10
" " " already registered	4
" " " not registered	6
" " volunteers working	1
" " persons visiting office	20
" " " receiving registration	9
" " " refused registration	5
" " " transported	6

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report ____________

City Baton Rouge County ____________ State Louisiana

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Ward 1 (City of Baton Rouge), precincts 45 and 51

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? $3,033.20

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   money spent for salaries, transportation, materials, utilities, etc.

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	86,411	
Negro VAP	24,360	
Total Registration	78,754	
Negro Registration	11,401	11,544

b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 143

2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period not known

3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 1491

4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 39

5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project not known

6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above clinics, door-to-door canvassing.

*Voting A ge Population of specific area worked

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report ______

City Baton Rouge County ______ State La.

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period Ward 1, Precincts 45 and 51

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? ______

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

3. Statistical Information:

as of 1960 census

as of 2/28/62

a.	~~[illegible]~~ ~~May 1~~, 1962		August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	~~[illegible]~~	86,411	
Negro VAP	~~[illegible]~~	24,360	
Total Registration	~~74,911~~ ~~3,843~~	78,754	
Negro Registration	~~10,398~~ ~~1,003~~	11,401	11,544

b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period 143

2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period ~~39~~

3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period 1491 (total # contacted + and not registered

4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period 39

5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project —

6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above ______

143
61
295
1112
1611

*Voting Age Population of specific area worked

Phone: 344-4000

Committee On Registration
Education (CORE)
1501½ East Boulevard
Butler Building - Room 204
Post Office Box 4926
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

TO:________________________

____

____

Fellow Citizens:

We as defenders of democratic principles have a moral and civic responsibility of getting 26,000 Negroes registered in East Baton Rouge Parish. To achieve this goal, the Committee On Registration Education is appealing to civic and religious organizations and/or leaders to sponsor registration clinics at various public places. We are offering volunteer assistance in the clinic program.

A registration clinic is simply a school for instructing potential voters, precinct canvassers, and other interested persons on American citizenship and particularly, Louisiana voter registration procedures. Such clinics are essential because we cannot achieve full equality without the ballot.

A little over thirty miles from Baton Rouge, 73 out of every 100 persons living in West Filiciana Parish are Negroes. However, because of fear, there is not one Negro registered. In 1956 we had 161,410 Negroes registered in the state of Louisiana, but after the "GREAT NEGRO VOTERS' PURGE" backed by the White Citizens' Councils of Louisiana, the number dropped to less than 132,000. As you can see, discrimination caused the decrease. Although fear and discrimination are impediments in Baton Rouge, apathy is the main reason why Negroes have not reached their maximum peak in voter registration. We can and we shall overcome such obstacles if every educator, minister, and layman will take the intiative to sponsor a registration clinic at various clubhouses, churches or homes around town.

Kindly read and display the enclosed pamphlet entitled, "CORE ACTS ON VOTING" in your church or business. To promote our registration clinic program, fill out the enclosed application form and return it to our office immediately, after reading the six preliminary steps in operating a registration school.

Looking forward to your help and cooperation in this endeavor to bring democracy to Baton Rouge and "equality" to all citizens, I remain

Yours in the Cause,

Ronnie M. Moore, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

VOTER SURVEY REGISTRATION BLANK

B ATON ROUGE, LA.

Reporter's Name______________________________ Date__________________

Address____

Number of Persons Contacted_____ Registered_____ Not Reg.________

Number who will Register__________ Number who need Transporation___

Name	Address	Regis Tered	Will Reg.	When		Transp.
				Day	Time	

CORE says: "REGIS

SAMPLE

FORM OF APPLICATION

(For Study Purp

CONGRESS OF
RACIAL EQUALITY
(CORE)

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

My name is (Mr.) Mrs. Miss *John Doe*. I was born in the state o
day of *July*, in the year *1940*. I am now *22* years, *0* months and
since *1945*, and in Precinct No. *45*, in Ward No. *1* of this Parish c
the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present add
My color is *Negro*. My sex is *male*. I am not registered as a voter i
registration was in Ward *none*, Precinct *none*, Parish *none*.

I am now affiliated with the *Democratic* party.

In each of the following items the applicants shall mark through the word h
ment about the applicant:

~~I have~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and
for each conviction, other than traffic and/or game law violati
application for registration as an elector.

I have not ~~(have)~~ been convicted of a felony without recei

I ~~have~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and
than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year before
an elector.

I have not ~~(have)~~ lived with another in common law marriage
cation for registration as an elector.

GISTER AND VOTE”

TION FOR REGISTRATION

udy Purpose Only)

Ward No. *1*

Precinct No. *45*

Residence No. *458 E. Washington St.*

e state of *Louisiana* Parish of *East Baton Rouge* on the *10th*
ths and *10* days of age. I have resided in this State since *1940*, in this Parish
Parish continuously since *1950*. I am not disfranchised by any provisions of
sent address is *Mrs. James Doe*. My occupation is *teacher*
a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except *none*. My last
e.

e word have or the words have not so that each item will show a true state-

anor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail
w violations, within five years before the date of making this

out receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise.

nor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other
before the date of making this application for registration as

marriage within five years before the date of making this appli-

I ~~have~~ (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child w
for registration as an elector (the provisions hereof shall not c
consequence of rape or force).

I have not (~~have~~) acknowledged myself to be the father o
of making this application for registration as an elector.

Signature *John Doe* .

Sworn to and subscribed before me:
(Deputy

Color of eyes *Brown* . Mother's first or maiden name

Property owner *Yes* . Tenant____. Boarder____.

100 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO CAN

100 CARS NEEDED FOR

36,000 NEGRO RE

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED TO VO

CALL US TO SPONSOR A VOTERS' EDUCATIO

CONGRESS OF RA

1501½ E. Boulevard Bu

Call 344

Join CORE Today (Congre

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO: **CORE**

child within five years before the date of making this application hall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate children conceived as

father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date tor.

____
(Deputy) Registrar

en name *Smith* **Name of Employer** *John Jackson*

__________.

CANVASS

FOR TRANSPORTATION

REGISTERED VOTERS NEEDED NOW

TO VOTE, CALL CORE IMMEDIATELY.

UCATION CLINIC AT YOUR CHURCH TODAY.

RACIAL EQUALITY

Butler Bldg. – Room #204

ll 344-4000

(Congress of Racial Equality)

RE **38 PARK ROW** **NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK**

November 27, 1963

Mr. Matthew Battiste
302 Parent Street
New Roads, Louisiana

Dear Matthew:

Of course I remember you! It will not be easy to forget my comrades in the Donaldsonville jail. It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you.

I'm certainly sympathetic to the problems which you raise in your recent letter. While I am glad to know of your continuing activity with CORE, it iw an injustice that you have not been able to find employment locally. Unfortunately, I do not believe that we are in a very good position to help you find employment in Louisiana. Nor can CORE offer you a job at this juncture.

While I would not urge you to come to New York, if you happen to be up here, I'm certain that we could find you some kind of employment. Mind you, it would not be a very good job, but you could probably make about $60.00 a week working in the garment district. If you are in New York, please stop in the office and our Community Relations Director, Martin Rich, says that he believes he can get you a job to hold you over till something better comes along.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:lp

URGENT

NOV 11 1963

60

302 Parent, St.
New Roads, La.

Dear Jim.

Perhaps you do not recall the name, however I was in Jail with you in Donaldsonville. I have Since then been in Jail seven times. I am Writing this letter to ask you if you Will help me get a Job. Because I am leaving here Within a Week. I Couldn't get a Job here because of my civil rights work. I would not mind so much for me But my mother is old and we stand the Chance of losing our house. I Will be Willing to do any type of Work. Hoping that you Will be able to help me

Your for Freedom
Matthew Battieste

file So office

April 6, 1967

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
Attorney at Law
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Murphy:

It was indeed a pleasure and a surprise to receive your letter of March 29, which expressed your concern for CORE activities in Louisiana.

Ike Reynolds and Bruce Baines from New Orleans, are here and we have been discussing our problems. Please be advised that we are not neglecting Louisiana by any means. Our problem is one of money, not lack of interest. Please feel free to call upon me to offer any suggestinns that occur from time to time.

As you know, last year was a rough year but we eradicated more than $130,000 of our debt. We still must eradicate $150,000 in order to keep ahead of the game, while still maintaining our program.

The signs make me optimistic and I am sure we are on our way up. Thanks again for your note of congratulations. Looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

APR 3 1967

March 29, 1967

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Attention: Mr. Floyd McKissick

Dear Floyd:

I have followed your exciting leadership of CORE for the past two (2) years, and it appears that CORE's old stronghold of Louisiana is being neglected in your efforts to advance the Negroes cause. I know there has been some devisive influence within the ranks, but I assure you that the people of Louisiana have not forgotten CORE's brilliant achievement in this state of the past few years.

I am very hopeful that this letter will open the lines of communication between my office and your's, and would lead to a revitalization of CORE's dynamic program in this southern most part of the country.

Again I congratulate you on the very fine leadership that you have shown and am looking forward to a revival of CORE's activities in my home city of Baton Rouge and the surrounding areas of Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

July 19, 1965

The Demands of the Bogalusa Voters' League

We demand of Mayor Cutrer and the other city officials of Bogalusa:

1. Fair and adequate police protection for the Negro citizens of Bogalus in their daily activities as well as, protection for demonstrators.

2. The end of unfair and illegal ordinances such as, the segregation of public facilities, the segregation of public accommodations, the rest tions on peaceable assembly-- for example the ordinance limiting the number of picketers to two per establishment.

3. Adequate lighting, sewage facilities, streets, and other public serv for the Negro citizens and tax-payers of Bogalusa. Further, the enf ment of housing standards throughout the city.

4. Equal opportunity for Negroes to gain access to employment by public authorities. Specifically, we demand the hiring of Negroes to the po force and the fire department.

5. That the city licensing department end discrimination against Negroes and license qualified Negroes as plumbers and electricians.

6. That there be established fair and consistent procedures for the processing and adjudicating of complaints by Negroes against police and other city officials.

7. That Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, regarding the public accommodations, be fully and effectively enforced throughout the city.

8. That all of the public schools of Bogalusa be desegregated, and that the teaching staff of the public school be integrated without discrimi tion against Negro teachers.

9. That Negroes, who comprise over one-third of the population of this ci be included in all city and parish policy making and on advisory boar

10. That there be established, immediately, a bi-racial committee, with fu and complete representation of the Negro community including the Offic of the Bogalusa Voters' League, to meet and to deal with the long ran problems of this city.

11. That Capt. Haynes Wascomb, Patrolman Bernard Williams, and other city policemen who beat and otherwise violate the rights of Negroes be imme ately dismissed, and that officers who so treat Negroes in the future be similarly treated.

We demand of the businessmen of Bogalusa:

1. Equal opportunity employment of Negroes at all Bogalusa stores.

2. The inclusion of Negroes in all job categories, with equal opportunity for promotion and advancement.

•We demand of the officials of Washington Parish:

1. Fair and adequate police protection for the Negro citizens in their daily activities as well as the protection of demonstrators.

2. Equal employment opportunities for Negroes on the Parish Sheriff's Force--specifically and initially we demand the hiring of a Negro to r place the murdered O'Neal Moore, and the guaranteeing of re-instatemen with full rights and seniority to the wounded Creed Rogers.

3. A full and complete investigation of the murder of O'Neal Moore and swift prosecution of his murderers.

4. The dismissal of Vertrees Adams, and Officer Lyons for the beating and mistreatment of Negroes, and similar treatment for any other officer who acts in a similar manner.

July 22, 1965

A Report on Bogalusa

The trip to Bogalusa begins with the long drive across Lake Pontchartrain. Soon after the 23 mile causeway one reaches Covington. The rule CORE people follow is that between Covington and Bogalusa one drives with the windows and doors closed, and you let no car pass you. Once within the city limits of Bogalusa, CORE cars turn off into the Negro community as soon as is possible. Actually there are three clusters of Negro population in Bogalusa and a trip between two of them, each of which requires crossing through "white turf," has something of the order of a wartime convoy.

During my first day there, I, along with two pickets, was beaten by local hecklers. The lead sentence of last Saturday's New York Times best describes the situation, "Jeering segregationists attacked civil rights pickets six times at a shopping center here today while Louisiana state police troopers looked on 50 yards away."

A suit filed by the Justice Department last Monday, regarding the protection of demonstrators, has finally brought some pressure on the state and local police to provide protection for our pickets, testers, and marchers. However, as the enclosed list of demands indicates, there is still a long way to go before the Bogalusa Voters League's demands are met.

####

One story about Bogalusa which did not get into the newspapers will, perhaps, give you an indication of the kind of city it is. On Saturday, one of the marchers was hit with a piece of watermelon rind (the locals have developed a new and ingenious item to throw -- they freeze tomatoes or watermelon rinds and then throw them). Babette CODE, one of the office secretaries here, who went to Bogalusa on her vacation time and at her own expense, accompanied one of the Medical Committee for Human Rights volunteers to the local hospital. A group of eight or ten local toughs followed them to the hospital, came into the waiting room where they harassed Babette and the victim's brother. The hospital people did nothing to discourage this and only through the rapid arrival of Bob Hicks, vice-president of the Voters League, were they saved from further attack.

####

While Bogalusa is in the news, other cities in the South are also operating in high gear. Jonesboro, for example, has had near daily marches to city hall, with more and more members of the local community becoming involved.

Our Louisiana budget is now $700. PER DAY. So, as you might expect, I will close with the need for more funds, NOW. See the enclosed Fund Raising Bulletin #2 for some ideas.

Alan Gartner
Fund Raising Director

file Bogalousa

MEMO

: All Chapters

ROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

: Bogalusa Up-To-Date (As of Friday April 16th)

apsule History

ogalusa, Louisiana is a city of some 30,000 across the river from Mississippi. It's idely known as "Klantown USA"---and has been the scene of many of the violent pisodes in Ku Klux Klan history. At present there is a sizable Klan unit operat- ng in an around Bogalusa.

. Over the past three weeks there nave been several meetings and cross urnings of the Klan involving on one ocasion an estimated 1000 people. The Klan, as ou may remember, attacked CORE worker Bill Yates and broke his arm. An armed assualt n Robert Hick's house happened last week when CORE workers were staying there. On hursday, April 8, Jim Farmer came to Bogalusa and was attacked during a march conduct d on Friday. The mob also attacked two young Negro marchers and one youngster, obert Price, was hospitalized.

Since that day, when the situation was so tense that we wired you asking for your help in supporting our demand for federal protection, the situation is a follows: Efforts at holding negotiations on the demands presented to the Mayor on the 9th have all fallen through. Picketing has been resumed and is going on intensively today (Friday) Governor McKeithen has come into Bogalusa and is trying to bury the problem with some slick politiking. But the folks of Bogalusa are not buying it.....the movement continues and Jim Farmer will probably be back on the scene soon. He's prepared to clear his schedule and go to Bogalusa on teh call of the local action group there.

The Movement and Its Demands

The movement in Bogalusa centers around the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League. CORE, as is our policy throughout the South, is supporting the local leadership and helping to form demands and providing troops for voter registration drives etc. We currently ave two task force people in the city permanently (Bill Yates and Joel Rubenstein) and as many as five to ten others including National Vice Chairman Will Ussery are oing in an out of the area. This commitment will be "beefed up" as the summer pproaches. The demands are a broad spectrum of issues which add up to a demand for ull citizenship for the Negro citizenry. Voting rights, mail service, proper sewage, etter schools, employment opportunities are a few of the issues involved. Additionalty, it should be noted that the major industry in the town is the Crown-Zellerback ills which commands roughly 40% of the labour force of the city.

hat CORE chapters Can Do

1. Organize protest demonstrations demanding federal protection if you get word that the people of Bogalusa need it.
2. Telegrams and phone calls re the Above. The heat is off right at the moment since the local police are providing a modicum of protection.
3. Writing and wiring Crown Zellerbach at their home office in San Francisco demanding Crown Zellerbach's support of the drive for full citizenship of Bogalusa's Negroes is the major industry in Bogalusa.
4. The Lousisiana project is indire need of funds to support and escalating program. Send money!

y

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, APRIL 7 - 9

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Wednesday morning, 7th

Bill Yates, CORE staff worker, was leaving the Hicks' residence walking to his parked car, when a blue pick-up truck appeared, containing three whites, and began photographing him with a movie camera. He reached his car, got in, and a dark green truck pulled up and blocked him. The green truck had been circling the neighborhood for some time, also containing three whites.

The man closest to the door of the truck got out, took out a blackjack, and came towards Bill. Bill rolled up the window and started the ignition, recognizing the man as the one who had broken his hand in an earlier incident. The man tried to bash in the window, but it held fast, and Bill was able to put the car in reverse and get away.

The green truck tried to catch up with him, but he managed to circle around and make it back to the Hicks house, where Mrs. Hicks threatened the whites with a pistol. They left.

Wednesday afternoon

A test was made of the Virginia Inn, the local Klan hang-out, without incident (the testers weren't even allowed in the door). A test was also done at the Big R, a local drive-in, and the testers were served.

Wednesday evening

At 6:00, Bill Yates called from a booth outside the local Negro union hall, where a voters clinic was in progress. He reported that Klansmen had been arriving in the area in 2's and 3's for quite a while, and were now arriving in carloads. Mrs. Hicks called a few minutes later and informed us that the Klansmen were holding a meeting two blocks from the hall, and it looked very bad. The Klansmen numbered, varying, between 60-70.

We called the FBI, Justice Department, local and national news media, and tried to get in touch with the governor. McKeithan stated that he would look into the matter personally, though there was no real pressure on him to do so at that point.

Speedy action was taken, we are glad to say, by state and federal agencies and soon the Negro community and civil rights workers were so well protected that the Klan couldn't move. This, however, did not stop the burning of a 10-foot cross later that night, or the setting of two black coffins in front of the union hall, with floodlights on them, one of which bore Bill Yates' name.

Thursday morning, 8th

In the wee hours, three carloads of Klansmen passed the Hicks residence, where the CORE staff was staying, shooting at the house. The cars returned, but by this time members of the communicy were on the scene to protect the Hicks' from further intimidation.

All downtown stores and the Crown-Zellerbach plant were closed down. Canvassers, primarily voulunteers from Kansas University, went into the northern section of town, followed by 4 carloads of Klansmen. Bill and some others tried to get police protection for them, but could not; they finally managed to rescue the canvassers themselves, and return to the union hall. Meanwhile, the Klan was holding a lengthy rally, of about 200 persons, in their location two blocks from the hall.

Students from the Negro schools in the area walked out of classes, planning to march on the downtown section; the police barricaded the town, and local residents were afraid that violence would ensue if Klansmen waved guns at the students. The march began at 12:30, but was halted by police. The marchers returned to the union hall to reorganize for a later march on City Hall.

Thursday night

Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE, addressed a crowd of about 500 at the Central High School gymnasium. More than 100 city and state policemen were on the scene, at one point having to turn back 32 carloads of Klansmen who attempted to approach the school. A.Z. Young and Mr. Washington had acid poured on the cars during the rally, but other than that there was no incident.

Friday morning, 9th

Jim Farmer and Ronnie Moore led a march of about 480 people to City Hall. The marchers returned to the union hall, as there was inadequate police protection: a group of whites tried to attack the photographers, and a Negro landed in the hospital after being hit by a 2-by-4.

Many CORE chapters and projects all over the country sent telegrams to the Justice Department and President Johnson asking for the heaviest protection possible, in hopes of avoiding another Selma.

Friday afternoon

The marchers returned, and completed the march without incident. They were met at the City Hall steps by the mayor and a number of State Troopers; the mayor stated that he felt the grievances presented by the Negro community could easily be settled over the conference table.

File/Louisiana

CORE DEMANDS IN BOGALUSA, LA.

The demands were for the following:

1. Equal economic opportunity in employment, both public and private.

2. Equal educational opportunity in integrated schools.

3. Desegregation of all public accommodations and facilities.

4. Extension to all the community of sewers, paved roads, adequate street lighting and adequately enforced housing codes.

5. Inclusion of Negro leaders on a decision-making level on city and parish (county) general and industrial development planning boards.

6. Removal from city ordinances af all "unconstitutional" discriminatory laws.

7. Employment of Negro policemen.

6th Congressional District

FIELD REPORT

Fri. Dec. 6, - Sun. Dec. 15, 1963 **Bill Brown**

I. Parishes and Areas Worked

A. Iberville Parish

1. Plaquemine

B. St. Landry Parish

1. Opelousas - small town of over 17,00 in central Louisiana.

- tourist, farming and oil and gas field provide major income.

- the population is 45% Negro and 55% white, a large portion of the Negro community ~~is causian~~ Creole. ?

C. Ouachita Parish

1. Monroe

D. East Feliciana

1. Clinton

2. Jackson

E. West Feliciana

II. Outstanding New Contacts

A. St. Landry Parish

- Charles Bryant
  327 Coleman St. PH. 948-8126

- Rev. Joshua Frank
  659 Farris St.
  Eunice, La. Ph. GL 75607

- Marion O. White
  1520 N. Market St. PH. 942-3027

- James Dixion
  General Delivery
  Sunset, La. PH 662- 3343

- Richard Millspaugh
  990 N. Market St. PH 942-5718

- Mrs. L.G. Stewart
  136 Moresi St. PH 948-8130

IV. BPINIONS

A. Iberville Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- In Plaquemine the local people are exhausted and fast losing faith in effectiveness of the movement. There is, however, a body of strong people who will co-operate, but they need a strong dedicated leader.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- There is a newly elected sheriff who may, when he take office in 1964, prove more co-operative in dealing with the Negro community.

- The Negro Leader after succeeding in their effort to dethrone the former sheriff are anxious to produce some type of progress to be presented to the Negro community which is growing restless.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- CORE's future in Plaquemine depends on how fast and effective we can produce some tangible form of progress and on the establishment of a local CORE chapter to maintain Boyscott and lines of communication with Negro and whites communities.

B. St. Landry Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- There is a large body of persons who can be moved for the cause of FREEDOM. These people are ready to do their part and any initial program would recieve support.

- There is an element of "Tomism" expressed by ministers and Negro professional men in the area who are recognized by the white as Negro leaders because of their financial position.

2. Leadership (White and Negro)

- This Parish is run by a sheriff who was put in office by the Negro vote. There is a segragationist element which opposses the sheriff, but the sheriff continues to win.

- The city of Opelousas is run on a mayor-Alderman system and the major never take a leadership role, but delegates authority to the sheriff.

- The Negro leaders are strong, militant and willing to work. The NAACP Group is leading efforts for employment. The group is large, but the leadership is quite mobil.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

The NAACP and CORE could possibly work well together, but it really doesn't appear necessary.

- A CORE chapter could be formed, however, it would be short lived because if handled right the struggle in Opelousas will be short.

- CORE should maintain contact with the people in the area, but at the time task force workers there would be useless.

- If task force people were located in the area with ample transporation, there are many people in the small towns of the parish who need to register.

C. Ouachita Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- The Negro community seems willing to cooperate with a Voter Registration Drive, but they may not be so positive if asked to support direct action.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- Visit of one day does not allow me to form a definite opinion of either group, but both seems to be prepared to fight it out, meaning the Negro will demand and the white will refuse. Where they go from there I am not qualified to say.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- The Negro community welcomed us, and original scouts reported that we would find support.

- The local NAACP wants to work with us.

- There should be efforts to build strong local support swiftly due to the powerful anti-CORE feeling on the part of the whites.

- A CORE chapter may be necessary and effective in the near future.

- The NAACP Leader and local Negro citizens should be sounded to determine their feeling toward a CORE chapter in Monroe.

D. West Feliciana

1. Co-op From Local People

- In the rural area outside of St. Francisville there is strong local support.

- Negro people in and around the city are timid and still fearful of anything that might anger the white fathers.

- Those supporting CORE and its activities in the parish have followed Voter Registration efforts, instigated their own boyscott and participated in canvassing. (Canvass of West Feliciana in some areas is Direct Action).

- There is only a small body of young people in the parish, but we can count on their support.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- The Negro leadership in this parish is not a reality as yet, there are strong leaders who should be encouraged to assume their position, but no one has taken leadership responsibility sofar.

- The white power structure seem unsure and hesitant in acting.

- There is, however, some type of group which in the past has produced the elements of violence as presented in news media.

- Who is involved in this group, what it may do next and what effect it may have on our activities is unknown, atleast to me.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- The young people of the area are attempting to form a CORE chapter.

- Their chapter should be quite strong, militant and e ffective.

- CORE should look forward to a very long stay in West Feliciana; under present conditions (transportation) a worker should establish himself in the area.

E. East Feliciana

1. Co-op From Local People

- In the past all CORE efforts have recieved strong local support

- Present boyscott support is strong, but could be stronger.

- Local people in the town of Clinton are supporting our efforts, but those from rural areas seem to be holding a neutral position.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- The Negro leaders have taken a definite stand and are working to maintain the gains they have made.
- The white leaders are trying to contain Negro effort through legal dilator tactics.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- CORE's future is definitely going to be long, but fruitful.
- The CORE chapter here is well established, militant and quite active.

V. Intimidations and Reprisals

A. West Feliciana

- It was expected that the thirteen (13) registered voters in this parish would face some type of resistance when they attempted to vote Dec.7, but there was none.

B. East Feliciana

- Sat. Dec. 14, 2 pickets were arrested in Clinton.
- They joined seven (7) others who were arrested the week before.

Vll. Legal Problems Involved

A. Iberville

- There are many legal problems involved, but they are quite complicated and I don't have knowledge of their complete nature.

- There is a state injunction.
- There are juveniles being held in state schools for their part in the Plaquemine movement.

B. East Feliciana

- There are even more problems legally in Clinton.
- They can best be outlined by one of the CORE attorneys in Louisiana.

NOTE:

- Memo distributed during past week attached.
- VEP tabulation sheets not attached because I was not in any one location long enough to have information necessafy.
- Information not included is mainly due to event of past week which lead my being transfered from Parish to parish.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

William H. Brown

FREEDOM RALLY MONDAY NIGHT
7:30 P.M.
MOUNT GIDEON BAPTIST CHURCH
JACKSON, LA.

HEAR ABOUT: VOTER REGISTION IN EAST AND
WEST FELICIANA

SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN EAST FELICIANA

SING FREEDOM SONGS – LET YOUR VOICE BE THE
VOICE OF FREEDOM

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL C.O.R.E. CHAPTER
THEIR SACRIFICE IS YOUR FREEDOM

C.O.R.E.

DON'T BUY SEGREGATION

DON'T SHOP IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH !!!

WE, THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF EAST FELICIANA PARISH, ARE DENIED OUR RIGHT TO VOTE BECAUSE OUR SKIN IS BLACK. WE TOO HAVE TOILED, FOUGHT, AND DIED TO MAKE THIS STATE AMONG THE WEALTHIEST AND MIGHTIEST IN THE WORLD, YET MANY OF US LIVE IN CONDITIONS WORSE THAN SLAVERY DAYS. IF WE CANNOT VOTE WITH THE BALLOT WE WILL VOTE WITH OUR DOLLARS FOR FREEDOM. WE WILL NOT GIVE OUR DOLLARS TO SUPPORT THE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS.

VOTE WITH YOUR DOLLARS FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM!!

DON'T SHOP WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK
DON'T SHOP WHERE YOU CAN'T VOTE
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CORE CHAPTER
THEIR SACRIFICE IS FOR YOUR FREEDOM

EAST FELICIANA CORE